Talukdari Settlement
Officer (Dept.). Bombay
report,
1900-01 to 1914-15

00133406

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901. to 1914-15

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1902.

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No. 68 of 1902.

FROM

BHIMBHAI KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, *24th February* 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1900-1901.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. **Annual Tour.**—Owing to insufficient rainfall following so closely after the famine and acute distress, I commenced my tour early, and visited Viramgám in August, where the Chuvál Tálukdárs required as much careful help and guidance as they did in the past year. After conferring with them and the Tálukdárs of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Sánand in November, December and January, and arranging with them how best to meet the difficult situation that confronted them, I visited the Broach District, where I made arrangements with the Tálukdárs similar to those I did in the Ahmedabad District. In February I proceeded to Bombay in connection with certain appeals pending in the High Court, and on my way back I again visited Broach. In March and April I paid a second visit to the Tálukás of Viramgám, Dholka and Dhandhuka, and in May and June I toured through the Kaira District and part of the Ahmedabad District for the third time.

4. In addition to my ordinary work, I distributed loans, takávi and charity money, purchased bullocks and settled the Jama details, deciding on the spot questions of recoveries, suspensions and remissions after a careful scrutiny of the cultivation returns, and making an anna valuation by a personal inspection of certain tracts of land. I also visited several relief works, many of them twice or thrice, and generally watched the effects of the disaster on the Tálukdárs and their tenants, and helped them with my advice during my frequent visits to them.

5. **Season.**—There was practically no rain in June, and the *kharif* sowing was necessarily retarded. In July, too, the rain was insufficient and much below the average. It was only at the end of July and throughout the succeeding month that there was anything like a sufficient downpour. It benefited the juvár, cotton and other *kharif* crops, but it practically ceased in September and proved insufficient for rice and other late crops. There was no rain to speak of in October and November, and *kharif* and *rabi* suffered considerably except in portions where irrigation was possible. Serious damage was done to wheat and other valuable crops no less by insects and rust than by the severe cold weather in the latter part of January and the beginning of February. Fodder was quite sufficient and cattle, both indigenous and imported, kept well.

Encumbered Estates.

6. **Ahmedabad.**—At the end of 1899-1900 there were 36 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. One estate (Bhavánipura in Goghá) has been released from the operation of the Act, owing to the expiration of the period for which it was made over to the creditor for the enjoyment of the produce. There now remain 35 estates under management. No payments were made during the year on account of debt settlement owing to the famine. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this office at the end of 1899-1900 owing to debts due to Government, though released from management under the

Act. The balance of debt at the end of the year was Rs. 1,81,468, of which Rs. 1,57,456 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 24,012 the amount to be paid to creditors.

7. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management at the end of the last year. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management remained the same at the end of the year. Nothing was paid either to Government or to creditors during the year on account of debt settlement owing to the famine. Out of Rs. 92,896 which remained unpaid at the end of the year, Rs. 88,033 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 4,863 to creditors.

8. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management as in the year before. There were no debts due to Government and nothing was paid to creditors owing to the famine. The total balance remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 11,570.

9. **Minors' Estates.**—There were 52 minors under my charge at the beginning of the year under report. Thirteen were added and one was released, leaving at the close of the year 64 holding 40 estates. Of these 55 (33 estates) are in Ahmedabad, 6 (5 estates) in Kaira and 3 (2 estates) in Broach. Of the new estates which came under management during the year, that of Shermia Bápumia of Dholka was the most important. Arranged according to race, 44 are Hindus and 20 Musalmáns. The most important estates are those noted in the margin. All of them except Gángad and Dákor are unencumbered and in good condition.

1. Kerváda.
2. Gángad.
3. Rozka.
4. Dholka-Dáda Saheb.
5. Dholka Shermia.
6. Ahmedabad Sayad.
7. Dákor.
8. Nadiad.
9. Návda.
10. Mogar.
11. Ahima.

10. **Kerva'da.**—This estate consists of vánta lands in the Broach District. It came under the management of this Department in September 1896. The young Thákor, who is aged 20 years, takes an active interest in the management of the estate and has answered our best expectations upto now. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 2,185, its income Rs. 27,413, its expenditure Rs. 24,461 including the sum of Rs. 7,445 paid to Government on account of Jama, and its closing balance Rs. 5,137, besides the sum of Rs. 1,18,000 invested in landed property.

11. **Ga'ngad.**—As reported last year, the scheme for the liquidation of the heavy debts of the estate has not worked satisfactorily this year also owing to the famine. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 10,170, its income Rs. 16,367 against Rs. 48,526 in 1898-99, and its expenditure Rs. 20,456, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 4,833 paid to Government on account of Jama and Local Fund, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,081. A fresh scheme for the liquidation of debts is being prepared for the sanction of the District Judge under the Guardian and Wards Act.

12. **Rozka.**—The estate came under management in 1880 with a debt of Rs. 50,000, which has been paid off. Its opening balance was Rs. 532, its income Rs. 3,943 and expenditure Rs. 4,106, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,674 paid to Government on account of Jama and Local Fund. The minor has been associated with the management of the estate and is doing well.

13. **Dholka Da'da Saheb.**—This estate consists of four villages. It came under management in 1892. Its opening balance was Rs. 1,303, its income Rs. 5,204 against Rs. 13,182 in 1898-99, its expenditure Rs. 4,677 and its closing balance Rs. 1,830. The minor is being educated in Ahmedabad.

14. **Dholka Shermia.**—The estate, which consists of 12 villages leased from Government on certain conditions, and vánta lands besides a political pension of Rs. 500 per mensem, is a prosperous one belonging to the late Khán Sáheb Bápumia Shermia, who died in May 1900, leaving a minor aged 8 years. The deceased's brother Nánámian opposed the application for taking the guardianship of the minor, but was unsuccessful in the District and the High Courts. Its income was Rs. 22,752 and its expenditure Rs. 11,496, including the sum of Rs. 10,215 paid on account of Government dues, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,256.

15. **Ahmedabad Sayad.**—The estate consists of four alienated villages in Junágadh, managed by the Darbár, and of the village of Vasodra, and some houses in the Ahmedabad City, managed by this Department. Its opening balance was Rs. 6,634, its income Rs. 3,600 and its expenditure Rs. 3,774, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,460.

16. **Da'kor.**—This estate came under management in 1894, greatly embarrassed by the improvident conduct of the minor's father, who was the manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 16,077, its income Rs. 24,211, and its expenditure Rs. 24,298, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,990. A scheme for the management of the temple under the High Court's decree is being prepared and it is hoped that all disputes will terminate soon after it is ready and put into force.

17. **Nadia'd.**—This estate came under management in 1890 and is in a prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 14,214 (inclusive of Rs. 12,000 invested in Government Paper), its income Rs. 4,100, and its expenditure Rs. 2,838, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,476 (inclusive of the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Paper). It has also to its credit Rs. 19,000 invested in landed property. One of the minors has been associated with the management of the estate.

18. **Na'vda.**—This estate, which consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka, belonged to the late minor Mohan Nathu, who died in 1899. The application for the guardianship of the widow of the minor is still pending in the District Court. Its opening balance was Rs. 3,793, its income Rs. 455 and its expenditure Rs. 2,279, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,969.

19. **Mogar.**—This estate consists of lands in the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District. Government Paper of Rs. 13,000, which belonged to the minor, has been sold, and the money realized by the sale has been invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 14,386, its income Rs. 1,286 and its expenditure Rs. 2,043, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,629 (inclusive of the investments made in landed property).

20. **Ahima.**—This estate which consists of shares in three villages, and vántás in the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District, came under the management of this office in 1900 under the Guardian and Wards Act. Before then it was managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888. Its opening balance was Rs. 195, its income Rs. 7,423 and its expenditure Rs. 4,630, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,988.

21. Appendix V shows that, taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of the Tálukdári Department, the total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,32,102 against Rs. 1,40,490 in 1898-99 and Rs. 34,000 in the past year. Seven boys attend the local schools at Ahmedabad and others receive education in the village schools. Four minors who will attain majority in a year or two have been associated with the management of their estates and are doing well.

22. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 286 against 305 during the last year. Two were added while 21 were released from management, leaving a total of 286. There were also 6 estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code during the last year; one was added, making a total of 7. The amount of debts due on decrees transferred for execution under Sections 320 and 322-A of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 6,62,612, as detailed in the marginal table, against Rs. 6,73,838 during the last year. As stated in paragraph 32 of last year's report, no progress was made towards the settlement of the claims owing to the famine.

	Rs.
Dholka...	17,664
Viramgám	1,74,186
Dhandhuka	4,41,757
Sánand	5,734
Gogha...	4,150
Parántij	18,065
Godhra	1,056
Total	6,62,612

23. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 209 estates under management at the close of the last year. Most of these came under management during the last year on account of takávi and loans advanced to the holders and their tenants. Eight were added during the year, making a total of 217. Of these 149 are in Ahmedabad, 51 in Kaira and 17 in Broach. Of the total number of estates, 211 are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, 1 under Section 26 of the Act, 1 under Regulation VIII of 1827 and 4 under private agreements and Courts' orders. The principal estates are described below.

24. **Ga'mph.**—This large estate came under management in 1896 with heavy debts amounting to Rs. 3,23,800. The scheme for the settlement of debts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated the 19th November 1897, has not worked satisfactorily during this year as in the past owing to the famine. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 8,755, its income Rs. 21,694 against Rs. 60,520 in 1898-99, its expenditure Rs. 20,301 (inclusive of the sum of Rs. 7,259 paid to Government on account of Jama and Local Fund), and its closing balance Rs. 10,148, which is being utilized for the maintenance of the Thákor and for the defrayal of the charges of management.

25. **Bhankoda.**—This important estate, consisting of eleven and a half villages, besides an alienated village, half of which is owned by the Pátdi Darbár, belongs to the Koli Thákardás of Chuvál in the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad District. Its debts, which amounted to Rs. 90,000 in 1898, have increased to Rs. 1,10,000 owing to the famine. The Pátdi Darbár having withdrawn its previous offer of purchasing half the alienated village, the proceeds of which were to have been appropriated towards the payment of the heavy debts, endeavours are being made to find out another purchaser, and it is hoped that these debts will soon be paid off. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 6,682, its income Rs. 18,476, its expenditure Rs. 16,614, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,544, which is being utilized for the maintenance of the Tálukdárs.

26. **Execution of Decrees.**—At the close of 1899-1900 there were 730 decrees for execution under Sections 320 and 322-A of the Civil Procedure Code. The number of decrees received during the year was 12 against 93, 100 and 90 of the previous three years. None of these decrees was received direct. The total number of decrees for execution during the year was therefore 742. Of these 19 (14 under Section 320 and 5 under Section 322-A) were returned to the Courts, leaving a total of 723 at the close of the year. The small revenue realized was appropriated in maintaining the judgment-debtors. Owing to the famine no progress was made in the work of executing decrees, and the recent famine and distress having added largely to the already heavy debts of the Tálukdárs, it will not be possible, I am afraid, to make any progress towards the liquidation of decreed liabilities for some years to come. The creditors seem to know this thoroughly and will not therefore be unwilling to settle their claims advantageously to the Tálukdárs on receipt of ready cash whenever Government can find itself in a position to advance it on proper securities.

27. **General Administration**—There are 357 villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Out of the Government demand of Rs. 6,26,617 for the two years (1899-1900 and 1900-1901) in the Ahmedabad District, Rs. 1,40,106 were recovered and Rs. 4,86,511 or 77·6 per cent. remitted under Government Resolution No. 1402, dated the 14th May last. The recovery of Government dues from the Sánand and Koth estate, amounting to Rs. 1,13,872 for the two years has been suspended. In the Kaira District, out of the Government dues of Rs. 93,818 for the two years, Rs. 21,356 were recovered and Rs. 72,462 or 77·2 per cent. remitted under Government Resolution No. 2142, dated 30th September 1901. In Broach the recovery of Rs. 57,378 on account of Government demand for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 has been suspended under No. 5259, dated the 12th December 1901, from the Collector of Broach, Rs. 21,718 having been recovered in that district.

28. The gross revenue of 633 estates under Government management amounted to Rs. 12,00,000 in ordinary years, but owing to the famine of 1899-1900 and the failure of rain in the year under report Rs. 4,07,034 only, or 16·9 per cent. of the two years' revenue, were realized, and this amount was utilized for

the maintenance of the Tálukdárs and the payment of Government dues. No outstandings have to be recovered for the two years (1899-1900 and 1900-1901) as all that it was possible to recover consistently with the condition of the cultivators has been realized. Large outstandings, amounting to Rs. 1,55,597 on account of the years previous to the famine year, will also have to be written off.

29. **Local Fund.**—The Local Fund cess having been remitted in proportion to the Government Jama, the collection amounted only to Rs. 11,468 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 6,112 in Kaira. According to the figures obtained from the Collector's Department a very small expenditure was incurred Rs. 1,531 in Ahmedabad, and Rs. 908 in Kaira, owing to the collections being made in the latter part of the year.

30. **Partition Suits.**—Twelve partition suits were pending during the year, as they could not be disposed of owing to the non-appearance of the parties chiefly on account of the famine.

31. **Borrowing.**—There were twenty-seven applications for permission to borrow Rs. 1,47,600 and sanction under Section 31 was given to the extent of Rs. 33,500. According to the information received in this office, the total amount of loans actually raised by Tálukdárs during the year was Rs. 7,700.

32. **Suits.**—There were in all 10 suits of which 4 were filed during the year. Of the three suits disposed of during the year, one was decided in favour of this Department, and the other two were decided against it, leaving seven suits at the end of the year. Of these seven suits three are money claims amounting to Rs. 3,051. Two of the new suits are important as their decision will govern similar other cases, which are likely to arise in Tálukdári villages. One of these two suits has been filed by one Devshanker Bháishanker against the Gángad estate for recovering possession of certain *jivái* land alleged to have been mortgaged to him by one of the sons of the deceased Thákor of Gángad, who according to the custom prevailing in Tálukdári estates had no right to encumber it beyond his own life-time. The other has been filed by a tenant of the Tálukdári estate of Kuna claiming continuance of possession of land, and disputing the right of the Tálukdár to enhance assessment thereon. Tenants of Tálukdári villages are ordinarily considered as tenants-at-will only, and the question raised as to the Tálukdár's right to enhance the rental is one of considerable importance to the whole body of Tálukdárs.

33. **Jubilee Institute.**—Seven Tálukdár boys, attending local schools at Ahmedabad, reside as boarders in the Jubilee Institute, managed by a Committee of Tálukdárs presided over by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 24,000 are invested in landed property. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,025 in the year.

34. **Boundary dispute case.**—Only one case (Pipli and Cambay) remains to be settled owing to the engagement of the Head Surveyor in famine and other work and his consequent inability to prepare the necessary maps.

35. **Mir Zulfikár Ali.**—A scheme for the liquidation of the heavy debts amounting to no less than Rs. 2,75,000 has been submitted to Government in the Political Department.

36. **Takávi and Loans.**—During the year Rs. 2,98,213 were given as takávi and loans to Tálukdárs and their tenants, including 1,800 bullocks, which proved to be the means of bringing under cultivation nearly 25,000 acres of land. Bullocks were also freely distributed among the poor cultivators from the liberal grant of Rs. 1,36,560 from the Indian Famine Relief Fund, thereby saving them the necessity of resorting to relief works. The total amount given as takávi and loans during the last two years was Rs. 5,96,224, while the amount distributed from the Indian Famine Relief Fund in the Tálukdári villages was Rs. 2,02,186. In all about 4,400 bullocks were purchased, and with their help no less than 65,000 acres of land were cultivated by the needy cultivators.

37. Of Rs. 4,99,446 the total takávi distributed among the Tálukdári villages Rs. 1,56,438 or 31·4 per cent. were given to the Tálukdárs to help them in cultivating their *gharkhed*, home lands, and the rest was paid to their tenants, who are primarily responsible for the re-payment of the advances *minus* such remissions as Government may be pleased to sanction in consideration of the effects of the three bad years. As far as it has been known at present, Govern-

ment have been pleased to sanction remissions up to fifty per cent. of certain advances made in the last two years.

38. **Conclusion.**—It hardly requires mention that the famine and distress we have been having for the last three years, have affected the condition of the Tálukdárs to no inconsiderable extent; their liabilities have increased, their resources have become crippled, waste areas so large before have increased, cattle have been lost by hundreds, private property of enormous value has disappeared and the loss of revenue to the estates according to the lowest calculation does not fall far short of thirty lacs. In these anxious times of famine and distress, no progress towards the liquidation of the debts of large estates is possible, nor will it be feasible, until these times improve and things assume their normal aspect, to give an estimate of the general effects of the disaster and the rate of progress as Government desire.

39. The debts due to Government under the Tálukdári Acts have increased from Rs. 2,37,581 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,45,489 in 1900-1901 besides, Rs. 96,778 granted as loans for maintenance during the last two years, making a total of Rs. 3,42,267. Adding to this amount the takávi of Rs. 1,56,438 granted to Tálukdárs for *gharkhed*, home cultivation, we get the figure of Rs. 4,98,705 as representing the debts due to Government by the Tálukdárs alone.

40. No progress has been made since 1898-1899 towards the liquidation of decretal debts, which stand at present at Rs. 6,62,612 exclusive of interest till the date of final liquidation. Schemes for the liquidation of large debts of important estates, such as the following have remained in abeyance—Gángad debts Rs. 1,35,000, Gámph Rs. 2,30,000, Aghár Rs. 40,000, Bhankoda Rs. 1,10,000 and Sárod Rs. 36,000. The private debts known to and in many cases settled by this Department amount to nearly six lacs towards the liquidation of which no progress has been made during the last three years.

41. The total debts, Government, decretal and private, known to this Department, thus amount in all to nearly twenty-two lacs.

42. As regards the resources of Tálukdárs, not a few of the Chuvál Thákardás were fed, clothed and maintained from the Charitable Funds, while some resorted to relief works. Several Garásias in fairly good circumstances curtailed their expenses and maintained themselves and their tenants in times of famine and distress by selling their moveable property including clothes and metal pots. A large number of Tálukdárs of all classes—Rajputs, Káthis, Thákardás and Molesaláms—were patiently engaged in agriculture, successfully competing with some of the best Kanbi cultivators of the province. The resources of these valuable classes have been well-nigh exhausted and care is taken to provide them with advances to enable them to carry on their agricultural pursuits.

43. Famine and distress have taught the Tálukdárs to be more thrifty and careful in their private life and many seem now averse to burden their estates as they used to do before on trivial pretexts. Nothing like large debts have been incurred afresh and the money-lenders are themselves chary of advancing loans unless with the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, which of course is sparingly given and only in unavoidable circumstances. The minute divisions, in which the Tálukdári estates are shared, leave in many cases a small margin of profit and render the payment of debts and Government demands difficult in ordinary times.

44. The restrictions on the right to alienate have done much in preserving the estates to the Tálukdárs, many of whom would have otherwise easily parted with them. The history of the debts shows that before the passing of Act VI of 1888 the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs encumbered their estates freely and recklessly and that the money-lenders advanced loans on mortgages with possession, taking advantage of the defect in Act VI of 1862 and the folly and helplessness of needy Tálukdárs.

45. Since the passing of Act VI of 1888, money-lenders have shown unwillingness to lend money on the personal security of the borrower and they demand the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer before advancing money, the result being that the Tálukdárs have become more thrifty and have cut down their expenses to the lowest possible limit. Several instances have occurred to my knowledge in which the Tálukdárs, who formerly spent Rs. 5,000 or

so on the occasion of their daughters' marriages, when they had the facility to borrow money, have now spent only one-third of that amount. In many families, marriages of grown up girls of 18 and 20 have been postponed till better times. Nearly 2½ lacs were advanced from Government grants to Tálukdárs for subsistence for the purchase of cattle and seed, and this amount supplemented by the help given from the charitable funds and the sale-proceeds of their moveable property enabled them to pull through the hard times without adding to their liabilities.

46. In my report No. 365 of 26th December 1898, I have described the course of legislation followed in the case of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát during the last 40 years and shown the beneficial results that have accrued to them by the working of the Tálukdári Acts. Act VI of 1862 was passed to relieve estates from debts, and Government undertook to pay them off by granting loans, which have been, and are being recovered by a system of economical management. Claims amounting to Rs. 33,21,234 were settled for Rs. 19,12,341 and Rs. 2,45,489 only now remain for recovery on account of the Government loans given for the liquidation of debts. Under the operation of Act VI of 1862, however, the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad were under no legal restriction to burden their estates with fresh liabilities after they were freed from all debts and liberated from Government management. The consequence was that every one of the 93 estates, which had been restored to the Tálukdárs freed from all liabilities, was burdened with fresh debts. Under the present law (Act VI of 1888) a Tálukdár is not permitted to encumber his estate beyond his life-time without the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. This provision has effected an important change, and though the Tálukdárs were at first opposed to the provision regarding this restriction, they now fully appreciate its beneficial effects.

47. I venture to express an opinion that if the Tálukdárs are given a fresh start by the liquidation of their old debts on easy terms which their creditors are apparently now willing to accept, they will be better able to pay their debts and Government claims. The present is the most appropriate time for undertaking the work of clearing off their liabilities as the creditors are becoming anxious to have their claims settled soon, seeing that the chances of making a fair harvest, which they had hoped to reap, are now very remote indeed in these times of famine and distress. During my tour, I have been able to ascertain that not only bond-holders but also decree-holders, whose *darkhásts* are under execution, are willing to effect a settlement on terms advantageous to the Tálukdárs. For instance, the debts of the Tálukdárs of the Viramgám Táluka, decretal and otherwise, amount to nearly five lacs. Two of the creditors, whose claims amount to no less than Rs. 2,50,000 are willing to settle them for a cash payment of Rs. 75,000. In another case a mortgagee of the Devpura village, whose claim amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000, is willing to effect a compromise on a cash payment of Rs. 7,000. The money-lenders of Dhandhuka, whose decreed claims amount to four lacs and a half, are willing to compound them for about two lacs.

48. A scheme for the cultivation of culturable waste lands in Tálukdári villages has been submitted through the Collector of Ahmedabad.

49. As directed in Government Resolution No. 8041, dated 16th November 1901, statements I to V are appended and statements VI and VII are omitted. Statement V has been improved by grouping minor estates and classifying them under different heads to facilitate a comparison with the text of the report, thereby reducing it to an appreciable extent. The usual table showing a resumé of the operations of the department has been omitted, as a comparison of the figures with those of the years previous to the famine year would be faulty and misleading owing to the exceptional character of the seasons. The levy of establishment charges was suspended under Government Resolution No. 5133, dated 23rd July 1901, and Rs. 19,682 have been recovered up to date out of the total amount of Rs. 22,807 due by the estates under management for the last two years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
BHIMBHAI K.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.			Balance outstanding on 1st August 1900, as per Ledger.								
							Amount due to Government.			Amount due to Creditors.			Total.		
1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8		
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Ráesangji ...	19th May 1883 ...	55,893	0	0	40,948	12	6	......			40,948	12	6
		Dhandhuka Táluka.													
2	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437	8	0	9,358	2	10	......			9,358	2	10
3	Do.	Bhoka Oghad ...	Do. ...	5,276	8	0	2,286	12	6	......			2,286	12	6
4	Do.	Nája Ebhal	11th September 1884	7,417	0	0	2,182	1	10	......			2,182	1	10
5	Hadmantala ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226	0	0	7,266	5	8	1,051	0	0	8,317	5	8
6	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884 .	5,374	0	0	1,521	1	10	250	0	0	1,771	1	10
7	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885 .	2,193	0	0	2,031	3	8	......			2,031	3	8
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648	0	0	1,263	3	6	......			1,263	3	6
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100	0	0	1,023	5	10	......			1,023	5	10
10	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0	605	13	2	......			605	13	2
11	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986	0	0	6,009	11	11	......			6,009	11	11
12	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750	0	0	4,853	13	11	......			4,853	13	11
13	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsang Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359	0	0	14,923	15	11	......			14,923	15	11
14	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodábhái .	Do. ...	10,164	0	0	9,043	0	9	......			9,043	0	9
15	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0	3,025	13	5	......			3,025	13	5
16	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ..	4,107	0	0	1,505	8	2	......			1,505	8	2
17	Aniáli Kasbáti and Buhávàv.	Dádubha Nársangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744	0	0	1,208	13	9	......			1,208	13	9
18	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0	892	7	7	......			892	7	7
19	Do. ...	Bápubhái Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795	0	0	488	14	8	......			488	14	8
20	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556	0	0	3,025	9	5	......			3,025	9	5
21	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399	0	0	......			7,963	0	0	7,963	0	0
22	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ...	7,273	0	0	......			5,284	0	0	5,284	0	0
23	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385	0	0	......			2,319	0	0	2,319	0	0
24	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057	0	0	563	12	8	......			563	12	8
		Viramgám Táluka.													
25	Rudátal	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285	0	0	419	12	2	......			419	12	2
26	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,594	0	0	3,115	6	9	......			3,115	6	9
27	Do.	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0	3,136	1	3	......			3,136	1	3
28	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798	0	0	1,220	7	0	......			1,220	7	0
29	Do. ...	Umáji Kastáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0	3,399	10	4	......			3,399	10	4
30	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c.	Do. ...	10,424	0	0	1,163	11	1	......			1,163	11	1
31	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158	0	0	......			6,759	0	0	6,759	0	0
32	Jethipura ...	Agarsang Saváji, &c...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149	0	0	4,811	11	6	......			4,811	11	6
33	Dábhsar	Patháji Becharji, &c ..	19th September 1889	23,626	0	0	13,398	5	10	......			13,398	5	10
		Gogha Táluka.													
34	Avánia	Sumrábhái Champabhái.	5th January 1882 .	1,408	0	0	......			212	0	0	212	0	0
35	Bhavánipura ..	Kárába Kasamji ...	4th January 1881...	10,508	0	0	......			1,036	0	0	1,036	0	0
36	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vakabhái ...	19th September 1889	9,505	0	0	......			174	0	0	174	0	0
			Total ...	2,97,174	0	0	1,44,693	11	5	25,048	0	0	1,69,741	11	5

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862.—1900-1901.

Interest on Loan for the year 1900-1901.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement, as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1901, as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of Debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
2,069 10 8	43,018 7 2	......	43,018 7 2	......	43,018 7 2	...	23·	
486 11 10	9,844 14 8	......	9,844 14 8	......	9,844 14 8	...	...	
115 6 10	2,402 3 4	......	2,402 3 4	......	2,402 3 4	...	54·	
111 2 3	2,293 4 1	......	2,293 4 1	......	2,293 4 1	...	69·	
370 1 8	8,687 7 4	......	7,636 7 4	1,051 0 0	8,687 7 4	...	50·	
76 12 5	1,847 14 3	......	1,597 14 3	250 0 0	1,847 14 3	...	66·	
105 10 8	2,136 14 4	......	2,136 14 4	......	2,136 14 4	...	3·	
65 4 9	1,328 8 3	......	1,328 8 3	......	1,328 8 3	...	19·	
53 4 2	1,076 10 0	......	1,076 10 0	......	1,076 10 0	...	2·	
30 13 9	636 10 11	......	636 10 11	......	636 10 11	...	25·	
314 9 4	6,324 5 3	......	6,324 5 3	......	6,324 5 3	...	21·	
246 14 0	5,100 11 11	......	5,100 11 11	......	5,100 11 11	...	11·	
778 13 11	15,702 13 10	......	15,702 13 10	......	15,702 13 10	...	...	
464 1 8	9,507 2 5	......	9,507 2 5	......	9,507 2 5	...	6·	
152 11 9	3,178 9 2	......	3,178 9 2	......	3,178 9 2	...	50·	
75 15 11	1,581 8 1	......	1,581 8 1	......	1,581 8 1	...	61·	
61 9 1	1,270 6 10	......	1,270 6 10	......	1,270 6 10	...	27·	
45 7 4	937 14 11	......	937 14 11	......	937 14 11	...	39·	
24 14 5	513 13 1	......	513 13 1	......	513 13 1	...	71·	
154 1 7	3,179 11 0	......	3,179 11 0	......	3,179 11 0	...	30·	
......	7,963 0 0	......	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0	...	23·	
......	5,284 0 0	......	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0	...	27·	
......	2,319 0 0	......	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0	...	47·	
28 11 6	592 8 2	......	592 8 2	......	592 8 2	...	71·	
21 3 0	440 15 2	......	440 15 2	......	440 15 2	...	81·	
157 5 0	3,272 11 9	......	3,272 11 9	......	3,272 11 9	...	69·	
158 4 9	3,294 6 0	......	3,294 6 0	......	3,294 6 0	...	57·	
61 9 7	1,282 0 7	......	1,282 0 7	......	1,282 0 7	...	78·	
171 9 7	3,571 3 11	......	3,571 3 11	......	3,571 3 11	...	61·	
58 11 9	1,222 6 10	......	1,222 6 10	......	1,222 6 10	...	88·	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39·	
243 11 6	5,055 7 0	......	5,055 7 0	......	5,055 7 0	...	29·	
676 4 9	14,074 10 7	......	14,074 10 7	......	14,074 10 7	...	40·	
......	212 0 0	......	......	212 0 0	212 0 0	...	85·	
......	1,036 0 0	*1,036 0 0	......	......	......	...	100·	*This is simply an adjustment. No cash payment has been made.
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98·	
7,381 9 5	1,77,123 4 10	1,036 0 0	1,52,075 4 10	24,012 0 0	1,76,087 4 10	...	41·	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management, 1900-1901.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1900.	Interest on loan for 1900-1901.	Total.	Amount paid during 1900-1901 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sa'nand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Khoda .	Takhatsing Ajubhai.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,122 7 11	258 9 0	5,381 0 11	...	5,381 0 11	...	As the estate owes to Government only, no separate columns for the amount due to private creditors, have been added.
			Total ...	9,898 5 4	5,122 7 11	258 9 0	5,381 0 11	...	5,381 0 11	...	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates

1900-

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1900 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád ...	... Parbatsing Nánábawa.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	4,936 13 8	......	4,936 13 8
2	Do. ...	... Takhatsing Dádábawa, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,517 10 8	......	1,517 10 8
3	Do. ...	... Rupsing Abhesing, &c	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,399 12 7	...	1,399 12 7
4	Do. ...	... Nánábáwa Motaji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,258 11 10	480 6 0	3,739 1 10
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa ...	... Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	7,584 12 3	......	7,584 12 3
6	Do. ...	... Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	5,442 2 5	......	5,442 2 5
7	Do. ...	... Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	6,529 12 3	......	6,529 12 3
8	Do. ...	... Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	3,400 6 10	......	3,400 6 10
9	Do. ...	... Motaji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,369 8 11	......	1,369 8 11
10	Do. ...	... Sardársing Kálbhai, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,439 1 5	......	1,439 1 5
11	Do. ...	... Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ..	440 0 0	234 2 5	......	234 2 5
12	Do. ...	... Fatesing Bapuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	19,250 12 6	.. ...	19,250 12 6
13	Gájna ...	... Himatsing Ráisingji .	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	12,616 1 3	......	12,616 1 3
14	Bhetási ...	... Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	1,766 1 1	......	1,766 1 1
15	Sálol ...	... Motbhai Sardar ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,055 0 4	18 3 0	2,073 3 4
16	Do. ...	... Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Anklâv ...	... Dábhái Báváji &c.	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,141 10 1	......	2,141 10 1
		Mehmedábád Táluka.					
18	Kuna ..	... Jibáva Anopsing ...	16th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	7,642 0 5	......	7,642 0 5
19	Kaira ...	... Vakhtsing Adesing ...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	813 14 5	2,849 3 2	3,663 1 7
		Mátar Táluka.					
20	Hariála ...	... Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	404 8 8	......	404 8 8
			Total ...	2,34,573 2 9	83,803 0 0	4,862 12 2	88,665 12 2

II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

1901.

Interest on Loan for the year 1900-1901.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1901 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	REMARKS.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
249 3 1	5,186 0 9	......	5,186 0 9	......	5,186 0 9	...	62·	
76 9 8	1,594 4 4	......	1,594 4 4	......	1,594 4 4	...	61·	
70 10 6	1,470 7 1	......	1,470 7 1	......	1,470 7 1	...	93·	
164 7 10	3,903 9 8	......	3,423 3 8	480 6 0	3,903 9 8	...	67·	
382 13 7	7,967 9 10	......	7,967 9 10	......	7,967 9 10	...	66·	
274 11 2	5,716 13 7	......	5,716 13 7	......	5,716 13 7	...	65·	
329 9 7	6,859 5 10	......	6,859 5 10	......	6,859 5 10	...	21·	
171 10 3	3,572 1 1	......	3,572 1 1	......	3,572 1 1	...	30·	
69 2 1	1,438 11 0	......	1,438 11 0	......	1,438 11 0	...	54·	
72 10 2	1,511 11 7	......	1,511 11 7	......	1,511 11 7	...	54·	
11 13 1	245 15 6	......	245 15 6	......	245 15 6	...	44·	
971 11 3	20,222 7 9	......	20,222 7 9	......	20,222 7 9	...	31·	
636 13 0	13,252 14 3	......	13,252 14 3	......	13,252 14 3	...	40·	
89 2 4	1,855 3 5	......	1,855 3 5	......	1,855 3 5	...	65·	
103 11 8	2,176 15 0	......	2,158 12 0	18 3 0	2,176 15 0	...	50·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
108 1 8	2,249 11 9	......	2,249 11 9	......	2,249 11 9	...	64·	
385 11 10	8,027 12 3	......	8,027 12 3	......	8,027 12 3	...	79·	
41 1 3	3,704 2 10	......	854 15 8	2,849 3 2	3,704 2 10	...	72·	
20 6 9	424 15 5	......	424 15 5	......	424 15 5	...	87·	
4,230 0 9	92,895 12 11	......	88,033 0 9	4,862 12 2	92,895 12 11	...	60·	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881.
1900-1901.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1900 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1900-1901.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1900-1901 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1901 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Jambusar Taluka.												
1	Magnád	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...
		Broach Taluka												
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohunsingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	...	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	...
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	...	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates for the year 1900-1901.

Zilla.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1901.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1899-1900.	Paid to Creditors during 1900-1901.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1900-1901.	Account of Government Advances.				
			By advances from Government.	By collection from Tálukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1899-1900.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1901.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	37	25,048	...	1,036	1,036	24,012	1,49,816	7,640	1,57,456	...	1,57,456
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	...	...	4,863	83,803	4,230	88,033	...	88,033
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570	...	...	...	11,570	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	41,481	...	1,036	1,036	40,445	2,33,619	11,870	2,45,489	...	2,45,489(a)

(a) During the famine Rs. 96,778 were advanced under special laws, the accounts of which have been kept and submitted to the Accountant General.

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL

Of the Estates under management

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	ENCUMBERED ESTATES.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	Sánand Táluka.								
1	Khoda	...	310	310	358	310	668	127	5
2	Makhiáv...	...	2,820	2,820	592	2,820	3,412	600	612
	Dhandhuka Táluka.								
3	Bela	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...
4	Jhánjharka	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
5	Hadmantala	...	198	198	126	198	324	170	...
6	Kinára	...	72	72	13	72	85	...	...
7	Bagad	...	1,349	1,349	280	1,349	1,629	1,433	...
8	Khokhernesh	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
9	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv ...	...	121	121	243	121	364	53	...
	Ghogha Táluka.								
10	Khámbha	...	69	69	9	69	78	...	26
11	Bhavanipara	...	18	18	33	18	51	...	21
12	Avánia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viramgám Táluka.								
13	Rudátal	...	898	898	114	898	1,012	251	67
14	Sinaj Kánpara	...	1,798	1,798	333	1,798	2,131	290	193
15	Jethipara	...	412	412	24	412	436	...	30
16	Dábhsar	...	687	687	304	687	991	318	119
	Total ...	...	8,752	8,752	2,467	8,752	11,219	3,242	1,073
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	Anand Táluka.								
17	Nápád Vánto	...	4,097	4,097	1,248	4,097	5,345	2,668	458
	Bosrad Táluka.								
18	Nápa Vánto	...	9,436	9,436	1,129	9,436	10,565	3,657	467
19	Sálol	...	482	482	8	482	490	55	136
20	Gájna	...	4,319	4,319	612	4,319	4,931	204	128
21	Bhetási	...	429	429	56	429	485	274	41
22	Ankláv	...	325	325	48	325	373	...	48

V.

REVIEW.

for the year 1900-1901.

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdari Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdars.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
20	...	...	...	...	152	516	...	...	...	5,381	
302	...	...	...	...	2,870	542	...	...	...	43,019	
13	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	4,425	
11	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	25,210	
96	...	...	...	...	266	58	...	...	...	8,688	
14	50	...	...	...	64	21	...	...	...	1,848	
21	...	...	...	71	1,525	104	...	...	...	14,540	
7	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	5,179	
29	85	...	10	...	177	187	...	...	...	26,820	
28	...	...	...	24	78	...	...	...	...	174	
...	...	...	...	...	21	30	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	
65	254	...	...	32	669	343	...	...	...	7,008	
81	372	...	...	113	1,049	1,082	...	...	...	12,835	
36	178	...	...	...	244	192	...	...	...	5,055	
...	375	...	...	52	864	127	...	...	...	14,075	
723	2,330	...	60	582	8,010	3,209	...	...	...	1,81,468	
312	854	...	260	182	4,734	611	...	...	...	12,154	
408	2,225	...	150	168	7,105	3,460	...	...	...	47,535	
30	70	...	...	41	332	158	...	...	...	3,692	
160	1,398	...	...	168	2,058	2,873	...	...	...	13,253	
30	127	...	...	7	479	6	...	...	...	1,855	
32	120	...	...	...	200	173	...	...	...	2,250	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ENCUMBERED ESTATES—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	KAIRA DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	Mehmedábád Táluka.								
23	Kuna	...	6,395	6,395	48	6,395	6,443	16	406
24	Kaira	...	1,587	1,587	479	1,587	2,066	101	151
	Mátar Táluka.								
25	Hariála	...	443	443	992	443	1,435	...	108
	Total ...	...	27,513	27,513	4,620	27,513	32,133	6,975	1,943
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	Jambusar Táluka.								
26	Magnád...	...	584	584	157	584	741	52	108
	Broach Táluka.								
27	Jhanor	...	4,390	4,390	1,240	4,390	5,630	1,210	313
	Total ...	...	4,974	4,974	1,397	4,974	6,371	1,262	421
	Grand Total ...	...	41,239	41,239	8,484	41,239	49,723	11,479	3,437
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.								
	Rojka.								
28	Gagubha Dipsangji	...	3,943	3,943	532	3,943	4,475	1,674	193
	Kharad.								
29	Noghabhai Pathabhai, &c. ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
	Ránpur.								
30	Chandrasingji Dájiráj, &c. ...	...	270	270	3	270	273	88	8
	Khokherneth.								
31	Bápubha Satbha, &c.	...	159	159	...	159	15	69	...

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
270	900	...	...	...	1,592	4,851	...	...	...	8,028	
...	435	...	75	129	891	1,175	...	...	...	3,704	
...	150	...	430	13	701	734	...	...	...	425	
1,242	6,309	...	915	708	18,092	14,041	...	...	...	92,896	
50	165	...	...	12	387	354	...	...	...	762	
167	370	...	...	14	2,074	3,556	...	...	...	10,808	
217	535	...	...	26	2,461	3,910	...	...	...	11,570	
2,182	9,174	...	975	1,316	28,563	21,160	...	...	...	2,85,934	
175	1,500	...	500	61	4,106	369	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
8	60	...	...	13	177	96	...	...	...	...	
10	32	...	...	...	111	48	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
	Vejálka.								
32	Deva Rám	...	337	337	1,039	337	1,376	...	3
	Návda.								
33	Mohun Nathu	...	455	455	3,793	455	4,248	299	337
	Unchdi.								
34	Raesingji Hamjibhai	...	829	829	671	829	1,500	218	168
	Pipli.								
35	Gagubha Shivsangji, &c. ..	...	287	287	80	287	367	...	81
	Advál.								
36	Kálubha Becharsing, &c. ..	...	921	921	5	921	926	...	37
	Tagdi.								
37	Khodbha Sartánsang, &c. ..	...	1,153	1,153	72	1,153	1,225	...	72
	Dholera.								
38	Nathubha Devising, &c. ..	...	621	621	390	621	1,011	...	...
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
	Dholka.								
39	1 Dádásáheb Bávásáheb ..	...	3,752	3,752	1,270	3,752	5,022	368	798
	2 Shermia Bápumia, &c. ..	...	22,752	22,752	...	22,752	22,752	10,215	1,218
	3 Common land	...	1,452	1,452	33	1,452	1,485	602	370
	Ránesar.								
40	Meghábhái Kanubhai	...	35	35	38	35	73	30	...
	Gángad.								
41	Juwánsingji Bhaisáheb... ...	...	16,367	16,367	10,170	16,367	26,537	4,833	3,949
	Baroda.								
42	Kasalsingji Shivsangji	...	131	131	64	131	195	8	28

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
14	210	...	...	...	227	1,149	...	...	...	...	
82	470	...	375	716	2,279	1,969	...	...	...	...	
9	710	...	...	393	1,498	2	...	...	...	...	
...	240	...	...	4	325	42	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	22	60	866	...	...	...	...	
42	250	...	...	59	423	802	...	...	...	...	
...	200	...	...	14	214	797	...	...	...	...	
330	1,500	...	363	177	3,536	1,486	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	63	11,498	11,256	...	...	...	...	
132	...	...	...	37	1,141	344	...	...	...	...	
3	35	...	...	...	68	5	...	...	...	...	
1,666	1,580	...	...	8,428	20,456	6,081	...	...	...	...	
21	2	...	...	20	79	116	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
	Moti Boru.								
43	Jasvatsing Sardarsing	...	3,211	3,211	...	3,211	3,211	344	186
	Lolia.								
44	Gagubha Dhirsang	...	430	430	5	430	435	...	79
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Vichhia.								
45	Dhirsangji Rámsangji, &c. ...	...	594	594	149	594	743	...	10
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.								
	Sadátpara.								
46	Kánáji Karansingji, &c. ...	...	535	535	410	535	945	178	67
	Thorithámbha.								
47	Punjbha Jámbhai	...	1,159	1,159	99	1,159	1,258	168	39
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
	Majra.								
48	Kamáludin Najumia	...	90	90	4	90	94	...	...
	Mojad Vás Rupaji.								
49	Nathusing Fatesing, &c. ...	...	1,245	1,245	47	1,245	1,292	...	222
	Orán.								
50	Imámbaksha Khánmia, &c. ...	...	137	137	71	137	208	...	...
	DASKROI TA'LUKA.								
	Ahmedabad.								
51	Syed Mahamedmia Bávámia ...	...	3,600	3,600	6,634	3,600	10,234	718	342
	Total ...	...	64,465	64,465	25,581	64,465	90,046	19,812	8,207

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	...	...	...	...	530	2,681	...	...	...	...	
23	...	...	...	...	102	333	...	...	...	...	
40	196	...	...	...	246	497	...	...	...	...	
...	120	...	150	203	718	227	...	...	...	...	
59	690	...	...	2	958	300	...	...	...	...	
4	79	...	...	...	83	11	...	...	...	...	
87	24	...	...	...	333	959	...	...	...	...	
11	158	...	...	...	169	39	...	...	...	...	
144	1,065	...	495	1,010	3,774	6,460	...	...	...	...	
2,863	9,121	...	1,883	11,225	53,111	36,935	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	NADIA'D TA'LUKA.								
	Nadiád.								
52	Kishordas Wághjibhai, &c. ...	...	4,100	4,100	14,214	4,100	18,314	788	299
	THA'SRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dákor.								
53	Gopálráo Manohar	...	24,211	24,211	16,077	24,211	40,288	2,670	4,415
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Mogar.								
54	Asha Ajubhai	...	1,286	1,286	14,386	1,286	15,672	79	277
	Khorwád.								
55	Nathubáva Sáhebsang... ...	...	1,817	1,817	663	1,817	2,480	1,173	128
	Ahima.								
56	Chhatrasing Chandrasing ...	...	7,423	7,423	195	7,423	7,618	2,388	297
	Total ...	...	38,837	38,837	45,535	38,837	84,372	7,098	5,416
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	A'MOD TA'LUKA,								
	Kerwáda.								
57	Dulábáva Ráesingji	...	27,413	27,413	2,185	27,413	29,598	7,445	5,151
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Broach.								
58	Kaji Nurudin Ahmedhussen, &c.	...	1,387	1,387	276	1,387	1,663	469	164
	Total ...	...	28,800	28,800	2,461	28,800	31,261	7,914	5,315
	Grand Total ...	...	1,32,102	1,32,102	73,577	1,32,102	2,05,679	34,824	18,938

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
175	1,116	...	330	130	2,838	15,476	...	...	...	...	
948	1,132	...	...	15,133	24,298	15,990	...	...	...	...	
50	334	...	772	*11,956	13,468	2,204	...	...	...	...	* Out of this sum Rs. 11,425 have been invested in landed property.
87	...	...	225	146	1,759	721	...	...	...	...	
228	560	...	495	662	4,630	2,988	...	...	...	...	
1,488	3,142	...	1,822	28,027	46,993	37,379	...	...	...	...	
1,420	5,417	...	2,565	2,463	24,461	5,137	...	...	...	...	
50	329	...	...	83	1,095	568	...	...	...	...	
1,470	5,746	...	2,565	2,546	25,556	5,705	...	...	...	...	
5,821	18,009	...	6,270	41,798	1,25,660	80,019	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
	Cher.								
59	Pátábhai Jasvatsing, &c. ...	....	...	...	96	...	96	...	...
	Ránpur.								
60	Subámia Bápusáheb ...	...	1,013	1,013	...	1,013	1,013	520	13
	Kundli.								
61	Bháya Chomla, &c.	...	490	490	2	490	492	365	68
	Bhadla Mota.								
62	Punja Ebhal, &c.	...	1,054	1,054	344	1,054	1,398	415	251
	Pipli.								
63	Kálubha Jasvatsing	...	1,126	1,126	181	1,126	1,307	...	171
	Návda.								
64	Latifkhán Sardár Muhmudkhán.	...	684	684	...	684	684	...	157
	Gamph.								
65	Agarsang Ráesangji	...	21,694	21,694	8,755	21,694	30,449	7,259	2,489
	Raeka.								
66	Fulji Madársang, &c.	...	269	269	13	269	282	...	...
	Hadmantála.								
67	Deváji Vakhtabhái	...	191	191	...	191	191	70	...
	Advál.								
68	Manubha Amrábhai, &c. ...	...	197	197	1,867	197	2,064	...	65
	Chhasiána.								
69	Umedsang Sángábhai, &c. ...	...	2,057	2,057	60,053	2,057	62,110	50	283

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
65	...	...	...	...	65	31	...	...	...	...	
44	...	...	...	27	604	409	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	...	30	489	3	...	...	...	...	
114	...	...	147	80	1,007	391	...	...	...	...	
19	900	...	...	9	1,099	208	...	...	...	...	
67	...	...	...	318	542	142	...	...	...	...	
2,117	4,000	...	1,202	3,234	20,301	10,148	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	44	62	220	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	70	121	...	...	...	...	
20	...	...	...	6	91	1,973	...	...	...	...	
177	...	...	43,042	66	43,618	18,492	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	DHOLKA TÁLUKÁ.								
	Lolia.								
70	Jálamsang Ladhubha, &c. ...	...	407	407	9	407	416	...	69
	Dumáli.								
71	Harbhamji Rámábhai, &c. ...	...	267	267	...	267	267	36	34
	Moti Boru.								
72	Harising Bhávsing	...	2,993	2,993	...	2,993	2,993	456	161
	Chhabásar.								
73	Jasábhái Ravábhái	...	533	533	...	533	533	49	69
	Dhingda.								
74	Rámsing Deváji, &c.	...	375	375	...	375	375	...	131
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.								
	Rudátal.								
75	Umáji Jodháji, &c.	...	1,855	1,855	247	1,855	2,102	410	100
	Bhankoda.								
76	Gambhirsang Vakhatsing, &c. .	...	18,476	18,476	6,682	18,476	25,158	3,956	1,339
	Sadátpara.								
77	Surajmal Adesing, &c.... ...	...	3,296	3,296	408	3,296	3,704	1,059	413
	Gunjála.								
78	Káláji Láláji, &c.	...	531	531	39	531	570	150	53
	Vithlápur.								
79	Kesarji Ravâji, &c.	...	1,094	1,094	52	1,094	1,146	233	106
	Abásna.								
80	Karánsing Dhanáji, &c. ...	...	316	316	...	316	316	100	14

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
16	70	...	...	...	155	261	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	70	197	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	617	2,376	...	...	...	...	
...	58	...	...	35	211	322	...	...	...	...	
...	12	...	...	7	150	225	...	...	...	...	
...	1,250	...	...	67	1,827	275	...	...	...	...	
752	8,871	...	1,240	456	16,614	8,544	...	...	...	...	
196	68	...	...	30	1,766	1,938	...	...	...	...	
21	17	...	...	30	280	290	...	...	...	...	
...	224	...	50	49	662	484	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	146	273	43	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
	Dekáváda.								
81	Gambhirsing Bhagvatsing, &c....	...	5,512	5,512	31	5,512	5,543	1,567	393
	Kukváv (Dangerva).								
82	Ranchhodji Sagrámji, &c. ...	...	1,817	1,817	74	1,817	1,891	304	118
	Suvála-Sujpara.								
83	Thakor Karansingji	...	4,043	4,043	1,601	4,043	5,644	2,644	344
	Sinaj-Kánpara.								
84	Okháji Dhanáji	...	264	264	1	264	265	48	14
	Panár.								
85	Dipsangji Harisingji	...	1,273	1,273	748	1,273	2,021	94	203
86	Bhatária (Amarpara)	...	1,773	1,773	...	1,773	1,773	720	70
	Runi Ranod.								
87	Sáhebkhán Bápukhán, &c. ...	...	595	595	...	595	595	...	78
	Rájpura.								
88	Jiváji Jasáji	...	191	191	14	191	205	...	17
	Thorithambha.								
89	Bávásáheb Alambhai	...	734	734	39	734	773	168	39
	Ukardi.								
90	Bai Dhanbai	...	32	32	...	32	32	...	2
	Náni Ránti.								
91	Umáji Punjáji, &c.	...	68	68	4	68	72	...	4
	Anándpara.								
92	Manorji Ukáji	...	110	110	...	110	110	31	4
93	Bántái	...	825	825	...	825	825	424	66

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdari Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	208	...	1,230	270	3,668	1,875	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	16	448	1,443	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,373	152	4,513	1,131	...	...	...	...	
...	19	...	...	24	105	160	...	...	...	...	
...	50	...	...	480	827	1,194	...	...	...	...	
...	113	...	...	...	903	870	...	...	...	...	
...	189	...	...	...	267	328	...	...	...	...	
...	50	...	...	...	67	138	...	...	...	...	
...	339	...	...	2	548	225	...	...	...	...	
...	28	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	13	59	...	...	...	...	
...	34	...	...	...	69	41	...	...	...	...	
...	290	...	...	37	817	8	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
	Vásna.								
94	Vajesing Patháji	...	404	404	1	404	405	158	38
	Moti Ránti.								
95	Jetháji Budsangji	...	712	712	137	712	849	423	53
	Dadhána.								
96	Doláji Abhesingji, &c. ...	...	738	738	...	738	738	418	35
	Fatepura.								
97	Láláji Náruji	...	414	414	24	414	438	138	31
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
	Antroli Vás Dolji.								
98	Kálusing Lálsing	...	3,570	3,570	9	3,570	3,579	10	398
	Bái ni Muvádi.								
99	Becharsang Kubersang ...	...	109	109	87	109	196	...	17
	Orán.								
100	Askarali Lálmia	...	4,896	4,896	7	4,896	4,903	...	594
	Moyad Vás Nátháji.								
101	Mánsingji Harisingji	...	1,394	1,394	11	1,394	1,405	...	248
	S'ANAND TA'LUKA.								
	Makhiáv.								
102	Motiba, widow of Bhávsingji Bápubha, &c.	...	536	536	8	536	544	50	7
	Vichhia.								
103	Bálubha Arjansing, &c. ..	...	55	55	...	55	55	...	...
	Kuvár.								
104	Ráesangji Shivsangji	...	83	83	...	83	83	...	5

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
34	36	...	...	1	267	138	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	348	824	25	...	...	...	...	
...	16	...	...	...	469	269	...	...	...	...	
...	58	...	...	2	229	209	...	...	...	...	
145	950	...	...	2	1,505	2,074	...	...	...	...	
13	43	...	...	8	81	115	...	...	...	...	
236	1,183	...	40	322	2,375	2,528	...	...	...	...	
80	...	...	...	71	399	1,006	...	...	...	...	
...	134	...	...	4	195	349	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	78	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	SA′NAND TA′LUKA—*continued.*								
	Lekhambha.								
105	Harbhamji Harisingji	...	115	115	...	115	115	...	...
106	Chhárodi	...	24	24	...	24	24	...	...
	Garodia.								
107	Cheláji Raváji, &c.	...	27	27	4	27	31	...	12
	Bakrána.								
108	Jethibhai Raghábhai	...	508	508	...	508	508	400	37
	Khoda.								
109	Jivábhai Madársang	...	594	594	...	594	594	236	...
	GOGHA TA′LUKA.								
	Shámpara.								
110	Sardársing Mádhavsing, &c. ...	...	101	101	148	101	249	...	74
	Total ...	...	90,435	90,435	81,696	90,435	1,72,131	22,970	8,887
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	MA′TAR TA′LUKA.								
	Vársang.								
111	Meghábhai Kaslábhai	...	1,391	1,391	385	1,391	1,776	...	243
	Chándna.								
112	Amirkhán Geratkhán	...	473	473	718	473	1,191	...	148
	Dharoda.								
113	Jáfarali Nizámali	...	603	603	1,256	603	1,859	...	176
	Hariála-Kharáti.								
114	Sursangji Dájiráj	...	3,574	3,574	...	3,574	3,574	...	649

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	
...	24	...	...	...	461	47	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	236	358	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12	86	163	...	...	...	...	
4,183	19,234	...	48,324	6,394	1,09,992	62,139	...	...	...	...	
...	709	...	...	75	1,027	749	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	157	1,034	...	...	...	...	
...	469	...	610	53	1,308	551	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	34	683	2,891	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	KAIRA DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	BORSAD TA'LUKA.								
	Bhánpara.								
115	Takhatsing Sardársing ...	...	679	679	47	679	726	13	64
	Deheván.								
116	Mehrámánsing Fatesing, &c. ...	...	8,591	8,591	3,066	8,591	11,657	1,879	930
	Bhetási.								
117	Ráesingji Dádábava, &c. ...	...	8,106	8,106	1,114	8,106	9,220	3,878	396
	Nápa.								
118	Himatsang Dádábava, &c. ...	...	2,793	2,793	301	2,793	3,094	1,186	136
	Ankláv.								
119	Himatsang Galábsing, &c. ...	...	248	248	18	248	266	...	89
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Kherda.								
120	Mádhavsing Jesingji	...	5,538	5,538	1,838	5,538	7,376	1,481	350
	Khorwád.								
121	Dipsangji Prithisingji	...	3,644	3,644	906	3,644	4,550	1,387	188
	Nápád.								
122	Gemalsang Rásábhai	...	255	255	25	255	280	42	25
	Ahima.								
123	Jasvatsingji Jitsangji	...	8,923	8,923	3,431	8,923	12,354	1,957	370
	Partappur.								
124	Dipsing Hathihbai, &c. ...	...	381	381	....	381	381	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdári.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, Including Investment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
43	295	...	...	70	485	241	...	...	...	...	
550	2,728	...	460	1,186	7,733	3,924	...	...	...	...	
363	578	...	657	182	6,054	3,166	...	...	...	...	
99	1,000	...	...	31	2,452	642	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	...	107	159	...	...	...	...	
108	1,024	...	446	1,179	4,588	2,788	...	...	...	...	
105	...	...	750	304	2,734	1,816	...	...	...	...	
12	42	...	...	4	125	155	...	...	...	...	
196	4,591	...	820	547	8,481	3,873	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15	25	40	341	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	KAIRA DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	MEHMEDABAD TÁLUKA.								
	Kaira.								
125	Ratansing Jijibhai	...	1,514	1,514	460	1,514	1,974	94	149
	THASRA TA'LUKA.								
	Kot.								
126	Himatsang Virábhai	...	400	400	112	400	512	...	46
	Jesápara.								
127	Parbhátsing Ratansing, &c. ...	...	410	410	181	410	591	...	190
	Ránia.								
128	Jesingbhai Dájibhai	...	405	405	630	405	1,035	...	12
	Chitláv.								
129	Náthubhai Dalpatsing	...	253	253	357	253	610	...	168
	Jorápara.								
130	Bhimsing Mokamsing	...	124	124	5	124	129	...	53
	Lindola.								
131	Ajabsing Andersing	...	248	248	72	248	320	...	136
	Rustumpara.								
132	Nurali Hussenali	...	75	75	...	75	75	...	2
133	Mithápara	...	227	227	...	227	227	221	...
	Total ...	...	49,108	49,108	14,922	49,108	64,030	12,267	4,543
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.								
	Sárod.								
134	Ganpatsingji Himatsingji ...	...	7,792	7,792	1,187	7,792	8,979	79	1,294
	Mádhavsing Takhasting ..	...	416	416	2	416	418	14	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	614	...	95	138	1,090	884	...	...	...	...	
45	300	...	...	...	391	121	...	...	...	...	
58	...	...	...	...	248	343	...	...	...	...	
95	25	...	...	6	138	897	...	...	...	...	
83	77	...	...	52	380	230	...	...	...	...	
31	...	...	...	...	84	45	...	...	...	...	
71	...	...	...	...	207	113	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	73	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	221	6	...	...	...	...	
1,881	12,452	...	3,853	3,925	38,921	25,109	...	...	...	...	
758	2,318	...	200	253	4,902	4,077	...	...	...	...	
...	61	...	...	8	83	335	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	BROACH DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	JAMBUSAR TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
	Sigám.								
135	Jitsing Bhimsang, &c.	...	697	697	635	697	1,332	26	38
	A'MOD TA'LUKA.								
	Miyágám.								
136	Rámsingji Dolatsingji	...	2,942	2,942	192	2,942	3,134	2,135	423
	A'mod.								
137	Ráesing Adesing	...	182	182	...	182	182	...	...
138	Mátár	...	10,294	10,294	2,505	10,294	12,799	2,900	434
	VA'GHRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dehej.								
139	Hamirsingji Shivsingji... ...	...	5,424	5,424	394	5,424	5,818	...	539
	Janiádra.								
140	Jitsingji Somsingji	...	3,912	3,912	3,954	3,912	7,866	142	600
	Paháj.								
141	Chhatrasingji Bháratsingji, &c...	...	893	893	...	893	893	...	277
	Mosam.								
142	Pathibhai Banesing, &c. ...	...	495	495	26	495	521	...	67
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Jhanor.								
143	Rámsingji Khumánsingji, &c....	...	6,312	6,312	1,714	6,312	8,026	1,722	264
	Total ..	...	39,359	39,359	10,609	39,359	49,968	7,018	3,936
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,78,902	1,78,902	1,07,227	1,78,902	2,86,129	42,255	17,366

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
126	560	...	...	31	781	551	...	...	...	...	
126	...	...	...	13	2,697	437	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	
347	105	...	...	316	4,102	8,697	...	...	...	...	
432	1,095	...	...	113	2,179	3,639	...	...	...	...	
291	2,193	...	...	139	3,365	4,501	...	...	...	...	
...	36	...	...	...	313	580	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	67	454	...	...	...	...	
342	810	...	500	...	3,638	4,388	...	...	...	...	
2,422	7,178	...	700	873	22,127	27,841	...	...	...	...	
8,486	38,864	...	52,877	11,192	1,71,040	1,15,089	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
144	Simej	...	20	20	14	20	34	...	...
145	Chhabásar	...	303	303	...	303	303	32	65
146	Baroda	...	68	68	12	68	80	...	18
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
147	Aniáli-Bhimji	...	...	...	190	...	190	...	...
148	Jhinjhar...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
149	Gunda	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
150	Godhávata	...	7	7	43	7	50	...	...
151	Kothadia	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...
152	Kharad	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...
153	Dhandhuka	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...
154	Jaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	Rojka	...	2,237	2,237	18	2,237	2,255	1,114	69
156	Bávaliári and Akru	...	...	...	158	...	158	...	...
157	Dholera	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...
158	Unchdi	...	497	497	71	497	568	186	55
159	Bhadiád	...	5	5	968	5	973	5	10
160	Kádipur	...	...	...	59	...	59	...	...
161	Fedra	...	57	57	14	57	71	...	49
162	Advál	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	5
163	Dhárpipla	...	1,570	1,570	2,037	1,570	3,607	821	208
164	Keria (Galsána)...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	...
165	Nadála	...	38	38	8	38	46	...	...
166	Noli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	Nágadka	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...
168	Tagdi	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
169	Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	Kotda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	Sárangpur	...	14	14	7	14	21	...	...
172	Chanderva	...	52	52	30	52	82	...	...
173	Náni Vávdi	...	25	25	6	25	31	...	...
174	Bodia	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
175	Moti Vávdi	...	20	20	41	20	61	...	...
176	Sunderiána	...	139	139	96	139	235	...	...
177	Jálila	...	102	102	87	102	189	...	...
178	Vejalka	...	297	297	1,226	297	1,523	...	1
179	Chacharia	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
180	Cháranki	...	...	...	49	...	49	31	...
181	Pipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	Kundal	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...
183	Dhanála	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	25	
...	101	...	...	5	203	100	...	...	...	125	
...	...	...	...	1	19	61	...	...	...	3,891	
104	...	...	...	...	104	86	...	...	...	32,838	
2	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	2,249	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	587	
5	...	...	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	1,470	
6	...	...	...	...	6	31	...	...	...	2,781	
14	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	888	
5	...	...	27	51	83	17	...	...	...	684	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	
80	434	...	...	10	1,707	548	...	...	...	29,764	
10	...	...	...	87	97	61	...	...	...	46,599	
4	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	1,546	
60	100	...	...	67	468	100	...	...	...	4,148	
59	15	...	130	...	219	754	...	...	...	18,220	
8	...	...	...	...	8	51	...	...	...	3,233	
12	...	...	...	...	61	10	...	...	...	16,576	
7	5	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	8,069	
231	710	...	1,303	112	3,385	222	...	...	...	7,517	
14	...	...	...	...	14	32	...	...	...	7,793	
9	...	...	...	...	9	37	...	...	...	2,398	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	
9	...	...	...	...	9	23	...	...	...	7,053	
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Included in Jaska	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	245	
5	...	...	20	...	25	57	...	...	...	54	
1	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	322	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	95	
6	15	...	...	...	21	40	...	...	...	1,852	
14	...	...	...	...	14	221	...	...	...	4,630	
12	15	...	...	...	27	162	...	...	...	9,708	
21	...	...	...	1,126	1,148	375	...	...	...	4,593	
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2,807	
2	10	...	...	...	43	6	...	...	...	Included in Chacharia.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	
3	...	...	...	...	3	73	...	...	...	1,984	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,175	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA—*continued.*								
184	Vádhela	...	2	2	18	2	20	...	...
185	Piparia	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
186	Kundli	...	248	248	170	248	418	219	40
187	Servál	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	...
188	Bela	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	Bhimnáth	...	10,583	10,583	623	10,583	11,206	1,726	296
190	Khámbhda	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...
191	Báhdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	Vágad	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
193	Pipli	...	16	16	7	16	23	...	...
194	Devalia	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.								
195	Gunjála	...	710	710	121	710	831	265	65
196	Dángerva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	Hathipara	...	625	625	69	625	694	297	67
198	Kukváv	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	Dekáváda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	Sadátpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	Bhoini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	Vithlápur	...	325	325	14	325	339	70	42
203	Bámroli	...	222	222	59	222	281	37	16
204	Abásna	...	419	419	48	419	467	100	40
205	Madrisana	...	1,671	1,671	148	1,671	1,819	339	85
206	Chhaniár	...	4,006	4,006	1,342	4,006	5,348	1,026	396
207	Náni Ránti	...	78	78	...	78	78	...	4
208	Panár	...	1,113	1,113	240	1,113	1,353	537	114
209	Bhankoda	...	238	238	86	238	324	50	25
210	Tanmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	Bhagápara	...	1,501	1,501	336	1,501	1,837	370	105
212	Ukardi	...	479	479	1	479	480	206	31
213	Saugpara	...	338	338	12	338	350	60	12
214	Runi Ranod	...	573	573	131	573	704	...	90
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
215	Navágám Nána	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	6
216	Morchand	...	2	2	6	2	8	...	6
217	Odarka	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1
218	Kukad	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	7
219	Kankot	...	...	...	210	...	210	...	20
220	Padva-Bhánkhel	...	...	...	90	...	90	...	17
221	Báhdi-Rájpara	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	6
222	Shámpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	Náná-Khokhra	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	2
224	Àvánia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
7	...	...	...	8	15	5	...	...	...	10,618	
...	3	...	...	22	25	1	...	...	...	586	
20	...	...	120	17	416	2	...	...	...	3,065	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	307	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	
22	...	...	...	821	2,865	8,341	...	...	...	8,620	
2	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	158	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	151	
9	...	...	...	1	10	13	...	...	...	2,623	
3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5,937	
62	39	...	...	37	468	363	...	...	...	7,262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	
47	24	...	27	14	476	218	...	...	...	4,237	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,507	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	
...	116	...	...	58	286	53	...	...	...	626	
7	...	...	...	...	60	221	...	...	...	751	
13	104	...	...	48	305	162	...	...	...	3,464	
59	10	...	...	81	574	1,245	...	...	...	2,500	
163	675	...	300	282	2,842	2,506	...	...	...	35,231	
...	10	...	...	10	24	54	...	...	...	780	
4	390	...	...	96	1,141	212	...	...	...	9,865	
10	60	...	...	...	145	179	...	...	...	43,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	
122	465	...	...	131	1,193	644	...	...	...	9,798	
...	82	...	...	53	372	108	...	...	...	1,170	
9	...	...	...	...	81	269	...	...	...	129	
56	201	...	...	3	350	354	...	...	...	5,033	
3	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	...	...	553	
1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	561	
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	376	
2	...	...	...	...	9	26	...	...	...	433	
8	...	...	...	...	28	182	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	...	24	66	...	...	...	1,532	
3	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	...	...	251	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
1	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	94	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	PARA'NTEJ TA'LUKA.								
225	Vághpur	...	301	301	153	301	454	...	...
226	Orán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
227	Káneti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GODHRA TA'LUKA.								
228	Vádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	28,903	28,903	9,568	28,903	38,471	7,491	1,973
	ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
229	Chekhla	...	419	419	100	419	519	...	209
230	Godhávi...	...	393	393	562	393	955	400	275
231	Káneti	...	1,050	1,050	69	1,050	1,119	703	54
232	Lodariál...	...	172	172	41	172	213	...	9
233	Hirápur	...	1,557	1,557	139	1,557	1,696	1,200	13
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
234	Khas	...	5,624	5,624	2,807	5,624	8,431	4,515	396
235	Návda	...	933	933	242	933	1,175	...	161
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
236	Gángad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	Dholi-Ráipur	...	175	175	65	175	240	...	...
238	Ambaliára Vanto	...	228	228	115	228	343	...	105
239	Chandisar Vánto	...	1,136	1,136	48	1,136	1,184	...	168
240	Vautha Vánto	...	440	440	283	440	723	...	98
241	Gánol	...	1,463	1,463	154	1,463	1,617	3	292
242	Baroda	...	937	937	308	937	1,240	51	224
243	Latifkhán's Estate	...	6,638	6,638	810	6,638	7,448	837	763

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
10	14	...	...	18	42	412	...	...	...	2,190	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	
1,358	3,598	...	1,927	3,159	19,506	18,965	...	...	...	4,15,060	
129	...	...	...	169	507	12	...	...	...	...	
107	...	...	...	...	782	173	...	...	...	...	
75	...	...	...	2	834	285	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	12	201	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	62	1,275	421	...	...	...	...	
743	592	...	1,123	100	7,469	962	...	...	...	...	
66	...	...	...	212	439	736	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under Minors.
25	40	...	...	14	79	161	...	...	...	...	
21	...	...	...	6	132	211	...	...	...	...	
77	...	...	...	...	245	939	...	...	...	...	
25	...	...	...	2	125	598	...	...	...	...	
80	253	...	...	74	702	915	...	...	...	...	
81	19	...	...	19	394	846	...	...	...	...	
...	600	...	876	185	3,261	4,187	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
244	Vávdi-tagdi	...	...	...	846	...	846	434	27
245	Sar	...	65	65	1	65	66	...	6
246	Morchand	...	99	99	42	99	141	...	20
247	Mugláno	...	39	39	...	39	39	...	...
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
248	Mudhásna	...	222	222	28	222	250	...	53
249	Ujedia	...	368	368	...	368	368	...	46
250	Badodra...	...	872	872	1	872	873	...	38
	Total ...	...	22,830	22,830	6,656	22,830	29,486	8,143	2,957
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
251	Piparia	...	...	...	63	...	63	...	...
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
252	Kundal	...	669	669	82	669	751	111	22
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
253	Ságpur	...	283	283	66	283	349	...	23
254	Rojad	...	180	180	121	180	301	...	102
255	Ujedia	...	880	880	6	880	886	...	94
256	Padusan...	...	982	982	12	982	994	...	...
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
257	Kávitha...	...	64	64	...	64	64	42	...
	Total ...	...	3,058	3,058	350	3,058	3,408	153	241
	Grand Total ...	...	407,034	407,034	2,05,862	4,07,034	6,12,896	1,04,345	44,912

V—*concluded.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1901.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1901.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
...	...	...	...	335	796	50	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6	60	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	20	121	...	...	...	...	
...	35	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	53	197	...	...	...	...	
16	7	...	...	...	69	299	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	38	835	...	...	...	...	
1,445	1,546	...	1,999	1,183	17,273	12,213	...	...	...	...	
52	...	...	...	...	52	11	...	...	...	325	
35	...	...	...	...	168	583	...	...	...	3,317	
16	30	...	...	...	69	280	...	...	...	1,450	
15	20	...	...	...	137	164	...	...	...	5,933	
41	18	...	...	...	153	733	...	...	...	6,190	
102	43	...	2	82	229	765	...	...	...	1,132	
...	...	...	...	...	42	22	...	...	...	60	
261	111	...	2	82	850	2,558	...	...	...	18,407	
19,513	71,302	...	64,050	58,730	3,62,892	2,50,004	...	...	...	7,19,401	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARA'T, FOR 1900-1901.

No. 1714 of 1902.

Revenue Department.
Ahmedabad, 4th March 1902.

Submitted to Government.

2. During the year under report and the previous year the normal operations of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer have been in abeyance and in the main his duties have been those of a Famine Relief Officer. Though the situation is a painful one it is not without hope if, as Mr. Bhimbhai says in his paragraphs 42—45, the curtailment of the tálukdárs' incomes, combined with the restriction on their power of alienation, is leading them into more thrifty ways.

3. Meanwhile an opportunity is created which may not occur again for at least two advantageous moves: (1) as nearly all the estates are for the time under Government management valuable data may be collected as to their real income, with a view to a more equitable adjustment of the jama; (2) the creditors being despondent will assent to a great reduction of their claims for ready cash. If Government could supply the money and entrust the settlement to Mr. Bhimbhai, who has special qualifications for such a work, many tálukdárs would receive a fresh start and would not be likely to relapse as they did after their enfranchisement under the Act of 1862.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

Despatched 18th March 1902.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1900-1901.

No. 4273.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1902.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4455, dated 20th May 1902—Forwarding a letter* No. 216, dated the 15th idem, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1900-1901.

Resolution.—The famine of the preceding year was followed by a year of great scarcity, which affected all the estates under management and rendered large remissions and suspensions of the collection of revenue necessary. There still remain outstandings amounting in all to over 1½ lákhs on account of years previous to the famine; the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should submit proposals for dealing with them. No progress has been made towards liquidating debts and the small number of decrees received for execution show that creditors recognize that for some years to come any surplus revenues that may accrue must be devoted to the repayment of Government dues. It is not however understood why the estate of Bhimnáth with a balance in hand of Rs. 8,341 should not have contributed something to the repayment of its debts, which stand at the same figure as they did in 1898-1899.

2. The report called for in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 6069, dated 28th August 1901, as to the progress made, and expected to be made, in the settlement of debts should be submitted as soon as there is a return to normal conditions. The proposal for the liquidation of debts by a Government loan, which is made in paragraph 47 of the report and is supported by the Commissioner, must be formulated in more detail and submitted separately before it can be considered by Government. It is obvious that, before any further loans can be made to estates which have been so liberally assisted by tagávi loans in the past two years, the financial position of each estate must be carefully examined and a definite scheme for the repayment of all outstanding Government dues prepared.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Famine Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

} With copies of the report.

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* Not printed.

Rev 1154

33/1903

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

I-11

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1903.

No. 8 of 1903.

From

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

The Honourable Mr. F. S. P. LELY, C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 10th January 1903.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1901-1902.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. **Annual Tour.**—I commenced my tour in the latter part of October with a visit to the Sánand Táluka and the Northcote Gaushála at Chhárodi. I spent a large part of December in the Kaira District in deciding about the recovery of Jama in Tálukdári villages, and in January I toured through the Viramgám Táluka and paid a flying visit to Bombay in connection with certain appeals pending in the High Court and the purchase of the village of Aniáli Káthi. After visiting Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha in February and March, I went through the Prántij Táluka in April to look into Jama and Tagávi matters. I paid a second visit to the Kaira District in May and completed my tour with a visit to the Broach District in June.

4. During the course of my tour I examined the cultivation returns by a personal inspection of several tracts, decided on the spot questions of recovery and remission of rent due by the tenants, and supervised the distribution of loans and Tagávi. I watched the effects of the famine on the condition of the Tálukdárs, helped them with advice and funds, and satisfied myself that the bullocks distributed among them were well cared for.

I also visited several large Relief Works, constructed during the famine in Tálukdári villages, with a view to ascertain how best they could be utilized for irrigation purposes, and consulted the Tálukdárs and their tenants as to the best means of keeping these large and costly works in good repair.

5. **Season.**—There was practically no rain in June, and *kharíf* sowing was in consequence retarded. The rains commenced well in July, the total rainfall, however, being almost everywhere below the average. In August there was a sufficient downpour in many places, but as September gave only light and scattered showers the outturn of crops was seriously affected and rice was practically lost over a large area. October ran very nearly dry, except for a few cents here or there, and the standing *kharíf* crops suffered in the northern tracts for want of moisture. In addition to the deficiency of rainfall, locusts, rust and rats seriously injured the crops; the destruction caused by the appearance of rats was fearful, and the *rabi* crop, especially wheat, which had promised well in many tálukas, was almost wholly eaten up. Only fodder was sufficient and the cattle kept well. On the whole the year under report proved very unfavourable to the agriculturists, and following close upon a famine and a succeeding bad year, it added to the distress among the cultivators.

Encumbered Estates.

6. **Ahmedabad.**—During the year under report there were 35 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. No payments were made on account of debt settlement owing to the famine and the succeeding bad years. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this office at the end of 1900-1901 owing to debts due to Government, though released from management

under the Act. The balance of debt at the end of the year was Rs. 1,89,355, of which Rs. 1,65,555 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 23,800 the amount to be paid to creditors.

7. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management, none of which was released during the year. No payment was made on account of debt settlement, and out of Rs. 97,380, which remain unpaid at the end of the year, Rs. 92,517 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 4,863 to creditors.

8. **Broach.**—There were 2 estates under management as in the previous year. There were no debts due to Government, and nothing was paid to creditors. The total balance remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 11,570.

9. **Minors' Estates.**—There were 66 minors under my charge during the year under report holding 42 estates, of which 35 are in Ahmedabad, 5 in Kaira and 2 in Broach. Arranged according to race 45 minors are Hindus and 21 Musalmáns. The most important estates are noted in the margin. All of them, except Gángad and Dákor, are unencumbered and in good condition. The two principal estates released during the year were Rozka and Návda. Rozka, which came under management with a debt of Rs. 50,000, has been restored free from all liabilities to the Tálukdár, Gagubhá, on his attaining majority. The estate of Návda, which belonged to a Bania money-lender, has been released from management on the District Court deciding that the widow of the late minor, Mohan Nathu, had attained majority.

1. Kerváda.
2. Gángad.
3. Dholka Dáda Sáheb.
4. Dholka Shermia.
5. Dákor.
6. Nadiád.
7. Mogar.

10. **Kerva'da.**—This estate consists of *vánta* lands in the Broach District, and has been under management since 1896. The Thákor, who will soon attain the age of 21, has been educated at the Rájkumár College, and takes an active interest in the management of the estate. He has recently married a wife of his own choice, a daughter of a Chief in the Mahi Kántha Agency, and has set a notable example by celebrating his marriage without any pomp or ostentation as is usually done among Garásiás, thereby saving the estate from an expenditure of not less than Rs. 25,000.

11. **Ga'ngad.**—The unfavourable character of the season prevented any progress being made in the settlement of the heavy debts of the estate, and a fresh scheme for the liquidation of the debts submitted to the District Judge under the Guardians and Wards Act is under consideration and inquiry. The minor aged 18 years has received some education at local schools, has married, and is doing fairly well. The village of Bhumli, which was given in *Jivái* to the minor's step-grandmother and was mortgaged by her to Mr. Carrel, has been placed by the District Judge, on the application of the mortgagee, under the management of this Department on the condition that the surplus receipts should be paid to the mortgagee in liquidation of his claims.

12. **Dholka Da'da Sa'heb.**—This estate, consisting of 4 villages, came under management in 1892. The minor aged 18 years is being educated at Ahmedabad, and is making good progress.

13. **Dholka Shermia.**—This is an unencumbered estate, consisting of 12 villages leased from Government on certain conditions and of *vánta* lands besides a political pension of Rs. 500 per mensem. The minor, aged 9, is the son of the late Khán Sáheb Bápumia of Dholka. The minor's uncle, Nánamia, who had opposed the application for the guardianship of the minor, has now seen the utility of Government management, and appears willing to further the interests of the estate.

14. **Da'kor.**—This estate came under management in 1894 greatly embarrassed by the improvident conduct of the minor's father. The minor, who will soon attain majority, is the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. He has received good vernacular and English education, and takes an intelligent interest in the management of the estate. A scheme for the management of the temple under the High Court's decree is now before the District Court for final disposal.

15. **Nadia'd.**—This estate belongs to two minors, Kanbi Pátidárs of Nadiád. It consists of lands in some 20 villages of the Kaira District and came under management in 1890. Both the minors have received school education and one of them has been associated with the management of the estate. The estate has to its credit Rs. 30,000 invested in landed property.

16. **Mogar.**—This estate consists of lands in the Ánand Táluka and it was transferred to this Department for management in 1898 by the Collector of Kaira, who has been appointed guardian. The minor is a Kanbi by caste, has received vernacular education and takes an active and intelligent interest in the management of his estate. It has to its credit Rs. 14,000 invested in landed property.

17. Appendix V shows that the total realizations of the minor's estates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 68,800 against Rs. 1,32,102 in the past year. Eight boys attend the local schools at Ahmedabad and others receive education in the village schools. The interest of most of the minors being connected with landed property, they are generally associated in the management of their estates as soon as they have received sufficient education to enable them to look after their property like prudent and economical land holders.

18. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 293 against 286 during the last year. There were also 8 estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The amount of debts due on decrees transferred for execution under Sections 320 and 322-A of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 6,64,323 as shown in the margin against Rs. 6,62,612 during the last year. No progress was made towards the payment of the claims on account of the famine and succeeding bad years. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 4273, dated 23rd June 1902, on my last year's report, I beg to explain that no payment was made to the creditors of the Bhimnáth estate, because the question of proportions, in which the different creditors were to be paid, had not then been settled. Since then the Court has decided the question and Rs. 6,764 have been paid to the creditors.

	Rs.
Dhandhuka	4,29,553
Viramgám	1,75,426
Dholka	17,664
Sánand	5,734
Parántij...	27,861
Gogha	7,029
Godhra	1,056
Total ...	6,64,323

19. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 212 estates under management during the year; most of these came under management during the famine on account of Tagavi and Loans advanced to the holders and their tenants. Of the total number of estates 207 are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, 1 under 26 of the Act, 1 under Regulation 8 of 1827, and 3 under private agreements and Court's orders. The principal estates are described below:—

20. **Sa'nand and Koth.**—This estate, which is the largest and most important of all the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát, was put under management for six years under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888 by Government Resolution No. 146, dated 9th January 1902. It comprises 23 entire Tálukdári villages and *vántas* or alienated lands in 26 Government villages, the average annual revenue during the three years of Government management (1891-94) being Rs. 1,34,000. It has now a debt of Rs. 2,46,000 including the sum of Rs. 1,71,000 due to Government, on account of Jama for three years. As regards the recovery of Jama dues Government were pleased to decide, in their Resolution No. 2236, dated 23rd October 1902, that the Thákor Sáheb should be required to pay Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the arrears of Jama with one anna per rupee for Local Fund and that after five years the matter might be reconsidered with reference to the seasons that should then have intervened. A Deputy Manager, lent from the British Service, has been put in charge of the estate and it is hoped that, if no unforeseen events occur, the estate will be restored to its normal condition before the expiration of six years.

21. **Ga'mph.**—This another large estate, which came under management in 1896 with heavy debts, has made no progress towards liquidating its liabilities, but on the other hand a considerable sum has been added on account of accumulated interest.

22. **Bhankoda.**—This important estate owned by the Koli Thákardás of Chuvál in the Viramgám Táluka suffered heavily during the famine. The original debts have swollen to nearly 1¼ lákhs, and steps are being taken to pay them off by selling the half of an alienated village which is owned in common with them by the Pátdi Darbár.

23. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 723 decrees for execution under Sections 320 and 322-A of the Civil Procedure Code at the close of 1900-1901. The number of decrees received during the year was 10 against 100, 90 and 12 of the previous three years. None of these decrees was received direct. The total number of decrees for execution during the year was therefore 733, of which 14 were returned to the Courts, leaving a total of 719 at the close of the year. Owing to the continuance of the famine no progress was made in the work of executing decrees.

24. **General Administration.**—There were 357 villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Out of the Government demand of Rs. 2,95,525 for 1901-1902 in the Ahmedabad District, Rs. 37,980 were recovered and Rs. 2,57,545 or 87 per cent. remitted under Government Resolution No. 1236, dated 31st May 1902. In the Kaira District Rs. 8,265 were recovered and Rs. 31,993 remitted under Government Resolution No. 1817, dated 26th August 1902, and the proposals for the recovery and remission of Government dues in the Broach District for the past three years are awaiting orders. In all, the Jama remissions so liberally granted by Government since the famine amount to no less than 8½ lákhs.

25. There were no outstandings due to Government by the Tálukdárs on account of the Jáma fixed for recovery during the famine years except a sum of Rs. 2,800 for which proposals have been submitted. The outstandings, amounting to Rs. 1,55,597 referred to in paragraph 28 of the last year's report, represented the rental due by the tenants to the Tálukdárs on account of the years previous to the famine year. Again, a large portion of this sum represented the irrecoverable arrears due to the Tálukdárs from the tenants and brought on account when the estates came under the management of this Department.

26. The long pending dispute regarding Aniáli Káthi, once a scene of bloodshed, has terminated. The estate was recovered from the Bania money-lender and restored to the original Káthi proprietor.

27. **Local Fund.**—As the Local Fund Cess was remitted in proportion to the Government Jama, the collection amounted only to Rs. 2,687 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,498 in Kaira. According to the figures obtained from the Collector's Department the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,508 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 460 in Kaira.

28. **Partition Suits.**— Of the fourteen partition cases, two were disposed of, in five cases the parties have obtained time for bringing about an amicable settlement and the rest will be taken up on my visit to the tálukas concerned.

29. **Borrowing.**—Nineteen applications to borrow Rs. 1,08,740 were received during the year and permission under Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act was given to the extent of Rs. 46,200, of which Rs. 20,000 represent the amount borrowed by the Tálukdárs of Aniáli Káthi for repurchasing and setting up their ancestral village and Rs. 23,000 represent the amounts sanctioned for paying off debts which were reduced by settlement with the creditors.

30. **Suits.**—There were in all 22 suits of which 15 were filed during the year. Of the eight suits disposed of two were settled by private compromise, one was withdrawn, two were decided in favour of this Department, and three against it, leaving 14 suits at the end of the year. Most of the suits relate to money claims against Tálukdárs and minors whose estates are under the manage-

ment of this Department, and in many cases the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is therefore merely a *pro forma* defendant.

31. **Jubilee Institute.**—Eight Tálukdár boys attending local schools at Ahmedabad reside as boarders in the Jubilee Institute, managed by a Committee of Tálukdárs, presided over by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The funds of the Institute amount to Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 24,000 are invested in landed property. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 993 in the year.

32. **Boundary Dispute Case.**—Only one case (Pipli and Cambay) remains to be settled. The necessary maps have been prepared by the Head Surveyor and the case will be taken up as soon as the Pipli Tálukdárs of the *Bhál* tract, who have suffered severely on account of the famine, are able to appear after the wheat harvest.

33. **Taka'vi and Loans.**—The year being one of scarcity Rs. 1,59,759 were given as tagávi for seed and subsistence and loans to Tálukdárs, including 1,585 bullocks which brought nearly 22,000 acres under cultivation. Rs. 19,000 from the Indian Famine Relief Fund, including 115 bullocks, were also distributed among poor cultivators. The total amount given as tagávi and loans since the famine was Rs. 9,69,000, while the amounts distributed from the Indian Famine Relief Fund in the Tálukdári villages were Rs. 2,25,000, and in all about 6,140 bullocks were purchased and distributed, bringing about 75,000 acres of land under plough. Remissions of takávi amounting to Rs. 2,05,000 have been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1650, dated 29th July 1902.

34. **Conclusion.**—In conclusion, I have little to add to my remarks in the last year's report regarding the condition and crippled resources of the Tálukdárs mainly due to the famine and subsequent bad years. The question regarding the settlement of private debts of Tálukdárs will form the subject of a separate report.

35. During the course of my tour I have observed with satisfaction the peaceful contentment of the Tálukdárs with their present condition and the earnest efforts they are making to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances by curtailing their expenses and acquiring the habits of thrift and economy. Another satisfactory feature of the situation is the feeling of gratefulness which has inspired the Tálukdárs for the many favours received from Government during the last three years. The ruling sentiment of this ancient landed gentry as a class is one of unfeigned gratitude to the British *Ráj* which saved them and their tenants from the throes of a severe famine by means of liberal remissions of Jama and grants of large tagávis and loans. They strongly feel that without the liberal and unstinted help from Government, and well-timed restrictions on alienations, they would certainly have lost their position as Garásiás, and their representatives have readily come forward to express their sense of obligation to His Excellency the Governor for enabling them to maintain the integrity of their estates, which otherwise would easily have passed piece-meal into the hands of money-lenders. And this genuine feeling should be all the more deep-rooted when it is remembered that 8½ *lákhs* or 80 per cent. of Jama due by them have been remitted, 9¾ *lakhs* have been given as tagávi and loans, 2¼ *lákhs* have been paid from the Famine Relief Fund, and still many more *lákhs* have been spent in giving gratuitous and other forms of famine relief, and that during the famine the Tálukdári tenants have been treated on the same footing as the cultivators in *khálsa* villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1901, as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Ráesangji ...	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0	43,018 7 2	......	43,018 7 2
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
2	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	9,844 14 8	......	9,844 14 8
3	Do.	Bhoka Oghad ...	Do. ...	5,276 8 0	2,402 3 4	......	2,402 3 4
4	Do.	Naja Ebhal	11th September 1884	7,417 0 0	2,293 4 1	......	2,293 4 1
5	Hadmantala ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	7,636 7 4	1,051 0 0	8,687 7 4
6	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884 .	5,374 0 0	1,597 14 3	250 0 0	1,847 14 3
7	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885 .	2,193 0 0	2,136 14 4	......	2,136 14 4
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,328 8 3	......	1,328 8 3
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,076 10 0	......	1,076 10 0
10	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0	636 10 11	......	636 10 11
11	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	6,324 5 3	......	6,324 5 3
12	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	5,100 11 11	......	5,100 11 11
13	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsang Devisang	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	15,702 13 10	......	15,702 13 10
14	Do. ...	Rámsang Khodábhái.	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	9,507 2 5	......	9,507 2 5
15	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	3,178 9 2	......	3,178 9 2
16	Do. ...	Chandrasing Anuji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0	1,581 8 1	......	1,581 8 1
17	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubaváv.	Dádubha Nársangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,270 6 10	......	1,270 6 10
18	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	937 14 11	......	937 14 11
19	Do. ...	Bápubhái Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	513 13 1	......	513 13 1
20	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,179 11 0	......	3,179 11 0
21	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0
22	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái...	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0
23	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0
24	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	592 8 2	......	592 8 2
		Viramgám Táluka.					
25	Rudátal	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	440 15 2	......	440 15 2
26	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c.	Do. ...	10,594 0 0	3,272 11 9	......	3,272 11 9
27	Do.	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	3,294 6 0	......	3,294 6 0
28	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,282 0 7	......	1,282 0 7
29	Do. ...	Umáji Kastáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,571 3 11	......	3,571 3 11
30	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1,222 6 10	......	1,222 6 10
31	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
32	Jethipura ...	Agarsang Saváji, &c...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	5,055 7 0	......	5,055 7 0
33	Dábhsar... ...	Patháji Becharji, &c...	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	14,074 10 7	......	14,074 10 7
		Gogha Táluka.					
34	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vakábhái ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
35	Avánia	Sumrábhái Chámpábhái.	5th January 1882 .	1,408 0 0	......	212 0 0	212 0 0
			Total ...	2,86,666 0 0	1,52,075 4 10	24,012 0 0	1,76,087 4 10

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1901-1902.

Interest on Loan for the year 1901-1902.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement, as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1902, AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of Debt since the Act was applied.	REMARKS.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
2,193 13 7	45,212 4 9	......	45,212 4 9	......	45,212 4 9	...	19·	
515 15 1	10,360 13 9	......	10,360 13 9	......	10,360 13 9	...	...	
122 5 8	2,524 9 0	......	2,524 9 0	......	2,524 9 0	...	52·	
117 13 0	2,411 1 1	......	2,411 1 1	......	2,411 1 1	...	68·	
392 4 11	9,079 12 3	......	8,028 12 3	1,051 0 0	9,079 12 3	...	47·	
81 6 2	1,929 4 5	......	1,679 4 5	250 0 0	1,929 4 5	...	64·	
112 0 1	2,248 14 5	......	2,248 14 5	......	2,248 14 5	...	...	
69 3 5	1,397 11 8	......	1,397 11 8	......	1,397 11 8	...	15·	
56 7 4	1,133 1 4	......	1,133 1 4	......	1,133 1 4	...	...	
32 11 4	669 6 3	......	669 6 3	......	669 6 3	...	21·	
333 7 4	6,657 12 7	......	6,657 12 7	......	6,657 12 7	...	17·	
261 11 0	5,362 6 11	......	5,362 6 11	......	5,362 6 11	...	7·	
825 9 7	16,523 7 5	......	16,528 7 5	......	16,528 7 5	...	...	
491 15 2	9,999 1 7	......	9,999 1 7	......	9,999 1 7	...	2·	
161 14 4	3,340 7 6	......	3,340 7 6	......	3,340 7 6	...	47·	
80 8 10	1,662 0 11	......	1,662 0 11	......	1,662 0 11	...	59·	
65 4 3	1,335 11 1	......	1,335 11 1	......	1,335 11 1	...	23·	
48 3 0	986 1 11	......	986 1 11	......	986 1 11	...	36·	
26 6 4	540 3 5	......	540 3 5	......	540 3 5	...	70·	
163 5 7	3,343 0 7	......	3,343 0 7	......	3,343 0 7	...	27·	
......	7,963 0 0	......	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0	...	23·4	
......	5,284 0 0	......	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0	...	27·	
......	2,319 0 0	......	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0	...	47·	
30 7 0	622 15 2	......	622 15 2	......	622 15 2	...	70·	
22 7 4	463 6 6	......	463 6 6	......	463 6 6	...	80·	
166 11 1	3,439 6 10	......	3,439 6 10	......	3,439 6 10	...	67·	
167 12 9	3,462 2 9	......	3,462 2 9	......	3,462 2 9	...	55·	
65 4 9	1,347 5 4	......	1,347 5 4	......	1,347 5 4	...	77·	
181 14 5	3,753 2 4	......	3,753 2 4	......	3,753 2 4	...	59·	
62 4 3	1,284 11 1	......	1,284 11 1	......	1,284 11 1	...	88·	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39·	
258 5 6	5,313 12 6	......	5,313 12 6	......	5,313 12 6	...	26·	
716 14 0	14,791 8 7	......	14,791 8 7	......	14,791 8 7	...	37·	
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98·	
......	212 0 0	* 212 0 0	......	......	......	...	100·	*This is an adjustment. No cash payment has been made.
7,824 7 1	1,83,911 11 11	212 0 0	1,59,899 11 11	23,800 0 0	1,83,699 11 11	...	36·	

BHIMBHÁI KIRPÁRÁM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management, 1901-1902.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1901.	Interest on loan for 1901-1902.	Total.	Amount paid during 1901-1902 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khoda .	Takhatsing Ajubhai.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,381 0 11	274 1 3	5,655 2 2	...	5,655 2 2	...	
			Total ...	9,898 5 4	5,381 0 11	274 1 3	5,655 2 2	...	5,655 2 2	...	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates

1901-

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1901 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáwa.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,186 0 9	......	5,186 0 9
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 10	1,594 4 4	......	1,594 4 4
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,470 7 1	......	1,470 7 1
4	Do.	Nánábáwa Motaji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,423 3 8	480 6 0	3,903 9 8
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	7,967 9 10	......	7,967 9 10
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing.	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	5,716 13 7	......	5,716 13 7
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	6,859 5 10	......	6,859 5 10
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	3,572 1 1	......	3,572 1 1
9	Do.	Motaji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,438 11 0	......	1,438 11 0
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,511 11 7	......	1,511 11 7
11	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	245 15 6	......	245 15 6
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	20,222 7 9	......	20,222 7 9
13	Gájna	Himatsing Ráisingji.	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	13,252 14 3	......	13,252 14 3
14	Bhetási	Banesing Sardársing.	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	1,855 3 5	......	1,855 3 5
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,158 12 0	18 3 0	2,176 15 0
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ankláv	Dábhái Báváji, &c. ..	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,249 11 9	......	2,249 11 9
		Mehmedábád Táluka.					
18	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	8,027 12 3	......	8,027 12 3
19	Kaira	Vakhtsing Adesing ...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	854 15 8	2,849 3 2	3,704 2 10
		Mátar Táluka.					
20	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878.	3,354 9 6	424 15 5	......	424 15 5
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	88,033 0 9	4,862 12 2	92,895 12 11

II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

1902.

Interest on Loan for the year 1901-1902.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1902 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was passed.	REMARKS.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
264 2 4	5,450 3 1	......	5,450 3 1	......	5,450 3 1	...	60·	
81 3 3	1,675 7 7	......	1,675 7 7	......	1,675 7 7	...	59·	
74 14 4	1,545 5 5	......	1,545 5 5	......	1,545 5 5	...	92·	
174 5 9	4,077 15 5	......	3,597 9 5	480 6 0	4,077 15 5	...	65·	
405 13 1	8,373 6 11	......	8,373 6 11	......	8,373 6 11	...	64·	
291 2 11	6,008 0 6	......	6,008 0 6	......	6,008 0 6	...	64·	
349 6 0	7,208 11 10	......	7,208 11 10	......	7,208 11 10	...	17·	
181 15 1	3,754 0 2	......	3,754 0 2	......	3,754 0 2	...	27·	
73 4 6	1,511 15 6	......	1,511 15 6	......	1,511 15 6	...	52·	
76 15 11	1,588 11 6	......	1,588 11 6	......	1,588 11 6	...	52·	
12 8 6	258 8 0	......	258 8 0	......	258 8 0	...	41·	
1,030 0 1	21,252 7 10	......	21,252 7 10	......	21,252 7 10	...	28·	
675 0 4	13,927 14 7	......	13,927 14 7	......	13,927 14 7	...	37·	
94 7 11	1,949 11 4	......	1,949 11 4	......	1,949 11 4	...	63·	
114 9 5	2,291 8 5	......	2,273 5 5	18 3 0	2,291 8 5	...	47·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
109 15 3	2,359 11 0	......	2,359 11 0	......	2,359 11 0	...	62·	
21 10 4	8,049 6 7	......	8,049 6 7	......	8,049 6 7	...	79·	
43 8 9	3,747 11 7	......	898 8 5	2,849 3 2	3,747 11 7	...	71·	
408 14 2	833 13 7	......	833 13 7	......	833 13 7	...	75·	
4,483 13 11	97,379 10 10	......	92,516 14 8	4,862 12 2	97,379 10 10	...	58·	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881.
1901-1902.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1901 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1901-1902.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1901-1902 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1902 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mágnad ...	Sadáji Dáji, &c....	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	97
		Broach Táluka.												
2	Jhanor ...	Khushálsingji Mohunsingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	...	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	74
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	...	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates for the year 1901-1902.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1902.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1900-1901.	Paid to Creditors during 1901-1902.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1901-1902.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1900-1901.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1902.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	36	24,012	212	23,800	1,57,456	8,099	1,65,555	...	1,65,555
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	88,033	4,484	92,517	...	92,517
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570	...	11,570	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58	40,445	212	40,233	2,45,489	12,583	2,58,072	...	2,58,072

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujrát.

APPENDIX V.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL

Of the Estates under management

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ENCUMBERED ESTATES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	Sánand Táluka.								
1	Khoda	...	57	57	516	57	573	...	32
2	Makhiáv	...	2,171	2,171	542	2,171	2,713	...	666
	Dhandhuka Táluka.								
3	Bela	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
4	Jhánjharka	...	215	215	...	215	215	...	60
5	Hadmantala	...	154	154	58	154	212	...	15
6	Kinára	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...
7	Bagad	...	1,039	1,039	104	1,039	1,143	...	315
8	Khokhernesh	...	81	81	5	81	86	...	66
9	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv	...	103	103	185	103	288	...	...
	Ghogha Táluka.								
10	Khámbha	...	72	72	...	72	72	...	...
11	Avánia	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
	Viramgám Táluka.								
12	Rudátal	...	314	314	342	314	656	...	155
13	Sinaj Kánpura	...	675	675	1,017	675	1,692	...	208
14	Jethipura	...	133	133	192	133	325	...	78
15	Dábhsar	...	557	557	127	557	684	...	147
	Total ...	...	5,573	5,573	3,110	5,573	8,683	...	1,742
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	A'nand Táluka.								
16	Napád Vánto	...	3,145	3,145	612	3,145	3,757	...	414
	Borsad Táluka.								
17	Nápa Vánto	...	5,699	5,699	3,460	5,699	9,159	...	488
18	Sálol	...	142	142	158	142	300	...	142
19	Gájna	...	1,621	1,621	2,873	1,621	4,494	...	241
20	Bhetási	...	128	128	6	128	134	...	4
21	A'nkláv	...	222	222	173	222	395	...	53

V.

REVIEW.

for the year 1901-1902.

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
20	334	...	125	...	511	62	...	...	...	5,655	
...	947	...	300	277	2,190	523	...	...	...	45,212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12,020	
...	42	...	...	13	115	100	...	...	...	26,528	
...	100	...	...	97	212	...	22	...	...	9,080	
...	...	...	...	8	8	13	...	...	...	1,929	
...	350	...	...	102	767	376	...	...	...	15,296	
...	...	...	...	15	81	5	...	...	...	5,449	
...	...	...	...	9	9	279	...	...	...	27,397	
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	367	...	...	62	584	72	...	...	...	7,365	
81	1,026	...	...	71	1,386	306	...	...	...	13,144	
...	154	...	...	...	232	93	...	...	...	5,314	
...	375	...	...	...	522	162	...	...	...	14,792	
101	3,695	...	425	654	6,617	2,066	22	...	...	1,89,355	
...	475	...	200	47	1,136	* 2,621	...	...	...	12,749	* The Government demand for 1901-1902 having been settled after the close of the year it is to be paid during the current year.
...	2,446	...	1,843	151	4,928	† 4,231	16,269	...	...	49,956	† Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	20	...	...	35	197	103	2,152	...	...	3,803	
...	1,462	...	1,500	380	3,583	‡ 911	8,311	...	...	13,928	‡ Do. do.
...	122	...	...	1	127	7	1,531	...	...	1,950	
...	137	...	60	69	319	76	1,376	...	...	2,360	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mehmadabad Táluka.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	Kuna	...	3,282	3,282	5,466	3,282	8,748	1,006	594
23	Kaira	...	233	233	1,927	233	2,160	400	161
	Mátar Táluka.								
24	Hariála	...	465	465	804	465	1,269	300	88
	Total ...	...	14,937	14,937	15,479	14,937	30,416	1,706	2,185
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	Jambusar Táluka.								
25	Magnád...	...	23	23	354	23	377	...	106
	Broach Táluka.								
26	Jhanor	...	1,854	1,854	3,556	1,854	5,410	...	390
	Total ...	...	1,877	1,877	3,910	1,877	5,787	...	496
	Grand Total ...	...	22,387	22,387	22,499	22,387	44,886	1,706	4,423
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.								
	Kharad.								
27	Noghábhái Pathábhái, &c. ...	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	...
	Ránpur.								
28	Chandrasingji Dájiráj ...	...	25	25	96	25	121	...	7
	Khokherneeh.								
29	Bápubha Satbha	...	235	235	48	235	283	...	32
	Vejalka.								
30	Deva Rám	...	391	391	1,149	391	1,540	...	14
	Unchdi.								
31	Ráesingji Hamjibhái	...	1,269	1,269	1	1,269	1,270	...	112
	Pipli.								
32 (1)	Gagubha Shivsangji, &c. ...	...	182	182	26	182	208	...	5
(2)	Bálubha Varsábhái, &c. ...	...	11	11	16	11	27	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
...	1,900	...	1,455	64	5,019	*3,729	8,469	...	...	8,049	* Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	455	...	150	83	1,249	*911	2,350	...	...	3,748	
66	491	...	324	...	1,269	...	...	...	...	834	
66	7,508	...	5,532	830	17,827	12,589	40,458	...	...	97,380	
...	160	...	...	...	266	111	...	...	...	762	
...	470	...	...	1,834	2,694	2,716	...	...	...	10,808	
...	630	...	...	1,834	2,960	2,827	...	...	...	11,570	
167	11,833	...	5,957	3,318	27,404	17,482	40,480	...	...	2,98,305	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	
...	40	...	...	50	97	24	...	...	...	...	
...	110	...	...	20	162	121	...	...	...	...	
...	310	...	...	...	324	1,216	...	...	...	...	
50	1,055	...	...	45	1,262	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	16	192	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	2	25	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Advál.								
33	Kálubha Becharsang, &c. ...	...	796	796	866	796	1,662	...	37
	Tagdi.								
34	Khodbha Sartánsang, &c. ...	...	1,147	1,147	802	1,147	1,949	...	121
	Dholera.								
35	Nathubha Devising, &c. ...	...	1,216	1,216	797	1,216	2,013	...	118
	Ámbli.								
36	Dadubha Vajesang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bávaliári.								
37	Gagubha Bhalsang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jálila.								
38	Bai Amarbai, daughter of Jethabává.	...	...	...	5,857	...	5,857	...	...
	Návda.								
39	Bai Samrath, widow of Mohan Nathu.	...	786	786	1,969	786	2,755	26	341
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
	Dholka.								
40	1 Dádásáheb Bávásáheb ...	...	1,353	1,353	1,486	1,353	2,839	...	733
	2 Shermia Bápumia	...	4,148	4,148	11,256	4,148	15,404	157	1,676
	3 Common land	...	695	695	343	695	1,038	132	373
	Gángad.								
41	Juwánsingji Bhaisáheb... ...	...	4,192	4,192	6,081	4,192	10,273	...	3,461
	Baroda.								
42	Kasalsangji Shivsangji	...	68	68	45	68	113	...	16
	Moti Boru.								
43	Jasvatsang Sardársang	...	2,043	2,043	1,368	2,043	3,411	...	350

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	450	...	450	173	1,110	552	...	...	...	...	
...	1,350	...	20	18	1,509	440	...	...	...	...	
...	1,250	...	...	207	1,575	438	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	*5,857	...	...	...	...	* The money belongs to an orphan minor girl, who owes nothing to Government.
...	900	...	...	674	1,941	814	...	...	...	...	Released, the minor having attained majority.
...	1,500	...	...	142	2,375	464	...	...	...	...	
...	1,200	...	...	4,978	8,011	7,393	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	70	575	463	...	...	...	...	
...	4,010	...	...	1,972	9,443	830	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	25	41	72	...	...	...	...	
...	1,140	...	1,099	98	2,687	724	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1900.	Total realizations during 1900-1901.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lolia.								
44	Gagubha Dhirsang	...	190	190	333	190	523	...	64
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Vichhiya.								
45	Dhirsangji Ráisingji, &c. ...	...	68	68	495	68	563	...	29
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.								
	Sadátpura.								
46	Kánáji Karansingji, &c. ...	...	175	175	227	175	402	...	74
	Thorithámbha.								
47	Punjbha Jámbha	...	263	263	298	263	561	...	84
	PRA'NTEJ TA'LUKA.								
	Majra.								
48	Kamáludin Najumia	...	99	99	11	99	110	...	8
	Mogad Vás Rupaji.								
49	Nathusang Fatesing, &c. ...	...	1,036	1,036	959	1,036	1,995	...	322
	Orán.								
50	Imámbax Khánmia, &c. ...	...	253	253	39	253	292	...	16
	Chandpur.								
51	Juvansang Laváji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DASKROI TA'LUKA.								
	Ahmedabad.								
52	(1) Syed Mahamedmia Bávámia.	...	1,749	1,749	6,460	1,749	8,209	128	370
	(2) Mirja Aptáb Hussen ...	...	748	748	...	748	748	58	49
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
	Muglána.								
53	Náransang Gamansang, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	23,188	23,188	41,028	23,188	64,216	501	8,412

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1901.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	70	...	150	45	329	194	...	...	...	...	
...	181	...	25	142	377	186	...	...	...	...	
59	100	...	153	8	394	8	5	...	...	...	
...	281	...	...	43	408	153	14	...	...	...	
...	87	...	...	...	95	15	...	...	...	...	
...	688	...	272	...	1,282	713*	...	...	...	...	*Government demand for the year is to be paid.
...	160	...	...	...	176	116	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,000	...	1,128	968	3,594	4,615	...	...	...	...	
...	100	...	100	81	388	360	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	15,982	...	3,397	9,772	38,173	26,043	25	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KAIRA DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	NADIA'D TA'LUKA.								
	Nadiád.								
54	Kishordás Wághjibhai, &c. ...	...	4,139	4,139	3,476	4,139	7,615	820	315
	THA'SRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dákor.								
55	Gopálráo Manohar	...	18,909	18,909	15,990	18,909	34,899	1,623	4,295
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Mogar.								
56	Asha Ajubhai	...	826	826	1,008	826	1,834	45	292
	Khorwád.								
57	Nathubáva Sáhebsang... ...	...	966	966	721	966	1,687	29	149
	Ahima.								
58	Chhatrasang Chandrasang ...	...	3,312	3,312	2,988	3,312	6,300	29	354
	BORSAD TA'LUKA.								
	Bhetási.								
59	Somsang Himatsang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	28,152	28,152	24,183	28,152	52,335	2,546	5,405
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	A'MOD TA'LUKA.								
	Kerwáda.								
60	Dulábáva Ráesingji	...	16,128	16,128	5,131	16,128	21,259	...	4,688
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Broach.								
61	Káji Nurudin Ahmedhussen, &c.	...	1,332	1,332	568	1,332	1,900	10	294
	Total ...	...	17,460	17,460	5,699	17,460	23,159	10	4,982
	Grand Total ...	...	68,800	68,800	70,910	68,800	1,39,710	3,057	18,799

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	1,616	...	652	696	4,099	3,516	...	...	....	...	Rs. 12,000 invested in Government paper.
...	1,010	929	...	11,467	19,324	15,575	23,675	...	...	...	
...	300	5	657	59	1,358	476	...	...	...	...	
...	1,110	...	250	36	1,574	113	2,901	...	...	...	
...	1,670	...	300	2,208	4,561	* 1,739	...	...	...	...	* Government demand for the year is to be paid.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5,706	934	1,859	14,466	30,916	21,419	26,576	...	...	...	
...	5,319	...	1,781	3,024	14,812	† 6,447	...	...	...	...	† Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	390	...	76	233	1,003	‡ 897	...	...	...	...	‡ Do.
...	5,709	...	1,857	3,257	15,815	7,344	...	...	...	...	
109	27,397	934	7,113	27,495	84,904	54,806	26,601	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
	Ránpur.								
62	Subámia Bápusáheb ...	...	40	40	409	40	449	...	21
	Kundli.								
63	Bháya Chomla, &c.	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
	Bhadla Mota.								
64	Punja Ebhal, &c.	...	377	377	391	377	768	...	141
	Pipli.								
65	Kálubha Jasvatsing	...	539	539	207	539	746	...	77
	Návda.								
66	Latifkhán Sirdár Muhmedkhán	...	925	925	142	925	1,067	610	135
	Gámph.								
67	Agarsang Ráesangji	...	19,012	19,012	1,241	19,012	20,253	*427	3,125
	Ráeka.								
68	Fulji Madársang, &c.	...	268	268	205	268	473	...	22
	Hadmantala.								
69	Deváji Vaktábhai	...	102	102	121	102	223	...	32
	Dholera.								
70	Dhirsangji Jaswatsang, &c. ...	...	1,580	1,580	283	1,580	1,863	...	411
71	Kharad (Sálásar)	...	1,423	1,423	...	1,423	1,423	...	77
	Barvála.								
72	Chámpa Desha, &c.	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...
	Advál.								
73	Manubha Amrábhai, &c. ...	...	149	149	1,973	149	2,122	...	42
	Chhasiána.								
74	Umedsang Sángábhai ...	...	1,931	1,931	2,092	1,931	4,023	...	243

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	200	...	...	94	315	134	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	476	120	737	31	...	...	...	...	
...	500	...	...	42	619	127	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	145	890	177	...	...	...	...	
...	8,227	...	5,545	...	17,324	2,929	72	...	...	...	* On account of Summary Settlement.
...	...	...	...	170	192	281	...	...	...	...	
...	65	...	...	19	116	107	...	...	...	...	
...	600	...	...	80	1,091	772	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	77	1,346	...	...	...	...	Under litigation.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	42	2,080	...	...	...	...	Under litigation.
...	...	...	665	430	1,338	2,685	421	...	...	...	Rs. 16,400 invested in Government Paper.

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c. charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*continued.*								
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.								
	Lolia.								
75	Jálamsang Ladhubha, &c. ...	...	377	377	261	377	638	...	125
	Dumáli.								
76	Harbhamji Rámábhai, &c. ...	...	160	160	197	160	357	...	124
	Moti Boru.								
77	Harisang-Bhávsang	...	945	945	1,063	945	2,008	...	358
	Chhabásar.								
78	Jasábhái Ravábhai	...	22	22	322	22	344	...	72
	Dhingda.								
79	Rámsang Deváji, &c.	...	202	202	225	202	427	...	178
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.								
	Rudátal.								
80	Umáji Jodháji, &c.	...	683	683	275	683	958	...	220
	Bhankoda.								
81	Gambhirsang Vakhatsing, &c. .	...	5,589	5,589	8,722	5,589	14,311	300	1,535
	Sadátpura.								
82	Surajmal Adesang, &c.... ...	...	1,481	1,481	1,938	1,481	3,419	...	440
	Gunjála.								
83	Káláji Láláji, &c.	...	394	394	290	394	684	...	101
	Vithlápur.								
84	Becharji Andaji, &c.	...	301	301	484	301	785	...	182
	Abásna.								
85	Karansang Dhanáji, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, Including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	30	...	100	17	272	366	...	...	...	...	
...	24	...	...	2	150	207	...	...	...	...	
...	64	...	...	1,194	1,616	392	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	240	2	314	30	...	...	...	...	
...	15	...	...	3	196	231	...	...	...	...	
...	500	...	...	78	798	160	31	...	...	...	
...	9,676	...	1,479	812	13,802	509	387	...	...	...	
...	1,375	...	1,111	203	3,129	290	44	...	...	...	
...	346	...	...	36	483	201	3	...	...	...	
...	311	...	...	103	596	189	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Dekáváda.								
86	Gambhirsing Bhagvatsang, &c....	...	1,410	1,410	1,875	1,410	3,285	...	678
	Kukváv (Dangerva).								
87	Ranchhodji Sagrámji, &c. ...	...	832	832	1,296	832	2,128	...	144
	Sinaj-Kánpura.								
88	Okháji Dhanáji, &c.	...	170	170	160	170	330	...	50
	Panár.								
89	Dipsangji Harisingji	...	195	195	1,193	195	1,388	...	191
90	Bhatária (Amarpura)	...	991	991	870	991	1,861	...	264
	Runi Ranod.								
91	Sáhebkhán Bápukhán, &c. ...	...	...	...	328	...	328	...	64
	Rájpura.								
92	Jiváji Jasáji	...	126	126	138	126	264	...	33
	Thorithambha.								
93	Bávásáheb Alambhai	...	257	257	230	257	487	...	67
	Ukardi.								
94	Bái Dhanbái	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Náni Ránti.								
95	Umáji Punjáji, &c.	...	30	30	60	30	90	...	14
	Anandpara.								
96	Manorji Ukáji	...	6	6	41	6	47	...	8
97	Bántái	...	456	456	7	456	463	...	108
	Vásna.								
98	Vajesang Patháji	...	160	160	138	160	298	...	22
	Moti Ránti.								
99	Jetháji Budshangji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dadhána.								
100	Doláji Abhesangji, &c. ...	...	194	194	222	194	416	...	131

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
57	1,551	...	350	242	2,878	407	18	...	...	...	
...	864	...	602	14	1,624	504	41	...	...	...	
...	211	...	...	18	279	51	13	...	...	...	
...	173	...	620	268	1,252	136	...	...	...	...	
...	604	...	845	48	1,761	100	51	...	...	...	
...	193	...	70	...	327	1	...	...	...	...	
...	170	...	20	...	223	41	40	...	...	...	
...	191	...	...	88	346	141	14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	26	...	...	9	49	41	...	...	...	...	
...	39	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	
...	63	...	180	2	353	110	13	...	...	...	
...	169	...	...	...	191	107	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	86	...	...	112	329	87	11	...	...	...	

					Receipts.				
No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Fátepura.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	Láláji Nárnji	...	309	309	261	309	570	...	98
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
	Antroli Vás Dolji.								
102	Kálusing Lálsing	...	1,568	1,568	2,074	1,568	3,642	...	412
	Bái ni Muvádi.								
103	Becharsang Kubersang ...	...	184	184	115	184	299	...	22
	Orán.								
104	Askarali Lálmia	...	6,179	6,179	2,528	6,179	8,707	...	675
	Moyad Vás Náthájí.								
105	Mánsingji Harisingji	...	985	985	1,006	985	1,991	...	260
106	Chandpur	...	92	92	44	92	136	...	4
	S'ANAND TA'LUKA.								
	Makhiáv.								
107	Motiba, widow of Bhávsingji Bápubha, &c.	...	329	329	348	329	677	...	99
	Vichhiya.								
108	Bálubha Arjansang, &c. ...	...	95	95	78	95	173	...	1
	Kuvár.								
109	Ráesangji Shivsangji	...	98	98	77	98	175	...	3
	Lekhambha.								
110	Harbhamji Harisingji	...	51	51	115	51	166	...	5
111	Chhárodi	...	228	228	24	228	252	...	23
	Garodia.								
112	Cheláji Rayáji, &c.	...	110	110	19	110	129	...	25
	Bakrána.								
113	Jethibhai Raghábhai	...	1,828	1,828	47	1,828	1,875	...	162
	Khoda.								
114	Jivábhai Madársang, &c. ...	...	25	25	1,358	25	1,383	...	30

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	371	...	...	58	527	43	4	...	...	...	
...	1,972	...	310	234	2,928	*714	...	...	...	...	*The Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	85	...	...	...	107	192	...	...	...	...	
...	3,084	...	1,044	1,976	6,779	†1,928	...	...	...	...	†The Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	727	...	...	38	1,025	966	...	...	...	...	
...	100	...	...	...	104	32	...	...	...	...	
...	60	...	...	31	190	487	32	...	...	...	
...	6	...	...	91	98	75	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	159	...	162	13	...	...	...	...	
...	65	...	70	2	142	24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	26	226	...	...	...	...	
...	45	...	...	30	100	29	...	...	...	...	
...	864	...	...	413	1,439	436	...	...	...	...	
...	1,121	...	...	1	1,152	231	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Vásna.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
115	Motibhai Sartanji, &c.	....	183	188	38	183	226	...	21
	Koth Sánand.								
116	Ranmalsingji Bhagvatsingji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
	Shámpura.								
117	Sardársing Mádhavsing, &c. ...	...	414	414	173	414	587	292	...
	Total ...	...	54,013	54,013	35,709	54,013	89,722	1,629	11,277
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	MA'TAR TA'LUKA.								
	Vársang.								
118	Meghábhai Kaslábhai	...	114	114	749	114	863	200	240
	Chándna.								
119	Amirkhán Geratkhán	...	218	218	1,054	218	1,272	300	158
	Dharoda.								
120	Jáfarali Nizámali	...	1,049	1,049	551	1,049	1,600	...	236
	Hariála-Kharáti.								
121	Sursangji Dájiráj	...	1,694	1,694	2,891	1,694	4,585	2,000	740
	BORSAD TA'LUKA.								
	Deheván.								
122	Merámánsingji Fatesingji, &c. .	...	5,294	5,294	3,924	5,294	9,218	...	1,036
	Bhánpara.								
123	Takhatsing Sardársang ...	...	507	507	241	507	748	...	81
	Bhetási.								
124	Ráesingji Dádábava, &c. ...	...	3,044	3,044	3,166	3,044	6,210	...	417
	Nápa.								
125	Himatsang Dádábava, &c. ...	...	1,758	1,758	709	1,758	2,467	...	154
	Ankláv.								
126	Himatsang Galábsang, &c. ...	...	124	124	159	124	283	...	89

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	95	...	...	...	116	110	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Management was taken in March 1902.
25	45	...	4	33	399	188	...	...	...	...	
82	34,913	...	13,890	7,261	69,052	20,670	1,196	...	...	...	
82	123	...	...	76	721	142	2,932	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	458	814	...	...	...	...	
132	854	...	...	37	1,259	341	6,335	...	...	...	
...	...	...	600	345	3,685	900	7,003	...	...	...	
...	2,978	...	1,878	600	6,492	*2,726	6,408	...	...	...	* Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	344	...	175	60	660	88	1,522	...	...	...	
...	1,187	...	2,910	293	4,807	*1,403	12,463	...	...	...	* Do.
...	931	...	700	83	1,868	*599	5,151	...	...	...	* Do.
...	...	...	100	...	189	94	1,991	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Kherda.								
127	Mádhavsingji Jesingji... ...	...	2,679	2,679	2,788	2,679	5,467	...	309
	Kholwád.								
128	Dipsangji Prathisingji... ...	...	2,231	2,231	1,843	2,231	4,074	...	264
	Ahima.								
129	Jasvatsingji Jitsangji... ...	...	2,794	2,794	3,873	2,794	6,667	...	375
	Nápád.								
130	Gemalsang Rásábhai	...	200	200	155	200	355	...	23
	Partáppur.								
131	Dipsang Hathibhai, &c. ...	...	...	...	340	...	340	...	4
	MEHMEDABAD TÁLUKA.								
	Kaira.								
132	Ratansing Jijibhai	...	313	313	1,668	313	1,981	300	160
	THÁSRA TA'LUKA.								
	Kot.								
133	Himatsang Virábhai	...	167	167	121	167	288	...	82
	Jesápara.								
134	Partápsing Ratansang	...	386	386	343	386	729	96	198
	Ránia.								
135	Jesingbhai Dájibhai	...	872	872	897	872	1,769	54	274
	Chitláv.								
136	Nathubhai Dalpatsing	...	561	561	230	561	791	93	127
	Jorápura.								
137	Bhimsang Mokamsang	...	19	19	46	19	65	...	46
	Lindola.								
138	Ajabsang Andersang	...	128	128	94	128	222	...	110
	Rustampura.								
139	Nurali Hussenali	...	6	6	184	6	190	...	6
140	Mithápara	...	108	108	226	108	334	...	106
	Total ...	...	24,266	24,266	26,252	24,266	50,518	3,043	5,235

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	1,743	...	272	269	2,593	* 2,874	16,913	...	...	...	* Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	2,100	...	1,200	175	3,739	†335	5,253	...	...	...	† Do.
...	840	...	1,000	2,256	4,471	‡ 2,196	8,991	...	...	...	‡ Do.
265	...	...	...	1	289	66	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40	44	88	252	1,060	...	...	...	
...	715	...	490	66	1,731	250	2,008	...	...	...	
...	100	...	...	4	186	102	2,806	...	...	...	
...	300	...	...	...	594	135	3,833	...	...	...	
...	600	...	500	8	1,436	333	5,852	...	...	...	
...	284	...	...	...	504	287	2,747	...	...	...	
17	...	...	...	...	63	2	1,115	...	...	...	
...	97	...	...	7	214	8	2,151	...	...	...	
...	50	...	...	...	56	134	166	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	106	228	1,195	...	...	...	
496	13,246	...	9,865	4,324	36,209	14,309	97,895	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BROACH DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.								
	Sárod.								
141	Ganpatsingji Himatsingji ...	...	1,887	1,887	4,701	1,887	6,588	...	1,019
	Mádhavsing Takhatsing ..	...	3	3	335	3	338	...	1
	Sigám.								
142	Jitsingji Bhimsingji, &c. ...	...	58	58	732	58	790	...	174
	A'MOD TA'LUKA.								
	Miyágám.								
143	Rámsingji Dolatsingji	...	1,001	1,001	528	1,001	1,529	...	416
	A'mod.								
144	Ráesing Adesing	...	37	37	52	37	89	...	81
	Mátar.								
145	Thákor Mohansingji	...	5,273	5,273	8,697	5,273	13,970	5,097	942
	VA'GHRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dehej.								
146	Hamirsingji Shivsingji... ...	...	7,701	7,701	3,639	7,701	11,340	115	619
	Janiádra.								
147	Jitsingji Somsingji	...	2,895	2,895	4,501	2,895	7,396	...	676
	Paháj.								
148	Chhatrasingji Bháratsingji, &c...	...	782	782	580	782	1,362	35	256
	Mosam.								
149	Pathábhai Banesing	...	...	...	454	...	454	...	145
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Jhanor.								
150	Rámsingji Khumánsingji, &c. ...	...	3,362	3,362	5,863	3,362	9,225	...	255
	Total ...	...	22,999	22,999	30,082	22,999	53,081	5,247	4,584
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,01,278	1,01,278	92,043	1,01,278	1,93,321	9,919	21,096

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	3,050	...	129	35	4,233	*2,355	...	...	...	...	* Government demand for previous years to be paid.
...	180	...	...	...	181	157	...	...	...	...	
...	320	...	20	17	531	259	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	300	27	743	786	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	83	6	...	...	...	...	
...	2,697	...	1,263	2,495	12,494	1,476	...	...	...	...	
...	5,746	...	800	294	7,574	†3,766	15,835	...	...	...	† Government demand for previous years to be paid.
...	4,799	...	...	50	5,525	‡1,871	13,821	...	...	...	‡ Do.
...	800	...	...	8	1,099	263	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	155	299	...	...	...	...	
...	1,270	...	1,100	37	2,662	§ 6,563	2	...	...	...	§ Of this balance Rs. 6,000 belongs to minor Rámsingji.
...	18,862	...	3,612	2,975	35,280	17,801	29,658	...	...	...	
578	67,021	...	27,367	14,560	1,40,541	52,780	1,28,749	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
151	Simej	...	167	167	118	167	285	50	11
152	Chhabásar	...	45	45	100	45	145	...	29
153	Baroda	...	2	2	61	2	63	...	14
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
154	Aniáli-Bhimji	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...
155	Jhinjhar	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
156	Gunda	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
157	Godhavata	...	20	20	45	20	65	...	...
158	Kothadia	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...
159	Kharad	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
160	Dhandhuka	...	71	71	10	71	81	...	...
161	Jaska	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...
162	Rojka	...	1,946	1,946	548	1,946	2,494	...	126
163	Bávaliári and Akru	...	44	44	56	44	100	...	20
164	Dholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	Unchdi	...	1,099	1,099	100	1,099	1,199	...	108
166	Bhadiád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	Kadipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	Fedra	...	140	140	10	140	150	...	21
169	Advál	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...
170	Dhárpipla	...	1,866	1,866	222	1,866	2,088	...	237
171	Keria (Galsána)	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
172	Nadala	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...
173	Noli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	Nágadka	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...
175	Tagdi	...	91	91	...	91	91	...	11
176	Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Kotda	...	30	30	1	30	31	...	8
178	Sárangpur	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...
179	Chanderva	...	28	28	56	28	84	...	4
180	Nani Vávdi	...	4	4	30	4	34	...	...
181	Bodia	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
182	Moti Vávdi	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...
183	Sunderiána	...	113	113	221	113	334	...	2
184	Jálila	...	47	47	161	47	208	...	8
185	Vejalka	...	87	87	375	87	462	...	7
186	Chacharia	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
187	Cháranki	...	6	6	6	6	12	...	...
188	Pipal	...	2	2	16	2	18	...	1
189	Kundal	...	...	...	73	...	73	...	...
190	Dhanála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	61	224	...	...	...	25	
...	54	...	35	1	119	26	...	...	...	125	
...	...	...	...	...	14	49	...	...	...	3,891	
...	...	...	...	62	62	24	...	...	...	37,116	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,249	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	587	
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	1,470	
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	2,874	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	888	
...	10	...	...	8	18	63	...	...	...	1,848	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,336	
...	1,038	...	560	70	1,794	700	...	...	...	29,764	
...	...	...	...	...	20	80	...	...	...	46,599	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	
...	455	...	...	265	828	371	...	...	...	4,148	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	
...	...	...	...	64	85	65	...	...	...	16,576	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	8,069	
...	1,200	...	...	203	1,640	448	...	...	...	7,517	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	7,793	
...	...	...	...	19	19	18	...	...	...	2,398	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	
...	...	...	...	4	4	18	...	...	...	7,053	
...	...	...	78	...	89	2	...	...	...	...	Included in Jaska.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	
...	...	...	...	...	8	23	...	...	...	498	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	245	
...	...	...	...	...	4	80	...	...	...	54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	322	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	1,852	
...	48	...	...	...	50	284	...	...	...	4,630	
...	...	...	...	...	8	200	...	...	...	9,708	
...	50	...	...	...	57	405	...	...	...	4,593	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,807	
...	...	...	...	5	5	7	...	...	...	...	Included in Chácharia.
...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	1,984	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
191	Vádhela	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
192	Piparia	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
193	Kundli	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
194	Servál	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
195	Bela	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...
196	Bhimnáth	...	14,588	14,588	8,341	14,588	22,929	4,138	1,197
197	Khámbhda	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...
198	Bahádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	Vágad	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
200	Pipli	...	10	10	13	10	23	...	...
201	Devalia	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.								
202	Gunjála	...	491	491	361	491	852	...	120
203	Dángerva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	Hathipara	...	158	158	218	158	376	...	43
205	Kukváv	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	Dekáváda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	Sadátpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	Bhoini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	Vithlápur	...	231	231	53	231	284	...	61
210	Bámroli	...	162	162	221	162	383	...	44
211	Abásna	...	204	204	119	204	323	...	46
212	Madrisana	...	832	832	1,245	832	2,077	...	278
213	Chhaniár	...	1,410	1,410	2,506	1,410	3,916	...	542
214	Náni Ránti	...	30	30	54	30	34	...	9
215	Panár	...	3,026	3,026	212	3,026	3,238	447	270
216	Bhankoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	Tanmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	Bhagápara	...	733	733	644	733	1,377	...	220
219	Ukardi	...	121	121	115	121	236	...	130
220	Saugpara	...	13	13	269	13	282	...	41
221	Runi Ranod	...	...	...	353	...	353	...	93
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
222	Navágám Nána	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...
223	Morchand	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
224	Odarka	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
225	Kukad	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...
226	Kankot	...	353	353	183	353	536	...	...
227	Padva-Bhánkhel	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...
228	Báhdi-Rájpara	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...
229	Shámpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	Náná-Khokhra	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
231	Avánia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
232	Vághpur	...	1,414	1,414	1,452	1,414	2,866	...	245
233	Orán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10,618	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	586	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3,065	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	307	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	150	
319	...	5,161	...	1,277	12,092	*10,837	3	...	...	15,190	* Out of the balance Rs. 6,764 have been paid to the creditors during the current year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	158	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	151	
...	...	...	...	4	4	19	...	...	...	2,623	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5,937	
...	575	...	30	44	769	83	...	...	...	7,262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	
...	242	...	...	45	330	46	...	...	...	4,237	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,737	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,507	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	
19	140	...	...	30	250	34	...	...	...	626	
...	188	...	...	...	232	151	...	...	...	751	
...	245	...	...	...	291	32	20	...	...	3,464	
...	1,035	...	35	440	1,788	289	8	...	...	2,500	
...	1,523	...	922	544	3,531	385	24	...	...	35,231	
14	58	...	...	...	81	3	2	...	...	780	
130	1,194	...	830	187	3,058	180	...	...	...	9,865	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	
...	423	...	240	75	958	419	47	...	...	9,798	
...	73	...	...	...	203	33	1	...	...	1,170	
...	175	...	...	9	225	57	...	...	...	129	
...	152	...	70	...	315	38	...	...	...	5,033	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	553	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	561	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	376	
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	433	
...	...	...	...	91	91	445	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	1,532	
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	251	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	94	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	
...	164	...	279	121	809	† 2,057	...	...	...	2,190	† Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection charges in the Taluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
234	Káneti	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...
	GODHRA TA'LUKA.								
235	Vádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	29,587	29,587	19,120	29,587	48,707	4,635	3,946
	ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
236	Chekhla	...	188	188	12	188	200	...	166
237	Godhávi	...	1,536	1,536	172	1,536	1,708	400	398
238	Káneti	...	1,253	1,253	285	1,253	1,538	...	50
239	Lodariál	...	19	19	271	19	290	...	69
240	Hirápur	...	93	93	421	93	514	...	195
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
241	Khas	...	6,295	6,295	962	6,295	7,257	...	252
242	Návda	...	925	925	736	925	1,661	...	135
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
243	Dholi-Ráipur	...	314	314	161	314	475	...	78
244	Ambaliára Vánto	...	123	123	211	123	334	...	49
245	Chandisar Vánto	...	544	544	939	544	1,483	...	298
246	Vautha Vánto	...	466	466	598	466	1,064	...	106
247	Gánol	...	430	430	915	430	1,345	...	283
248	Baroda	...	439	439	846	439	1,285	...	239
249	Latifkhán's Estate	...	1,541	1,541	4,187	1,541	5,728	...	852
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
250	Vávdi-Tagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	Sar	...	41	41	60	41	101	...	...
252	Morchand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253	Muglána	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
254	Khámbha	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	...
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
255	Mudhásna	...	485	485	197	485	682	...	71
256	Ujedia	...	380	380	299	380	679	...	56
257	Badodra	...	576	576	835	576	1,411	...	177
	Total ...	...	15,648	15,648	12,215	15,648	27,863	400	3,474

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	
482	9,042	5,161	3,079	3,568	29,913	18,794	105	...	...	4,28,151	
...	...	...	...	33	199	1	...	...	...	...	
...	404	...	...	81	1,283	425	443	...	...	...	
...	693	...	...	400	1,143	395	28	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	74	216	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	267	462	52	...	...	...	...	
...	4,000	...	2,000	129	6,381	876	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	85	220	1,441	...	...	...	...	
...	50	...	...	8	136	339	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	71	263	...	...	...	...	
...	163	...	...	...	461	1,022	...	...	...	...	
...	461	...	...	14	581	483	...	...	...	...	
...	250	...	...	547	1,080	265	...	...	...	...	
...	707	...	...	...	946	339	...	...	...	...	
...	1,800	...	1,674	723	5,049	679	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
...	100	...	...	...	100	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	71	*611	...	...	...	...	* Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	4	...	...	...	60	*619	...	...	...	...	
...	600	...	...	...	777	634	...	...	...	...	
...	9,232	...	3,674	2,314	19,094	8,769	471	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1901.	Total realizations during 1901-1902.	Total.	Govern-ment Dues.	Collec-tion charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
258	Piparia	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
259	Kundal	...	647	647	603	647	1,250	...	130
260	Charal	...	826	826	...	826	826	254	127
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
261	Sárpur	...	60	60	280	60	340	...	171
262	Rojad	...	97	97	164	97	261	...	174
263	Ujedia	...	954	954	733	954	1,687	...	212
264	Padusan...	...	947	947	765	947	1,712	...	90
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
265	Kávitha	...	142	142	22	142	164	21	3
	Total ...	...	3,673	3,673	2,578	3,673	6,251	275	907
	Grand Total ...	...	2,41,373	2,41,373	2,19,365	2,41,373	4,60,738	19,992	52,645

V—*concluded.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1902.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1902		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1902.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	325	
...	252	...	...	400	782	468	12	...	...	3,317	
...	58	...	...	76	515	311	13	...	...	52,524	
...	110	...	...	...	281	59	...	...	...	1,450	
...	60	...	...	19	253	8	...	...	...	5,933	
...	...	...	...	...	212	*1,475	...	...	...	6,190	* Government demand for the year to be paid.
...	550	...	414	...	1,054	*658	...	...	...	1,132	
...	...	100	...	...	124	40	...	...	...	60	
...	1,030	100	414	495	3,221	3,030	25	...	...	70,931	
1,336	1,25,555	6,195	47,604	51,748	3,05,079	1,55,661	1,96,431	...	...	7,97,387	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARA'T, FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

No. 461 of 1903.

Revenue Department.

Camp Surat, 6th February 1903.

Submitted to Government.

2. There is little to remark upon in this report as famine or semi-famine conditions prevailed throughout the year.

3. The estates under management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in his various capacities remain about the same. The only notable addition during the year is that of the Koth Estate which has been taken over under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.

4. No payments have been made on account of debt from the estates under the Encumbered Estates Acts. The work of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has continued to be chiefly that of Famine Officer and Mr. Bhimbhai has done it well.

5. A comparison with the report of last year seems to show that the amounts shown in Appendices I to IV as due to Government, as advances outstanding and as paid on account of debt do not include the large takávi loans of recent years. It would seem that additional columns for this purpose should be added to Forms I to IV and also to the "Charges" in Form V so as to make the position clear. Now that the crops are again good it is time that this increased liability of the estates to Government and the scheme for its liquidation should be elicited.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1901-1902.

No. 1475.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1903.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 461, dated 6th February 1903—Forwarding a letter No. 8, dated 10th January 1903, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1901-1902.

RESOLUTION.—The year under report was the last of a disastrous series of bad harvests during which both the tálukdárs and their tenants suffered severely in spite of the assistance extended to them. The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7888, dated 10th November 1902, are further evidence of the desire of Government to treat the tálukdárs in a generous spirit, and with a return of more favourable years it is hoped that some progress will be effected in freeing these estates from the burden of debts with which many of them are at present encumbered. But every attempt should be made to secure the punctual repayment of all takávi loans which are at present outstanding, and for the purpose of exhibiting the progress effected in this direction the following columns should be added in Forms I to V inclusive:—

Takávi advances.			
Outstanding on 1st August 1902.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1903.

Takávi transactions have only recently assumed much importance in Gujarát and it is most desirable that punctual repayment should be insisted upon.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Famine Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

Rev 351

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÀLUKDÀRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

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No. 10 OF 1904.

FROM
BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

TO
E. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 6th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1902-1903.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year except for my absence on two months and twenty-two days' privilege leave between the 15th of April and 8th July 1903 when Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., acted for me in addition to his special duties.

3. **Annual Tour.**—Early in October I went over to Bombay in connection with the Mátar and Dákor cases then pending in the High Court. November was mostly spent in the Sánand Táluka, where rice cultivation had suffered owing to irregular and deficient rainfall. In December and January I toured through the Viramgám and Prántij Tálukas; while during the early part of February I had to remain at head-quarters in connection with the settlement by the District Judge of a scheme for the management of the Dákor Temple. I then paid a visit to the Dholka Táluka and returned to head-quarters about the end of the month to settle Tagávi remission statements. This important work took up the whole of March, during which period I was also engaged in preparing schemes for the liquidation of the debts of certain Mahomedan estates which had been transferred for management to this Department by the District Judge of Ahmedabad. While at head-quarters I also completed the leases of the lands taken up for the Northcote Gaushála and supervised the erection of the Plague Hospital and the Health Camp in consultation with the Collector.

From the middle of April I went on privilege leave and Mr. Robertson, who acted for me during my absence, visited the Prántij Táluka early in May, after which he returned to head-quarters to prepare his Report on the condition of the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad. During the course of my tour I closely observed the effects of the famine on the condition of the Tálukdárs and their tenants, and was happy to find that both of them were trying hard to recover the lost ground. As the year's outturn of crops was not wholly satisfactory, I thought fit to decide on spot questions of recovery and remission of rent due by the tenants.

4. **Season.**—The rainfall in June was inadequate as it fell in light and scattered showers mostly between the 12th and 20th. The sowing of *kharif* crop was accordingly retarded, and in places where it was begun in anticipation of good rain to come the seedlings withered. It commenced raining again in July, but the rainfall of the month was almost everywhere below the average. Insufficient as it was, it temporarily relieved the anxiety due to scantiness in the latter part of June and gave a start to retarded *kharif* sowings. August brought good rain with it specially during the last 10 days, but the total fall was everywhere in excess of the average from 4 to 7 inches, and the soil was almost swamped. The excessive rainfall of the latter part of August continued in September, during which month it fell mostly in the first and third weeks; it then ceased totally and the whole of October passed nearly dry.

As a result of this irregular and deficient rainfall, the greater part of unirrigated rice-crop failed and only those cultivators who had saved their seedlings by means of irrigation, were able to transplant them and obtain anything like a decent yield. Moreover, some of the dry-crop lands usually sown with *bájri* and *juvár* were left unsown in June owing to the fitful character of the rainfall, and where they were sown the plants withered for want of nourishment. The *juvár* and *bájri* harvest was therefore disappointing in most of the tálukás, especially in Viramgám. No *rájbhág* or proprietor's share was taken from the *juvár* and *bájri* crops in Tálukdári villages in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 12th February 1903.

Encumbered Estates.

5. **Ahmedabad.**—During the year under report there were 33 estates under management under Act VI of 1862, and two more estates although released from management under the Act remained under the control of this Department owing to debts due to Government. As the bad effects of the famine had not yet materially abated and the year's outturn of crops was affected by irregular and deficient rainfall, it was not possible to make any progress in the recovery of debts due to Government and a small sum of Rs. 40 was all that could be realized in Dhandhuka on that account. The balance of the Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,74,099 including Rs. 39,213 on account of interest while Rs. 23,800 remained due to private creditors.

6. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under the Act, none of which was released during the year. No payment was made on account of debt settlement and the balance of Government advance including Rs. 17,457 as interest was Rs. 97,270 at the end of the year. The amount due to private creditors was Rs. 4,863.

7. **Broach.**—There were 2 estates under management as in the previous year. There were no debts due to Government and nothing was paid to creditors. The total balance remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 11,570.

8. The famine and the subsequent bad years have seriously affected the resources of most of the Tálukdári estates and no recoveries in satisfaction of the advances made under the Encumbered Estates Act could therefore be made during these years. Meanwhile interest on the advances at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital and 6 per cent. on arrears of interest continues to accumulate, and it is for Government to decide whether, considering the effect of successive lean years, it may not be expedient to remit interest in respect of famine years as they have been generously pleased to do in the case of large chieftainships.

9. **Minors' Estates.**—There were 71 Minors under the charge of this Department during the year under report holding 46 estates, of which 37 are in Ahmedabad, 7 in Kaira and 2 in Broach. Arranged according to race 47 minors are Hindus and 24 Musalmáns. The most important estates are noted in the margin. All of them except Gángad and Dákor and the estate of the minor A'ptáb Hussen are unencumbered and in good condition.

1. Kerváda.
2. Gángad.
3. Dholka Dádásaheb.
4. Dholka Shermia.
5. Dákor.
6. Nadiád.
7. Mogar.
8. A'ptáb Hussen.

10. **Kerva'da.**—This estate consists of *vánta* lands in the Broach District and has been under management since 1896. The Thákor has recently attained majority and the estate will soon be handed over to him as sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division; he has been educated at the Rájkumár College and has been for some time associated in the management of the estate. It might therefore be safely handed over to him without any misgivings as to its future management, and it is hoped that he will administer the estate prudently and well. Arrangements are being made to supply the Thákor with an efficient and honest subordinate to assist him in the management of his affairs.

11. **Ga'ngad.**—The minor Thákor who has been educated at the local school is doing fairly well. His step-grandmother Májirájba, however, has been giving trouble during the year. The minor Thákor was for the first time

married with the permission of the District Judge who, however, intimated at the time that no second marriage would be allowed. In face of this clear intimation, Bái Májirájba, who was the guardian of the person of the minor Thákor, married him a second time to her brother's daughter, for reasons which it is by no means difficult to conceive. The District Judge removed her from guardianship of the minor Thákor and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was appointed in her place. Having been rendered powerless to do mischief by direct interference, Májirájba and the members of her clique are trying hard to obstruct the best efforts of this Department to set things on a satisfactory basis in view of the approaching majority of the young Thákor; they are well aware that such a settlement would render the Thákor completely independent of them and therefore prevent the attainment of this desirable result by throwing all manner of obstacles in the way, principally, of a satisfactory settlement of the heavy debts due by the estate.

Owing to the famine and the succeeding bad years no payment could be made towards the debts of the estate and as the creditor's demands became very pressing a fresh scheme for the settlement of the debts had been prepared in which it was proposed to raise a fresh loan on a mortgage of the estate or as a last resort to sell certain *vánta* lands, as the only possible remedy to clear the enormous and growing encumbrances on the estate. Considering the important nature of the scheme, the advice of the District Judge was sought in the matter and the proposals were approved of by him. Negotiations were in the meantime opened with certain respectable firms and capitalists who were willing to advance the required sum at a fair rate of interest so as to avoid the necessity of selling any portion of the estate. The outcome of the negotiations and the scheme based thereon would, in due course, have been submitted for sanction to the Commissioner, Northern Division, but in the meanwhile Bái Májirájba and one Nánbha Vakhatsing, a distant relation of the minor, with a view to embarrass Government management, moved the High Court in the matter for an injunction restraining the sale of the *vántás*, which, as mentioned above, was never seriously contemplated except as a last remedy when all others failed. The matter is now pending in the High Court and a report regarding the debt settlement will be submitted soon after the High Court's decision has been passed.

12. **Dholka Da'da'saheb.**—This estate which comprises four villages came under management in 1892. The minor aged 18 years is doing well.

13. **Dholka Shermia.**—This is an unencumbered estate, consisting of 12 villages leased from Government on certain conditions, one-third part of the Tálukdári village of Sálangpur and of *vánta* lands besides a political pension of Rs. 500 per mensem. The minor aged 10 is the son of the late Khán Sáheb Bápumia of Dholka. Proposals for the remission of the Jama of the leased villages during the three bad years were sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 5389, dated 10th August 1903. As the villages have suffered seriously during the famine, it is estimated that their revenue will not leave any appreciable surplus for some years to come. In order to prevent internal disputes and to arrange for the maintenance of the minor and his family according to their position in society proposals were recently made to and sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to provide for the maintenance expenses of the different members of the family and the cost of educating the minor out of the political pension allowance.

14. **Da'kor.**—This estate came under management in 1894. The Inámdár is the hereditary manager of the villages of Dákor and Kanjri, the revenues of which are utilized to meet the expenses of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The scheme for the management of the temple was considered by the District Judge in February last, and during the hearing which extended over many days, I had to attend the Court with the receiver of the temple to explain matters to the District Judge and to meet objections raised by the Shevaks and other interested parties. The scheme was ultimately sanctioned by the District Court, but the Shevaks, who do not want to have the protracted litigation closed, have appealed to the High Court, with a view to prolong matters as long as they can in order to perpetuate the existing state of suspense which goes to benefit

them by causing the temple affairs to be managed pretty much in the same unsystematic way as before. The matter is now before the High Court for final disposal, and the Hon'ble the Advocate General as representing the general public interested in the proper management of the temple has been added as a party to the appeal by an order of the High Court. As the Inámdár has attained majority, the estate has recently been handed over to him under the order of the District Court and if, as there is every reason to hope, the scheme sanctioned by the District Court is approved by the High Court at an early date, the affairs of the temple and the Sansthán will be placed permanently on a firm and secure basis.

15. **Na'diad.**—This estate belongs to two minors, Kanbi Pátidars of Nadiád. It consists of land in about 20 villages of the Kaira District and came under management in 1890. Both the minors have received school education and the elder of them has been associated in the management of the estate. The estate has to its credit Rs. 30,000 invested in landed property and Government securities.

16. **Mogar.**—This estate consists of lands in the A'nand Táluka being managed by this Department on behalf of the Collector of Kaira, who has been appointed guardian. The minor who is a Kanbi by caste has received vernacular education and takes an active and intelligent interest in the management of his estate. The estate has to its credit Rs. 14,000 invested in landed property.

17. **Mirja Aptab Hussen.**—The estate of this minor, who is a member of the Bádsháhi Diván family of Ahmedabad, consists of 2 Inám villages in Ahmedabad and came under management in the beginning of the year under report. The appointment of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of the property was made by the District Court of its own accord, as the affairs of the estate had become much embarrassed and complicated. The accounts of the creditor were examined and a new settlement was made with him on favourable terms with the sanction of the District Judge.

18. **Unchdi.**—The estate of minor Ráisingji of Unchdi, who is an adopted son, was placed under management in 1897 after the High Court had pronounced the adoption to be valid. The collaterals had, however, made an appeal to the Privy Council and as the minor's natural father had tried to obstruct Government management in various ways, it was decided with the sanction of Government to withdraw from the guardianship. An application was accordingly made to the Court for permission to withdraw, but in the meanwhile as the Privy Council appeal was decided in the minor's favour and as his natural father withdrew his unreasonable objections, it was decided with the permission of Government to let the estate continue under Government management in the interests of the minor.

19. Appendix V shows that the total realizations of the minors' estates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,99,844, against Rs. 68,800 in the past year. The minors are receiving education suited to their rank and vocation in life and in order to train them up in business-like habits, they are generally associated in the management of their property as soon as they have received sufficient education, so that when they come of age they may be in a position to look after their property with intelligent interest and may not be dependent on designing and unscrupulous subordinates.

20. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 307, against 290 during the last year. The total amount of decretal debts remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 6,53,816 as shown in the margin, against Rs. 6,64,323 during the last year. No substantial progress has been made towards the payment of the claims on account of the famine and the succeeding bad years, but a beginning was made during the year towards paying the decree-holders, the total amount paid being Rs. 7,418.

		Rs.
Dhandhuka	...	4,05,424
Viramgám	...	1,85,984
Dholka	...	8,111
Sánand	...	3,737
Prántij	...	26,004
Gogha	...	24,556
Total	...	6,53,816

21. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 177 miscellaneous estates under management, many of which were handed over to this Department to enable the Tálukdárs to receive Tagávi and loans for themsevles and their tenants. Some of the principal estates are noted below.

22. **Sa'nand and Koth.**—This is the largest and most important of all the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát and was placed under management for six years under Section 28 of the Tálukádári Act by Government Resolution No. 146, dated 9th January 1902. It comprises 23 entire Tálukdari villages and *vántás* in 26 Government villages. A Deputy Manager, lent from the British service, has been put in charge of the estate. The Thákor Sáheb is, on the whole, sufficiently conscious of the benefits resulting from Government management. He shows a commendable inclination to keep down his personal expenses and to act in accordance with the advice of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

23. **Ga'mph.**—This is another large Tálukdári estate in the Dhandhuka Táluka which came under management in 1896 with heavy debts. No progress could be made on account of successive unfavourable seasons towards the liquidation of the debts. The Thákor Sáheb has been troubled by the behaviour of his elder wife. In 1901 the Thákor Sáheb married another wife, and since then the relations between him and his former wife—Bái Vaktuba—became strained. Bái Vaktuba deserted her husband and went to live with her parents in the Native State of Cambay, where she is alleged to have got up a spurious son. The legitimacy of the child is contested by the Thákor Sáheb, who has brought a suit in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court to prove that the child is spurious, while Bái Vaktuba has, on her part, recently brought a suit claiming to be entitled to certain lands in the Gámph estate, which she alleges to have been set apart for her maintenance.

24. **Bhankoda.**—This important estate, owned by the Koli Thákardás of of Chuvál in the Viramgám Táluka, comprises eleven and a half villages, besides an alienated village, half of which is owned by the Pátdi Darbár. The death of Thákor Gambhirsingji, one of the chief sharers and a shrewd man of prudence, has been a real loss to the etsate. Arrangements to pay off the heavy debts of the estate by selling half of the alienated village to the Pátdi Darbár have not yet been completed as the Darbár does not seem inclined to treat with the Tálukdárs on reasonable terms.

25. **S'arod.**—This is a large estate in Broach, which has been under management under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888 since 1893. During the year under report the Thákor Sáheb prayed for an extension of the period of Government management, and in Resolution No. 6634, dated 23rd September 1902, Government were pleased to meet his wishes by sanctioning an extension of management for a further term of five years. Since 1893, when the estate was first taken under management at the request of the Thákor Sáheb, nearly Rs. 27,000 have been paid towards the liquidation of debts. The debts of the Thákor Sáheb amount at present to nearly Rs. 38,000, and with the return of normal conditions every effort will be made to liquidate the debts from the surplus revenue of the estate.

26. **Ma'tar.**—This is another large estate in Broach, which came under management under Government Resolution No. 3823, dated 16th June 1900. Before that date it had been under management under the Guardians and Wards Act. The minor Thákor Chandrasingji was, however, declared spurious by the High Court and permission to file an appeal to the Privy Council has been granted to Chandrasingji. Chandrasing was superseded by his opponent Mohansing who was put in possession of the estate on his furnishing security and who handed it over to this Department for management under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act. Previous to his recognition Mohansingji had contracted heavy debts and his creditors sought to attach the money advanced to other Tálukdári estates from the surplus revenues of the Mátar estate before it came into the possession of Mohansigji. The payment of Mohansingji's debts has been postponed till the decision of the Privy Council appeal, and in connection with certain *darkhást* matters the High Court has decided that the claim made by one of the creditors to have the money advanced to other estates realised and paid to him by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should stand over till the appeal is decided.

27. **Execution of Decrees.**—The number of decrees and *darkhásts* pending execution at the commencement of the year under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 719. The number received during the year was 13 as against 90, 12 and 10 of the previous three years. None of these was received direct. The total number of decrees and *darkhásts* for execution during the year was therefore 732, of which 60 were returned to the Courts, leaving a balance of 672 at the end of the year. There were also 6 decrees received for execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

28. Since the famine the duty of this Department in connection with the execution of decrees has become one of a difficult and delicate nature and calls for the exercise of circumspection and vigilance in the interest of the impoverished Tálukdárs. Under exceptionally abnormal conditions which prevailed during the famine and the succeeding bad years, the work of execution practically came to a standstill; but there were not wanting some unscrupulous greedy money-lenders who came forward to profit by the leniency and generosity extended to the Tálukdárs by Government. The Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and especially the ignorant Koli Thákardás of Viramgám, have been the victims of the class of creditors mentioned above, and this fact has been all along noticed by the successive Tálukdári Settlement Officers as also by Mr. Robertson in paragraph 20 of his Report No. 76, dated 29th June 1903. Chief among those who have brought the Chuvál Thákardás to the verge of ruin were Girdhar Hargovan, Nárandás Trikamdás and Manilál Chunilál, whose decretal claims amount to Rs. 2,21,000.

The original decree-holders are all now dead, but their successors are no less rapacious and unscrupulous. In 1898 the Commissioner, Northern Division, was pleased to remark that it was a pity that such men could not be brought to justice owing to the inherent impossibility of proving the fraudulent nature of their transactions. Decrees were obtained by fraud and collusion, and parties not liable for those debts are frequently held to be so on the *ex-parte* false representations of their creditors both in the suits and the execution proceedings of decrees thus obtained. The creditors also attempt at attaching more *dokdás* or shares than to what the defendants are entitled and thereby gain an undue advantage at the expense of other sharers in the estate. This Department has, therefore, to be particularly careful in executing the decrees obtained by such fraudulent creditors. It is with this class that this Department has to deal and the dealings became peculiarly difficult under the abnormal conditions of the famine and the succeeding bad years. While during these times of difficulty the Tálukdárs were helped both by large remissions of Jama and the grant of succeeding tagávi advances, two pleaders of Ahmedabad and a former servant of the Gángad estate, have formed themselves into a clique to embark on speculative litigation and deprive the poor Tálukdárs of the little substance that remained to them on account of the protection extended to them by Government. They sought to claim for themselves the very small portion of the revenue, which was all that the Tálukdárs had left to barely live on, and which was saved to them by the generous remission of their Jama by Government. With this object in view this clique has been troubling this Department and the Civil Courts with useless and vexatious applications, but it is satisfactory to note that most of their attempts have been foiled before the Civil Courts and the Revenue authorities. It is from such unscrupulous money-lenders and designing vakils that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer feels it his duty to protect the ignorant and poor Tálukdárs, and it is hardly a matter of surprise that they should feel aggrieved.

29. In this connection one important point that will ultimately have to be decided is as to how far the Civil Courts have power to interfere in the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector for execution under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code. Recently the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad has held that the Courts have no power to question the Collector's management or to go behind the accounts forwarded by him. A reference to Government Resolution No. 170, dated 9th January 1904, will also show that, in the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the law as it stands does not permit such interference by the Civil Courts, and if this view should be upheld authoritatively one great avenue, which is always open to

unscrupulous decree-holders for raising fresh and vexatious questions, would be closed for ever.

30. **General Administration.**—There were 357 villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Owing to the prevalence of famine conditions large remissions of Jama were granted by Government during the last three years. Mr. Robertson, on Special Duty, issued orders to recover the Jama for the year under report in accordance with the proposals submitted by him (*vide* paragraph 36 of his report to Government No. 76, dated 29th June 1903). Orders of Government have recently been received regarding the recovery and remission of Government dues of the Tálukdári estates under Government management in the Broach District for the three famine years, under which Rs. 31,772 or 33 per cent. of the total demand are to be remitted.

31. The principal event of the year's administration was the appointment of Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., to enquire into the embarrassed condition of the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs and to submit proposals as to the form and measure of relief which could properly be granted to them. Mr. Robertson completed his work within six months and the result of his inquiries is given in his report No. 76, dated 29th June 1903. The main features of these proposals which are under the consideration of Government, are a revision of the Jamas, a debt settlement and the imposition of restriction on the tálukdár's power of encumbering his estate during his life-time. Proposals have been made for the Jama settlement of the *mehwási* estates of the Prántij Táluka.

32. Government were pleased to reduce the Jamas of Chandisar, Gánol Vautha and Ámbliala estates in the Dholka Táluka to half of the income realized during the period of Government management as the revenue was insufficient to pay the Jamas fixed at the time of the Revision Settlement (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3597, dated 3rd June 1903.) A temporary reduction of Jama was also sanctioned in the case of the village of Dharoda in the Kaira District. This village is held on fixed Jama, but owing to a decline in cultivation on account of the damage done to the village tank and the superposition of sand on a large part of the soil, the average revenue during the years preceding the famine, fell short even of the Government demand. On the representation of the Sayads for relief, Government were pleased to decide that pending further orders the Government demand should be fixed at half the average income realized from 1894 to 1899 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5368, dated 10th August 1903). Government have also been pleased to express their willingness to bear half the cost of repairing the village tank and to advance the other half to the holders and it is hoped that the survey of the tank directed to be undertaken in the Government Resolution above referred to, will soon be commenced.

33. **Waste Land.**—Proposals were submitted during the year for bringing under cultivation large areas of cultivable waste land in the tálukdári estates of Chuvál and other parts of the Ahmedabad District. These waste areas comprise arable land not brought under cultivation during the original settlement and land thrown out of cultivation during the famine. Special concessions are needed to induce capitalists to take up land of the first class on lease and the general outline of the proposals was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 887, dated 6th February 1903. The land is thereunder offered free of rent for the first 5 years, at the rate of 8 annas per acre for the next 5 and of 12 annas per acre for the remaining period comprised in the lease up to the next revision settlement, after which it is provided that the ordinary average assessment on the surrounding lands of the village should be charged to the leaseholders. It will be sometime, however, before capitalists can be induced to invest their money in such concerns. In the meanwhile, a beginning in this direction has already been made in the Viramgám Táluka, where a new hamlet has been started in the vicinity of the village of Panár by inducing new cultivators to migrate there by offering to them liberal terms. Arrangements are also being made to lease out large areas of waste lands in the Dholka and Sánand Tálukas and the progress made in this connection will be noted in future annual reports.

34. **Local Fund.**—The levy of contribution on account of the local fund cess from the Tálukdári estates of Ahmedabad was begun in 1865-66 at the rate

of one anna per rupee of the Jama by the insertion of a clause in the Jama leases. Subsequently in 1889 it was decided that the Local Fund should be calculated on the full survey assessment and at the time of the revision settlement, the revised local fund calculated on this basis resulted in very large increases. Government in their Resolution No. 7173, dated 13th October 1902, were accordingly pleased to decide that the local fund contribution by a tálukdári estate should be calculated on the survey assessment, but in no case should it exceed by more than 25 per cent. the amount levied under the old Jama agreements. The amount assessed at this rate and collected during the year was Rs. 29,408 (in Ahmedabad) and Rs. 5,366 (in Kaira), while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,295 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,397 in Kaira.

35. **Partition Suits.**—Fourteen partition cases were pending during the year, of which two were disposed of and twelve were kept over owing to the absence of parties and for effecting a settlement on the spot during the next touring season.

36. **Borrowing.**—Twelve applications to borrow Rs. 55,000 in all were received during the year, but permission under Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act was not given in any case, as the necessity for incurring fresh liabilities was not made out. In their, Resolution No. 1939, dated 19th March 1903, Government were pleased to give to the Thákor of A'mod permission to encumber his estate to the extent of Rs. 75,000.

37. **Suits.**—There were in all 18 suits pending during the year, of which four were filed during the year under report. Of the eleven suits disposed of, seven were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and four were amicably settled. Most of the suits in which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is joined as a party relate to money-claims against tálukdárs and minors whose estates are under the management of this Department and in the majority of cases, he is merely a *pro formâ* defendant. The suit filed by the Dholera Garásiás against the Secretary of State regarding certain *jivái* lands in Dholera, was dismissed by the District Court and an appeal has been preferred by the plaintiffs to the High Court. The suit brought against Government by the Viramgám Kasbátis regarding their claim to the villages, ordered to be resumed by Government, is still pending in the District Court.

38. **Jubilee Institute.**—Twelve talukdár boys attending local schools at Ahmedabad resided as boarders in the Institute, which is managed by a committee of Tálukdárs presided over by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The funds of the Institute, which at present amount to Rs. 26,000, have been invested in landed property; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 850 during the year and the Institute has been recently removed to cheaper and more airy quarters.

39. **Boundary dispute case.**—Only one case (Pipli and Cambay) remains to be settled. The hearing has been resumed and the papers recorded in the case are being gone through. The evidence to be weighed and shifted is voluminous and of a technical character, and I hope to be able to dispose of the case by the end of February next.

40. **Taga'vi and Loans.**—As the year under report was marked by irregular and insufficient rainfall and the effects of the famine continued to be felt, it was found necessary to continue the distribution of *tagávi* and loans among the Tálukdárs and their tenants in the Ahmedabad District. Rs. 1,01,283 were given as *tagávi* under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 and Rs. 20,000 were granted as loans to the Tálukdárs for their maintenance. Besides Rs. 7,523 were distributed from the Indian Famine Relief Fund among poor cultivators. The total amount given as *tagávi* and loans since the famine amounts to Rs. 9,98,000. Deducting the remissions sanctioned by Government and the recoveries already made, Rs. 7,50,000 remain to be recovered. The amount distributed from the Indian Famine Relief Fund in the Tálukdári villages is Rs. 2,30,000 up to date. During the year under report no material progress could be made towards the recovery of *tagávi* as the season was not on the whole favourable. Large areas of land are sown with cotton in the Tálukdári villages and as the prices of cotton are at present ruling very high, special arrangements have been made to recover the greater portion of the advances without causing any hardship to the Tálukdárs and their tenants.

In their Resolution No. 1475, dated 3rd March 1903, Government were pleased to direct that four new columns should be added to Appendices I to V of the Annual Report with a view to show the progress made in the recovery of *tagávi* and loans. In this connection I beg to state that Appendices I to IV deal exclusively with the advances made by Government under the Encumbered Estates Acts, of which separate accounts are kept to avoid confusion, and that it is, therefore, not advisable to mix up the *tagávi* transactions with these accounts. Appendix V shows the income and expenditure of the estates under management and does not include *all* the estates in which *tagávi* was distributed. The addition of four new columns to Appendix V will not, it is submitted, serve the object in view. Under these circumstances, permission is requested to submit a separate *Tálukávár* Statement (No. VI) containing the information required by Government with the Annual Reports of the Tálukdári Department.

41. In conclusion, I have nothing to add except to express a hope that the generous and sympathetic measures taken by Government during the times of famine and the reduction made in the payments of Jama and Local Fund cess will materially help the impoverished Tálukdárs to improve their condition and recover the lost ground.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BHIMBHÁI KIRPÁRÁM,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1902 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Bágad	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	10,360 13 9	......	10,360 13 9
2	Do.	Bhoka Oghad ...	Do. ...	5,276 8 0	2,524 9 0	......	2,524 9 0
3	Do.	Naja Ebhal	11th September 1884	7,417 0 0	2,411 1 1	......	2,411 1 1
4	Hadmantala ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	8,023 12 3	1,051 0 0	9,079 12 3
5	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884 .	5,374 0 0	1,679 4 5	250 0 0	1,929 4 5
6	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885 .	2,193 0 0	2,248 14 5	......	2,248 14 5
7	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,397 11 8	......	1,397 11 8
8	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsang.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,133 1 4	......	1,133 1 4
9	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0	669 6 3	......	669 6 3
10	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	6,657 12 7	......	6,657 12 7
11	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	5,362 6 11	......	5,362 6 11
12	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsang Devisang	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	16,528 7 5	......	16,528 7 5
13	Do. ...	Rámsang Khodbhái...	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	9,999 1 7	......	9,999 1 7
14	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	3,340 7 6	......	3,340 7 6
15	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ..	4,107 0 0	1,662 0 11	......	1,662 0 11
16	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Nársangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,335 11 1	......	1,335 11 1
17	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	986 1 11	......	986 1 11
18	Do. ...	Bápubhái Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	540 3 5	......	540 3 5
19	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,343 0 7	......	3,343 0 7
20	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0
21	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	5,284 0 0	5,234 0 0
22	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0
23	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	622 15 2	......	622 15 2
		Viramgám Táluka.					
24	Rudatal	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	463 6 6	......	463 6 6
25	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,594 0 0	3,439 6 10	......	3,439 6 10
26	Do.	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	3,462 2 9	......	3,462 2 9
27	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,347 5 4	......	1,347 5 4
28	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,753 2 4	......	3,753 2 4
29	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1,284 11 1	......	1,284 11 1
30	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
31	Jethipura ...	Agarsang Sáváji, &c...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	5,313 12 6	......	5,313 12 6
32	Dábhsar	Patháji Becharji, &c ..	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	14,791 8 7	......	14,791 8 7
		Gogha Táluka.					
33	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vakábhái ...	19th September 1889.	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
			Total ...	2,29,365 0 0	1,14,687 7 2	23,800 0 0	1,38,487 7 2

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1902-1903.

Interest on Loan for the year 1902-1903.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1903 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of Debt since the Act was applied.	REMARKS.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
546 14 5	10,907 12 2	......	10,907 12 2	......	10,907 12 2	...	...	
129 11 2	2,654 4 2	......	2,654 4 2	......	2,654 4 2	...	50·	
124 14 1	2,535 15 2	......	2,535 15 2	......	2,535 15 2	...	66·	
415 13 7	9,495 9 10	......	8,444 9 10	1,051 0 0	9,495 9 10	...	45·	
86 4 3	2,015 8 8	......	1,765 8 8	250 0 0	2,015 8 8	...	62·	
118 11 8	2,367 10 1	......	2,367 10 1	......	2,367 10 1	...	...	
73 5 10	1,471 1 6	......	1,471 1 6	......	1,471 1 6	...	10·	
59 13 6	1,192 14 10	......	1,192 14 10	......	1,192 14 10	...	...	
34 10 9	704 1 0	......	704 1 0	......	704 1 0	...	16·	
353 7 6	7,011 4 1	......	7,011 4 1	......	7,011 4 1	...	12·	
277 6 3	5,639 13 2	......	5,639 13 2	......	5,639 13 2	...	2·	
875 2 2	17,403 9 7	......	17,403 9 7	......	17,403 9 7	...	...	
521 7 5	10,520 9 0	......	10,520 9 0	......	10,520 9 0	...	...	
171 4 3	3,511 11 9	30 0 0	3,481 11 9	......	3,481 11 9	...	45·	
85 6 2	1,747 7 1	......	1,747 7 1	......	1,747 7 1	...	57·	
69 2 11	1,404 14 0	......	1,404 14 0	......	1,404 14 0	...	19·	
51 1 3	1,037 3 2	......	1,037 3 2	......	1,037 3 2	...	32·	
27 15 8	568 3 1	......	568 3 1	......	568 3 1	...	68·	
173 0 7	3,516 1 2	10 0 0	3,506 1 2	......	3,506 1 2	...	23·	
......	7,963 0 0	......	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0	...	23·	
......	5,284 0 0	......	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0	...	27·	
......	2,319 0 0	......	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0	...	47·	
32 4 3	655 3 5	......	655 3 5	......	655 3 5	...	68·	
23 12 11	487 3 5	......	487 3 5	......	487 3 5	...	79·	
176 11 2	3,616 2 0	......	3,616 2 0	......	3,616 2 0	...	66·	
177 13 10	3,640 0 7	......	3,640 0 7	......	3,640 0 7	...	53·	
69 3 5	1,416 8 9	......	1,416 8 9	......	1,416 8 9	...	76·	
192 13 0	3,945 15 4	......	3,945 15 4	......	3,945 15 4	...	57·	
66 0 0	1,350 11 1	......	1,350 11 1	......	1,350 11 1	...	87·	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39·	
273 13 6	5,587 10 0	......	5,587 10 0	......	5,587 10 0	...	22·	
759 14 2	15,551 6 9	......	15,551 6 9	......	15,551 6 9	...	34·	
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98·	
5,967 15 8	1,44,455 6 10	40 0 0	1,20,615 6 10	23,800 0 0	1,44,415 6 10	...	37·	

BHIMBHÁI KIRPÁRÁM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management—1902-1903.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1902.	Interest on loan for 1902-1903.	Total.	Amount paid during 1902-1903 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1903.	Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khoda .	Takhatsing Ajubhai.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,655 2 2	290 8 4	5,945 10 6	...	5,945 10 6	...	
2	Makhiav.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883.	55,893 0 0	45,212 4 9	2,325 7 8	47,537 12 5	...	47,537 12 5	...	
			Total ...	65,791 5 4	50,867 6 11	2,616 0 0	53,483 6 11	...	53,483 6 11	...	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1902 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáwa.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,450 3 1	......	5,450 3 1
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,675 7 7	......	1,675 7 7
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,545 5 5	......	1,545 5 5
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motaji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,597 9 5	480 6 0	4,077 15 5
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	8,373 6 11	......	8,373 6 11
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	6,008 0 6	......	6,008 0 6
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	7,208 11 10	......	7,208 11 10
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	3,754 0 2	......	3,754 0 2
9	Do.	Motaji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,511 15 6	......	1,511 15 6
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,588 11 6	......	1,588 11 6
11	Do.	Takhatsing Bánesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	258 8 0	......	258 8 0
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	21,252 7 10	......	21,252 7 10
13	Gájna	Himatsing Ráisingji .	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	13,927 14 7	......	13,927 14 7
14	Bhetási	Bánesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	1,949 11 4	......	1,949 11 4
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,268 11 3	18 3 0	2,286 14 3
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Anklâv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,364 5 2	......	2,364 5 2
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	446 9 9	......	446 9 9
		Mehmedábád Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	8,436 10 5	......	8,436 10 5
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	898 8 5	2,849 3 2	3,747 11 7
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	92,516 14 8	4,862 12 2	97,379 10 10

II.

Act XXI of 1881—1902-1903.

Interest on Loan for the year 1902-1903.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1903 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was passed.	REMARKS.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
279 15 11	5,730 3 0	......	5,730 3 0	......	5,730 3 0	...	58·	
86 1 3	1,761 8 10	......	1,761 8 10	......	1,761 8 10	...	56·	
79 6 3	1,624 11 8	......	1,624 11 8	......	1,624 11 8	...	92·	
184 13 1	4,262 12 6	......	3,782 6 6	480 6 0	4,262 12 6	...	64·	
430 2 8	8,803 9 7	......	8,803 9 7	......	8,803 9 7	...	62·	
308 10 5	6,316 10 11	......	6,316 10 11	......	6,316 10 11	...	62·	
370 5 5	7,579 1 3	......	7,579 1 3	......	7,579 1 3	...	13·	
192 13 9	3,946 13 11	......	3,946 13 11	......	3,946 13 11	...	23·	
77 10 10	1,589 10 4	......	1,589 10 4	......	1,589 10 4	...	49·	
81 9 10	1,670 5 4	......	1,670 5 4	......	1,670 5 4	...	49·	
13 4 6	271 12 6	......	271 12 6	......	271 12 6	...	38·	
1,091 12 11	22,344 4 9	......	22,344 4 9	......	22,344 4 9	...	24·	
715 8 4	14,643 6 11	......	14,643 6 11	......	14,643 6 11	...	34·	
100 2 7	2,049 13 11	......	2,049 13 11	......	2,049 13 11	...	61·	
116 8 10	2,403 7 1	......	2,385 4 1	18 3 0	2,403 7 1	...	45·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
121 7 5	2,485 12 7	......	2,485 12 7	......	2,485 12 7	...	60·	
22 15 2	469 8 11	......	469 8 11	......	469 8 11	...	86·	
433 6 8	8,870 1 1	......	8,870 1 1	......	8,870 1 1	...	77·	
46 2 6	3,793 14 1	......	944 10 11	2,849 3 2	3,793 14 1	...	71·	
4,752 14 4	1,02,132 9 2	......	97,269 13 0	4,862 12 2	1,02,132 9 2	...	56·	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881—1902-1903.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1902 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1902-1903.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1902-1903 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1903 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mágnad	Sadáji Dáji, &c....	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	97
		Broach Táluka.												
2	Jhanor ...	Khushálsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	...	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	74
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	...	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1902-1903.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1903.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1901-1902.	Paid to Creditors during 1902-1903.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1902-1903.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1901-1902.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1903.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1902-1903
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	35	23,800	...	23,800	1,65,555	8,584	1,74,139	40	1,74,099
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	92,517	4,753	97,270	...	97,270
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570	...	11,570	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	40,233	...	40,233	2,58,072	13,337	2,71,409	40	2,71,369

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

FINANCIAL

Of the Estates under management

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c charges, in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	ENCUMBERED ESTATES.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	Sánand Táluka.								
1	Khoda	...	509	509	62	509	571	160	3
2	Makhiáv...	...	4,126	4,126	884	3,631	4,515	1,244	721
	Dhandhuka Táluka.								
3	Bela	...	602	602	1	602	603	32	...
4	Jhánjharka	...	1,198	1,198	100	1,198	1,298	629	11
5	Hadmantala	...	986	986	1	986	987	826	...
6	Kinára	...	211	211	13	211	224	211	...
7	Bagad	...	2,742	2,742	676	2,614	3,290	1,879	...
8	Khokhernesh	...	457	457	5	457	462	333	...
9	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv ...	...	2,388	2,388	199	2,388	2,587	1,429	1
	Gogha Táluka.								
10	Khámbha	...	327	327	72	327	399	145	32
	Viramgám Táluka.								
11	Rudátal	...	850	850	73	749	822	417	110
12	Sinaj Kánpura	...	1,592	1,592	303	1,289	1,592	339	199
13	Jethipara	...	311	311	93	288	381	284	39
14	Dábhsar	...	1,183	1,183	162	1,056	1,218	581	119
	Total ...	...	17,482	17,482	2,644	16,305	18,949	8,509	1,235
	KAIRA DISTRICT.								
	A'nand Táluka.								
15	Napád Vánto	...	11,004	11,004	2,925	9,167	12,092	5,323	421
	Borsad Táluka.								
16	Nápa Vánto	...	11,421	11,421	4,234	9,782	14,016	2,833	517
17	Sálol	...	1,049	1,049	103	593	696	429	140
18	Gájna	...	5,393	5,393	911	4,086	4,997	850	253
19	Bhetási	...	712	712	6	338	344	168	82
20	A'nkláv	...	552	552	76	413	489	100	58

V.

REVIEW

for the year 1902-1903.

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
2	...	...	90	...	255	316	...	...	...	5,946	
93	898	...	279	67	3,302	1,213	...	...	495	47,538	
11	...	...	...	...	43	560	...	...	...	12,651	
37	...	...	100	2	779	519	...	...	...	27,924	
6	41	...	...	1	874	113	...	...	...	9,496	
...	...	...	...	...	211	13	...	...	...	2,015	
124	252	...	...	22	2,277	1,013	...	...	128	16,098	
4	...	...	...	...	337	125	...	...	...	5,736	
19	...	40	...	...	1,489	1,098	...	...	...	27,966	
3	...	...	...	22	202	197	...	...	...	174	
12	108	...	...	76	723	99	98	...	3	7,743	
27	120	...	...	199	884	708	186	...	117	13,472	
5	41	...	...	...	369	12	23	...	...	5,588	
22	4	...	...	65	791	427	...	...	127	15,551	
365	1,464	40	469	454	12,536	6,413	307	...	870	1,97,898	
125	841	127	951	98	7,886	* 4,206	...	...	1,837	13,379	*Rs. 1,085 have since been paid from the balance in satisfaction of the Government loan.
228	2,783	547	765	189	7,862	† 6,154	188	...	1,451	52,522	†Rs. 4,186 have since been paid from the balance in satisfaction of the Government loan.
6	20	...	...	72	667	29	324	...	132	3,918	
65	1,652	...	100	172	3,092	‡ 1,905	...	...	1,307	14,643	‡Rs. 1,000 have since been paid from the balance in satisfaction of the Government loan.
5	87	...	...	...	342	2	...	...	374	2,050	
9	223	...	...	...	390	99	...	...	139	2,486	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mehmedabad Táluka.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21	Kuna	...	7,859	7,859	3,729	7,334	11,063	3,201	530
22	Kaira	...	3,716	3,716	911	2,987	3,898	1,033	171
	Mátar Táluka.								
23	Hariála	...	1,777	1,777	...	1,244	1,244	634	125
	Total ...	...	43,483	43,483	12,895	35,944	48,839	14,571	2,297
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	Jambusar Táluka.								
24	Magnád...	...	2,140	2,140	111	1,791	1,902	562	170
	Broach Táluka.								
25	Jhanor	...	4,667	4,667	2,714	4,608	7,322	1,178	382
	Total ...	...	6,807	6,807	2,825	6,399	9,224	1,740	552
	Grand Total ...	...	67,772	67,772	18,364	58,648	77,012	24,820	4,084
	ESTATES UNDER THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.								
	Kharad.								
26	Oghadbhái Pathábhái, &c. ...	...	288	288	50	288	338	166	2
	Ránpur.								
27	Chandrasingji Dájiráj, &c. ...	...	195	195	24	195	219	195	...
	Khokhernesh.								
28	Bápubha Satbha, &c.	...	296	296	120	296	416	176	...
	Vejalka.								
29	Deva Rám	...	410	410	1,216	410	1,626	...	6
	Návda.								
30	Bái Samrath, widow of Mohan Nathu.	...	97	97	815	97	912	56	152
	Advál.								
31	Kálubha Becharsang, &c. ...	...	2,572	2,572	552	2,276	2,828	490	...
	Pipli.								
32 (1)	Gagubha Shivsangji, &c. ...	...	822	822	192	787	979	514	31
(2)	Bálubha Varsábhái, &c. ...	...	134	134	75	124	199	120	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
131	1,675	...	379	18	5,934	* 5,129	...	...	525	8,870	*Rs. 2,000 have since been paid from the balance in satisfaction of the Government loan.
9	420	...	100	167	1,900	†1,998	37	...	692	3,794	†Rs. 1,044 have since been paid from the balance in satisfaction of the Government loan.
19	296	...	...	3	1,077	167	...	...	533	469	
597	7,997	674	2,295	719	29,150	19,689	549	...	6,990	1,02,131	
1	403	...	...	4	1,140	762	...	...	349	762	
75	420	...	...	24	2,079	5,243	...	...	59	10,808	
76	823	...	...	28	3,219	6,005	...	...	408	11,570	
1,038	10,284	714	2,764	1,201	44,905	32,107	856	...	8,268	3,11,599	
...	...	...	25	...	193	145	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	217	2	...	...	...	...	
9	93	...	...	...	278	138	...	...	...	...	
16	185	...	...	...	207	1,419	...	...	...	...	
...	225	...	...	464	897	15	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	59	581	2,247	...	...	296	...	
68	220	...	...	29	862	117	...	...	35	...	
1	...	...	20	13	154	45	...	...	10	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's name.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Unchdi.								
33	Raesingji Hamjibhái	...	1,382	1,382	8	1,382	1,390	313	24
	Tagdi.								
34	Khodbha Sartánsing, &c. ...	...	1,373	1,373	1,440	1,367	2,807	320	42
	Dholera.								
35	Nathubha Devising, &c. ...	...	1,157	1,157	937	1,090	2,027	24	61
	Jálila.								
36	Bái Amarba, daughter of Jethibáva.	...	1,385	1,385	5,857	1,385	7,242	...	46
	Ámbli.								
37	Dadubha Vajesang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
	Dholka.								
38	1 Dádásáheb Bávásáheb ... 2 Shermia Bápumia ... ... 3 Common land	... ...	6,469 37,526 3,993	6,469 37,526 3,993	* 1,463 25,064 463	6,003 28,435 3,364	7,466 53,499 3,827	3,849 22,270 1,286	572 1,715 393
	Lolia.								
39	1 Gagubha Dhirsangji... ... 2 Odhubha Bhojábhái	... ...	845 ...	845 ...	194 ...	845 ...	1,039 ...	... ...	86 ...
	Gángad.								
40	Juvánsingji Bháisáheb	...	49,461	49,461	†5,830	40,550	46,380	18,587	3,243
	Baroda.								
41	Kasalsangji Shivsangji	...	246	246	135	246	381	190	19
	Moti Boru.								
42	Jasvatsing Sardársang	...	6,879	6,879	1,724	6,591	8,315	2,113	561
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Vichhiya.								
43	Dhirsingji Ráisingji, &c. ...	...	394	394	206	351	557	248	28

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51	760	...	...	161	1,309	81	...	...	...	...	
48	275	...	...	75	760	2,047	...	...	6	...	
49	500	...	350	173	1,157	870	...	...	67	...	
...	135	...	225	...	406	6,836	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under Section 320.
94	1,500	...	935	236	7,186	280	22	...	444	...	*Of this sum Rs. 17,672 represent the arrears of the amount of the political pension.
166	5,310	11,801	353	5,418	47,033	6,466	64	...	9,027	...	
28	...	...	...	2	1,709	2,118	...	...	629	...	
8	...	...	...	...	94	945	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in miscellaneous.
168	3,210	500	500	2,838	29,046	‡17,334	27	...	8,884	...	†Of this sum Rs. 5000 represent the loan received from Government.
3	...	...	...	43	255	126	...	...	...	...	‡Out of this sum Rs. 6,500 have been paid to private creditors and Rs. 2,000 to Government on account of loan.
...	2,189*	3,030	235	91	8,219	96	227	...	61	...	
...	168	...	...	47	491	66	...	...	43	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Panár.								
44	Takhatsing Sámatsing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sadátpura.								
45	Kánáji Karansingji, &c. ...	...	769	769	8	747	755	263	78
	Thori Thámbha.								
46	Punjbha Jámbha	...	1,897	1,897	149	1,890	2,039	166	94
	Kherva.								
47	Umarkhán Modji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Runi Ránod.								
48	Fejmahomed Pádkhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhankoda.								
49	Merubha Gambhirsing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PRA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
	Majra.								
50	Kamáludin Najumia	...	111	111	15	111	126	...	6
	Moyad Vás Rupaji.								
51	Nathusang Fatesang, &c. ...	...	2,884	2,884	713	2,260	2,973	1,788	275
	Orán.								
52	Imámbax Khánmia, &c. ...	...	355	355	116	287	403	...	19
	Chandpur.								
53	Juvansang Saváji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Takár.								
54	Bálusang Umedsang	...	197	197	...	84	84	...	...
	DASKROI TA'LUKA.								
	Ahmedabad.								
55	(1) Syed Mahamedmia Bávámia.	...	273	273	1,021	214	1,235	800	118
	(2) Mirja Aptáb Hussen, &c. ...	...	4,569	4,569	...	3,847	3,847	977	371
	(3) Mahomed Gulám Raja, &c. ...	...	8,550	8,550	355	6,893	7,248	1,070	198
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
	Mugláná.								
56	Náransang Gamánsang, &c. ...	...	60	60	4	60	64	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,35,589	1,35,589	48,746	1,12,475	1,61,221	55,981	8,140

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdars.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under Section 320.
7	...	...	...	1	349	406	19	...	3	...	
10	279	...	...	17	566	1,473	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taken under management in the latter part of the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under miscellaneous.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under miscellaneous.
4	104	...	...	2	116	10	...	...	...	...	
...	275	500	115	18	2,971	2	...	...	624	...	
10	205	75	...	6	315	88	...	...	68	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under miscellaneous, Section 28.
...	...	...	24	...	24	60	...	...	113	...	
...	...	...	229	4	1,151	84	...	...	59	...	Removed from guardianship in January 1903.
...	311	2,000	...	188	3,847	...	...	...	722	...	
30	400	...	1,797	316	3,811	3,137	470	...	1,187	...	
...	14	...	...	12	26	38	...	...	...	...	
802	16,358	17,906	4,808	10,235	1,14,230	46,991	836	...	22,278	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KAIRA DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	NADIA'D TA'LUKA.								
	Nadiád.								
57	Kishordás Wághjibhái, &c. ...	...	6,033	6,033	3,515	5,783	9,298	797	319
	THA'SRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dákor.								
58	Gopálráo Manohar	...	35,036	35,036	15,575	32,052	47,627	3,113	4,118
	Kot.								
59	Kesrising Prabhátsing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Mogar.								
60	Ásha Ajubhái	...	1,736	1,736	2,000	739	2,739	158	296
	Khorwád.								
61	Nathubáva Sáhebsang... ...	...	3,433	3,433	214	3,162	3,376	1,634	111
	Ahima.								
62	Chhatrasang Chandrasang ...	...	8,114	8,114	2,792	7,780	10,572	2,779	305
	BORSAD TA'LUKA.								
	Bhetási.								
63	Somsang Himatsing	...	542	542	58	167	225	25	26
	Total ...	...	54,894	54,894	24,154	49,683	73,837	8,506	5,175
	BROACH DISTRICT.								
	A'MOD TA'LUKA.								
	Kerwáda.								
64	Dulábáva Ráesingji	...	39,099	39,099	14,056	35,613	49,669	11,717	4,564
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Broach.								
65	Káji Nurudin Ahmedhussen, &c.	...	2,769	2,769	897	2,073	2,970	505	212
	Total ...	...	41,868	41,868	14,953	37,686	52,639	12,222	4,776
	Grand Total ...	...	2,32,351	2,32,351	87,853	1,99,844	2,87,697	76,709	18,091

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
166	2,470	...	881	545	5,178	4,120	...	...	250	...	Rs. 12,000 invested in Government paper.
757	1,038	2,664	8,839	12,911	33,440	14,187	2,097	...	887	...	Removed from management in November 1903.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Came under management in the latter part of the year.
33	275	...	540	74	1,376	1,363	...	...	997	...	
39	332	...	...	82	2,198	1,178	...	...	271	...	
132	870	760	492	223	5,561	5,011	31	...	303	...	
1	28	...	72	...	152	73	...	...	375	...	
1,128	5,013	3,424	10,824	13,835	47,905	25,932	2,128	...	3,083	...	
645	5,181	2,430	9,782	1,446	35,765	* 13,904	...	...	3,486	...	* Out of this sum Rs. 12,581 have since been paid on account of Government Jama for past years.
53	428	...	262	116	1,576	1,394	...	...	696	...	
698	5,609	2,430	10,044	1,562	37,341	15,298	...	...	4,182	...	
2,628	26,980	23,760	25,676	25,632	1,99,476	88,221	2,964	...	29,543	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
	Cher.								
66	Pátábhai Jasvatsing, &c. ...	...	2,365	2,365	79	2,365	2,444	475	...
	Ránpur.								
67	Subámia Bápusáheb ...	...	1,607	1,607	133	1,607	1,740	1,107	...
	Kundli.								
68	Bháya Chomla, &c.	...	875	875	3	875	878	746	1
	Pipli.								
69	Kálubha Jasvatsing	...	963	963	578	923	1,501	278	38
	Návda.								
70	Latifkhán Sirdár Mahmedkhán	...	2,034	2,034	177	2,019	2,196	...	137
	Gámph.								
71	Agarsang Ráesingji	...	58,238	58,238	7,594	56,057	63,651	15,585	2,614
	Ráeka.								
72	Fulji Madársang, &c.	...	1,238	1,238	145	1,174	1,319	1,080	10
	Hadmantala.								
73	Deváji Vaktábhái	...	186	186	107	186	293	175	...
	Dholera.								
74	Dhirsingji Jasvatsing, &c. ...	...	1,339	1,339	1,374	1,148	2,522	...	473
75	Kharad (Sálásar)	...	3,826	3,826	1,346	3,456	4,802	1,017	30
	Advál.								
76	Manubha Amrábhái, &c. ...	...	268	268	2,080	258	2,338	...	49
	Chhasiána.								
77	Umedsang Sángábhái ...	...	6,657	6,657	2,686	6,586	9,272	1,378	204
	Chhárodia.								
78	Parbhátsang Maghábhái ...	...	848	848	157	840	997	518	4

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
36	...	...	...	1	512	1,932	...	...	...	...	
2	...	500	...	63	1,672	68	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	747	131	...	...	...	...	
56	150	...	...	73	595	906	...	...	40	...	
37	...	...	...	97	271	1,925	...	...	15	...	
1,064	6,300	...	500	1,443	27,506	* 36,145	...	...	2,181	...	* Out of this sum Rs. 25,000 have since been paid to private creditors and Rs. 3,000 to Government on account of loan.
18	...	...	...	12	1,120	199	...	...	64	...	
4	...	...	...	...	179	114	...	...	...	...	
63	...	...	...	11	547	1,975	...	...	191	...	
57	...	...	...	21	1,125	3,677	...	...	370	...	
6	...	102	...	1	158	2,180	...	...	10	...	
77	...	18	524	204	2,405	6,867	...	...	71	...	
...	...	...	...	2	524	473	...	...	8	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c. charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jhinjhar.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79	Madársang Rámábhái	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...
	Fedra.								
80	Harisang Akhábhái	...	108	108	3	108	111	...	...
	Sárangpur.								
81	Kála Amra, &c.	...	53	53	58	53	111	...	...
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.								
	Lolia.								
82	Jálamsang Ladhubha, &c. ...	...	1,540	1,540	337	1,540	1,877	...	144
	Dumáli.								
83	Harbhamji Rámábhái, &c. ...	...	1,895	1,895	207	1,671	1,878	1,116	95
	Moti Boru.								
84	Harisang Bhávsang	...	3,995	3,995	891	3,812	4,703	2,800	352
	Chhabásar.								
85	Jasábhái Ravábhái, &c. ...	...	1,145	1,145	30	1,145	1,175	...	68
	Dhingda.								
86	Rámsang Deváji, &c.	...	2,300	2,300	231	2,300	2,531	1,240	205
	Samáni.								
87	Káyábhái Karansang	...	282	282	149	282	431	199	50
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA. *Rudátal.*								
88	Umáji Jodháji, &c.	...	848	848	158	732	890	375	104
	Bhankoda.								
89	Gambhirsang Vakhatsing, &c. .	...	17,899	17,899	1,909	17,611	19,520	6,769	1,533
	Sadálpura.								
90	Surajmal Adesang, &c.... ...	...	5,809	5,809	790	5,673	6,463	1,908	463
	Gunjála.								
91	Káláji Láláji, &c.	...	360	360	200	316	516	284	77

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	
...	58	...	...	...	58	53	...	...	...	...	
15	15	...	...	35	209	1,668	...	...	...	...	
6	100	...	...	20	1,337	541	197	...	27	...	
...	1,103	300	...	10	4,565	138	98	...	85	...	
1	...	...	1,078	2	1,149	26	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	90	1,543	988	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	219	182	...	...	...	...	
27	54	...	23	113	696	194	97	...	19	...	
224	771	...	...	1,321	10,618	*8,902	138	...	150	...	* Out of this sum Rs. 4,900 have since been paid in satisfaction of Government loans.
59	453	...	578	90	3,551	†2,912	108	...	28	...	† Rs. 320 have since been paid in satisfaction of the Government loan.
16	...	...	40	26	443	73	44	...	...	...	

No	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Vithlápur.								
92	Becharji Andaji, &c.	...	1,235	1,235	187	1,224	1,411	376	144
	Abásna.								
93	Karansang Dhanáji, &c. ...	...	337	337	...	337	337	150	11
	Dekáváda.								
94	Gambhirsing Bhagvatsing, &c.,..	...	3,470	3,470	406	3,169	3,575	2,320	366
	Kukváv (Dangerva).								
95	Ranchhodji Sagrámji, &c. ...	...	251	251	29	245	274	77	16
	Sinaj-Kánpara.								
96	Okháji Dhanáji, &c.	...	303	303	51	171	222	88	38
	Panár.								
97	Dipsingji Harisingji	...	1,387	1,387	207	1,325	1,532	90	125
98	Bhatária (Amarpura)	...	1,538	1,538	900	1,414	2,314	671	100
	Runi Ranod.								
99	Sáhebkhán Bápukhán, &c. ...	...	1,223	1,223	1	1,223	1,224	284	88
	Rájpura.								
100	Jiváji Jasáji	...	306	306	41	237	278	142	21
	Thorithambha.								
101	Bávásáheb Alambhai	...	1,897	1,897	141	1,890	2,031	166	94
	Ukardi.								
102	Bái Dhanbái	...	86	86	1	86	87	...	1
	Náni Ránti.								
103	Umáji Punjáji, &c.	...	57	57	41	55	96	50	9
	Anandpara.								
104	Manorji Ukáji	...	77	77	...	75	75	50	14
105	Bántái	...	654	654	110	642	752	475	74
	Vásna.								
106	Vajesang Patháji	...	614	614	107	614	721	312	65

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
12	117	...	...	...	649	762	...	...	11	...	
...	104	...	...	2	267	70	...	...	...	...	
56	185	...	...	177	3,104	471	...	...	301	...	
8	...	...	8	...	109	165	6	...	...	...	
7	30	...	...	37	200	22	87	...	45	...	
7	55	...	...	121	398	1,134	32	...	30	...	
40	392	...	317	85	1,605	709	106	...	18	...	
...	94	...	...	2	468	756	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	168	110	69	...	...	...	
10	279	...	...	11	560	1,471	7	...	...	...	
...	76	...	...	...	77	10	...	...	...	...	
1	12	...	...	4	76	20	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	67	8	2	...	...	...	
18	35	...	...	34	636	116	12	...	...	...	
6	40	...	...	12	435	286	...	...	...	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dadhána.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
107	Doláji Abhesangji, &c.... ...	...	624	624	87	592	679	423	85
	Fatepura.								
108	Láláji Náruji	...	333	333	43	296	339	204	36
	Tanmania.								
109	Náransang Rásábhái, &c. ...	...	1,067	1,067	...	1,067	1,067	815	120
	Derváła.								
110	Mulubhái Ratansang, &c. ...	...	1,576	1,576	...	1,576	1,576	1,023	142
	Modhvána.								
111	Shivsangji Banesang, &c. ...	...	1,257	1,257	...	1,257	1,257	481	114
	Dhánchi.								
112	Maghábhái Virábhái, &c ...	...	753	753	...	753	753	659	38
	Sihore Vanto.								
113	Mánáji Nathuji, &c.	...	124	124	2	74	76	...	...
	Madrisána.								
114	Rámsangji Nádháji, &c. ...	...	1,498	1,498	589	1,492	2,081	619	133
	PRA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
	Antroli Vás Dolji.								
115	Kálusing Lálsing	...	4,019	4,019	714	3,331	4,045	1,882	341
	Báini Muvádi.								
116	Becharsang Kubersang ...	...	494	494	192	325	517	297	56
	Orán.								
117	Askarali Lálmia	...	9,987	9,987	3,700	7,240	10,940	8,085	656
	Moyad Vás Nátháji.								
118	Mánsingji Harisingji	...	2,620	2,620	966	2,300	3,266	1,445	246
119	Chandpur	...	181	181	31	92	123	83	8
	Bádarni Muvádi.								
120	Mánsing Nátháji	...	311	311	256	259	515	312	...
	Vághpur.								
121	Takhatsing Jethusing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—*continued*.

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
8	...	...	...	60	576	103	...	...	32	...	
12	...	...	...	20	272	67	25	...	12	...	
...	...	...	...	...	935	132	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,165	411	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	595	662	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	697	56	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	50	...	
33	180	...	...	72	1,037	1,044	6	...	...	...	
63	966	...	397	226	3,875	170	...	...	688	...	
8	...	...	...	6	367	150	...	...	169	...	
247	964	134	242	219	10,547	393	...	...	2,747	...	
40	312	700	236	1	2,980	286	...	...	320	...	
4	...	...	...	...	95	28	...	...	89	...	
...	70	...	...	25	407	108	...	...	52	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered under Section 320.

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S'ANAND TA'LUKA.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Makhiáv.								
122	Káyábhái Karánsang	...	103	103	142	102	244	...	49
	Vichhiya.								
123	Bálubha Arjansang, &c. ...	...	460	460	65	438	503	336	20
	Kuvár.								
124	Ráesangji Shivsangji	...	461	461	14	450	464	...	26
	Lekhambha.								
125	Harbhamji Harisingji	...	60	60	38	60	98	...	48
126	Chhárodi	...	917	917	226	871	1,097	171	20
	Garodia.								
127	Cheláji Raváji, &c.	...	738	738	29	368	397	363	...
	Bakrána.								
128	Jethibhai Raghábhai	...	589	589	1,413	589	2,002	551	332
	Khoda.								
129	Jivábhai Madársang, &c. ...	...	984	984	232	984	1,216	241	60
	Vásna.								
130	Motibhai Sartánji, &c.	...	93	93	109	93	202	85	50
	Koth Sánand.								
131	Ranmalsingji Bhagavatsingji ...	...	1,06,018	1,06,018	9,230*	99,449	1,08,679	51,287	7,936
	Kundal.								
132	Dhirsingji Kaliánsingji ...	...	585	585	378	585	963	737	70
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
	Shámpura.								
133	Sardársing Mádhavsing, &c. ...	...	446	446	162	446	608	306	74
	Bhavánipara.								
134	Karába Kásamji	...	302	302	37	302	339	10	18
	Total ...	...	2,66,716	2,66,716	42,299	2,50,838	2,93,137	1,12,716	18,490

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education, and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors. *	Special, including Investment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	77	...	126	118	...	...	1	...	
7	18	...	7	100	488	15	...	...	22	...	
4	280	140	...	10	460	4	...	...	11	...	
2	...	...	...	20	65	33	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	12	212	885	...	...	46	...	
4	...	...	7	15	389	8	...	...	370	...	
...	168	...	879	20	1,950	52	...	...	...	...	
1	161	...	181	33	677	539	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	...	143	59	...	...	...	...	
460	25,422	...	...	7,451	92,556	16,123	...	...	6,569	...	*Out of this sum Rs. 1,000 represent the Loan received from Government.
...	...	...	150	1	958	5	...	...	...	...	
11	5	...	6	81	483	125	...	...	...	...	
4	20	...	...	9	61	278	...	...	...	...	
2,871	38,989	1,894	5,250	12,504	1,92,714	1,00,423	1,036	...	14,842	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KAIRA DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MA'TAR TA'LUKA.								
	Vársang.								
135	Meghábhái Kaslábhái	...	2,202	2,202	142	1,211	1,353	542	220
	Chándna.								
136	Amirkhán Geratkhán	...	2,536	2,536	814	1,707	2,521	1,188	103
	Dharoda.								
137	Jafarali Nizámali	...	4,401	4,401	640	1,481	2,121	622	205
	Hariála-Kharáti.								
138	Sursangji Dájiráj	...	6,459	6,459	890	5,269	6,159	3,924	640
	BORSAD TA'LUKA.								
	Deheván.								
139	Mehrámánsingji Fatesingji, &c.	...	26,169	26,169	5,987	20,327	26,314	15,411	1,059
	Bhánpara.								
140	Takhatsing Sardársang ...	...	877	877	88	743	831	152	75
	Bhetási.								
141	Ráesangji Dádábáva, &c. ...	...	8,425	8,425	1,019	6,618	7,637	3,093	643
	Nápa.								
142	Himatsing Dádábáva, &c. ...	...	4,117	4,117	598	3,409	4,007	1,299	144
	Ankláv.								
143	Himatsang Galábsang, &c. ...	...	1,034	1,034	94	552	646	175	91
144	Sálol	...	2,052	2,052	549	1,582	2,131	1,958	...
	Gájna.								
145	Shivsang Báváji	...	144	144	22	143	165	128	...
	A'NAND TA'LUKA.								
	Kherda.								
146	Mádhavsingji Jesingji, &c. ...	...	10,711	10,711	4,905	7,358	12,263	4,602	543

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
4	...	...	...	4	770	583	404	...	587	...	
...	...	...	...	40	1,331	1,190	...	...	829	...	
42	380	...	...	62	1,311	810	774	...	2,146	...	
68	...	...	...	391	5,023	1,136	...	...	1,190	...	
212	2,427	...	575	1,120	20,804	*5,510	...	...	5,842	...	* This amount represents the balance of 6 estates.
20	117	...	...	71	435	396	50	...	84	...	
98	1,707	100	1,075	1	6,717	920	522	...	1,285	...	
70	976	354	425	67	3,335	672	294	...	414	...	
4	...	...	...	...	270	376	...	...	482	...	
...	...	...	...	172	2,130	1	...	...	470	...	
...	...	...	...	...	128	37	...	...	1	...	
107	3,336	207	240	560	9,595	† 2,668	...	...	3,353	...	† This amount represents the balance of two estates.

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kholwád.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
147	Dipsangji Prithisingji, &c. ...	...	6,017	6,017	2,012	5,395	7,407	2,428	249
	Ahima.								
148	Jasvatsingji Jitsingji	...	8,054	8,054	4,182	7,442	11,624	2,853	331
	Nápád.								
149	Gemalsang Rásábhái, &c. ...	...	994	994	135	758	893	132	23
	Partáppur.								
150	Dipsang Hathibhái, &c. ...	...	1,263	1,263	271	1,110	1,381	362	14
	MEHMEDA'BA'D TÁLUKA.								
	Kaira.								
151	Ratansing Jijibhái	...	3,499	3,499	250	2,779	3,029	891	170
	THÁSRA TA'LUKA.								
	Kot.								
152	Himatsing Virábhái	...	1,216	1,216	122	739	861	565	128
	Jesápara.								
153	Partápsing Ratansang	...	2,181	2,181	135	1,653	1,788	405	139
	Ránia.								
154	Jesingbhái Dájibhái	...	3,155	3,155	833	1,533	2,366	1,319	167
	Chitláv.								
155	Nathubhái Dalpatsing	...	1,023	1,023	286	670	956	476	118
	Jorápura.								
156	Bhimsang Mokamsing	...	553	553	2	278	280	126	46
	Lindola.								
157	Ajabsang Andersang	...	926	926	8	604	612	566	44
	Rustampura.								
158	Nurali Hussenali	...	190	190	134	190	324	131	9
159	Mithápura	...	1,139	1,139	228	458	686	461	74
	Total ...	...	99,337	99,337	24,346	74,009	98,355	43,809	5,230

V—*continued.*

Charges.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the Village on 31st July 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	Remarks.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
89	1,357	...	...	185	4,308	* 3,099	...	...	622	...	* This amount represents the balance of two estates.
112	1,870	5,190	...	300	10,656	968	...	...	612	...	
8	241	...	...	1	405	488	...	...	236	...	
...	134	210	80	50	850	531	...	...	153	...	
12	660	...	230	173	2,136	893	26	...	694	...	
...	...	116	...	4	808	53	27	...	450	...	
16	325	282	...	...	1,167	621	...	...	528	...	
35	500	...	3	12	2,036	330	148	...	1,474	...	
22	...	132	...	...	748	208	187	...	166	...	
1	...	98	...	...	271	9	...	...	275	...	
...	...	2	...	...	612	...	12	...	310	...	
...	25	...	...	...	165	159	...	...	...	...	
4	...	96	25	...	660	26	...	...	681	...	
924	14,055	6,787	2,653	3,213	76,671	21,684	2,444	...	22,884	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BROACH DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.								
	Sárod.								
160	Ganpatsingji Himatsingji ...	...	31,459	31,459	2,355	27,529	29,884	11,526	1,693
	Mádhavsing Takhatsing ..	...	2,014	2,014	157	1,444	1,601	145	72
	Sigám.								
161	Jitsingji Bhimsingji, &c. ...	...	4,768	4,768	260	1,797	2,057	1,065	179
	Viludra.								
162	Abhesang Kánji	...	41	41	31	41	72	...	22
	A'MOD TA'LUKA.								
	Miyágám.								
163	Rámsingji Dolatsingji	...	4,741	4,741	786	4,125	4,911	1,050	367
	A'mod.								
164	Ráesang Adesang	...	1,154	1,154	6	399	405	164	129
	Mátar.								
165	Thákor Mohansingji	...	17,106	17,106	1,476	15,669	17,145	3,953	922
	VA'GHRA TA'LUKA.								
	Dehej.								
166	Hamirsingji Shivsingji... ...	...	13,378	13,378	3,766	10,425	14,191	3,827	308
	Jániádra.								
167	Jitsingji Somsingji	...	12,116	12,116	1,871	7,961	9,832	4,667	699
	Paháj.								
168	Chhatrasingji Bháratsingji, &c...	...	3,443	3,443	964	2,385	3,349	927	275
	BROACH TA'LUKA.								
	Jhanor.								
169	Rámsingji Khumánsingji, &c. ...	...	7,027	7,027	6,563	7,027	13,590	1,666	250
	Total ...	...	97,247	97,247	18,235	78,802	97,037	28,990	4,916
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	4,63,300	4,63,300	84,880	4,03,649	4,88,529	1,85,515	28,636

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
76	2,382	...	22	483	16,182	*13,702	...	...	3,930	...	* Out of this sum Rs. 9,000 have since been paid to Government on account of Government *Jama* for past years.
...	402	...	...	33	652	949	...	...	570	...	
2	110	...	...	...	1,356	701	54	...	2,917	...	
...	...	...	...	...	22	50	...	...	...	...	
40	...	9	...	10	1,476	3,435	...	...	616	...	
1	...	...	...	7	301	104	...	...	755	...	
211	3,108	...	527	1,220	9,941	7,204	...	...	1,437	...	
714	2,810	†1,250	1,276	290	10,475	3,716	‡1,907	...	1,046	...	† Out of this Rs. 800 have since been paid to Government on account of past year's *Jama*. ‡ Paid in satisfaction of Government Tagávi.
116	1,596	†1,500	608	151	9,337	495	2,970	...	1,185	...	
31	699	...	200	1	2,133	1,216	...	...	1,058	...	
134	1,414	...	§3,280	42	6,786	¶6,804	...	...	...	...	§ Rs. 3,000 were given for the purchase of landed property. ¶ This amount represents the balance of three estates.
1,325	12,521	2,759	5,913	2,237	58,661	38,376	4,931	...	13,514	...	
5,120	65,565	11,440	13,816	17,954	3,28,046	1,60,483	8,411	...	51,240	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
170	Simej	...	369	369	212	195	407	253	4
171	Chhabásar	...	1,250	1,250	26	1,250	1,276	516	38
172	Baroda	...	202	202	109	201	310	194	10
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
173	Aniáli-Bhimji	...	6,120	6,120	23	6,120	6,143	3,190	...
174	Jhinjhar...	...	64	64	10	64	74	36	...
175	Godhavata	...	45	45	66	23	89	...	...
176	Kothadia	...	643	643	30	643	673	361	...
177	Kharad	...	279	279	6	279	285	145	...
178	Dhandhuka	...	114	114	63	102	165	...	10
179	Jaska	...	30	30	4	30	34	...	...
180	Rozka	...	3,696	3,696	1,200	3,657	4,857	1,667	129
181	Bávaliári and Akru	...	2,242	2,242	81	2,096	2,177	680	10
182	Unchdi	...	1,323	1,323	570	1,323	1,893	475	21
183	Bhadiád	...	1,193	1,193	413	480	893	41	1
184	Kadipur	...	449	449	51	449	500	357	...
185	Fedra	...	2,134	2,134	51	1,968	2,019	1,300	2
186	Advál	...	982	982	15	982	997	429	...
187	Dhárpipla	...	5,899	5,899	1,048	5,842	6,890	2,548	25
188	Keria (Galsána)...	...	1,681	1,681	11	1,681	1,692	1,518	...
189	Nadala	...	514	514	18	514	532	514	...
190	Noli	...	150	150	...	150	150	150	...
191	Nágadka	...	795	795	5	746	751	576	...
192	Tagdi	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
193	Kotda	...	75	75	23	75	98	6	...
194	Sárangpur	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...
195	Chanderva	...	45	45	49	45	94	...	...
196	Nani Vávdi	...	34	34	34	34	68	...	...
197	Bodia	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
198	Moti Vávdi	...	73	73	29	73	102	...	...
199	Sunderiána	...	190	190	321	190	511	...	9
200	Jálila	...	255	255	197	255	452	...	1
201	Vejalka	...	194	194	203	194	397	...	...
202	Chacharia	...	4	4	2	4	6	...	...
203	Cháranki	...	197	197	8	197	205	193	...
204	Pipal	...	12	12	17	12	29	...	...
205	Kundal	...	31	31	73	31	104	...	...
206	Vádhela...	...	27	27	5	...	5	...	...
207	Piparia	...	600	600	11	600	611	376	...
208	Kundli	...	500	500	2	500	502	448	1
209	Servál	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
210	Bela	...	154	154	14	154	168	154	...
211	Bhimnáth	...	20,794	20,794	10,837	19,923	30,760	2,994	480

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	257	150	...	...	174	25	
2	550	...	...	1	1,107	169	...	...	...	125	
...	...	...	...	...	204	106	...	...	1	3,891	
20	...	...	...	...	3,210	2,933	...	...	...	32,641	
...	...	...	...	...	36	38	...	...	...	2,249	
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	22	1,470	
7	...	...	...	...	368	305	...	...	...	2,881	
1	...	...	...	...	146	139	...	...	...	3,698	
6	10	...	...	1	27	138	...	...	12	1,848	
4	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	...	1,347	
88	715	...	...	204	2,803	2,054	...	...	39	29,764	
23	...	...	...	...	713	1,464	...	...	146	59,310	
44	280	...	...	18	838	1,055	...	...	...	22,501	
...	...	...	...	...	42	851	...	...	713	31,332	
...	...	...	...	...	357	143	...	...	...	3,236	
54	...	...	...	142	1,498	521	...	...	166	16,439	
17	...	...	...	4	450	547	...	...	...	14,616	
75	550	...	...	115	3,313	3,577	...	...	57	7,517	
20	...	...	...	...	1,538	154	...	...	...	8,218	
...	...	...	...	...	514	18	...	...	...	2,230	
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	2,070	
22	...	...	...	7	605	146	...	...	49	3,847	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	110	
8	...	...	...	...	14	84	...	...	...	498	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	245	
1	...	...	...	...	1	93	...	...	...	51	
...	17	...	...	...	17	51	...	...	...	322	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	1,656	
2	14	...	...	...	25	486	...	...	...	5,384	
5	...	...	...	...	6	446	...	...	...	10,365	
3	150	...	...	...	153	244	...	...	...	2,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	610	
1	...	...	...	...	194	11	...	...	...	2,135	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	146	
...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	1,984	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	27	10,618	
...	...	...	...	...	376	235	...	...	...	472	
...	...	...	...	...	449	53	...	...	...	3,065	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	307	
...	...	...	...	...	154	14	...	...	...	191	
584	...	13,065	...	1,261	18,384	*12,376	...	...	871	14,940	* Out of this amount Rs. 8,500 have since been paid to private creditors.

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
212	Khámbhda	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...
213	Vágad	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
214	Pipli	...	191	191	69	181	250	176	...
215	Devalia	...	343	343	1	343	344	244	5
216	Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	Dholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	Dhanála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	Bádhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIRAMGA'M TA'LUKA.								
220	Gunjála	...	610	610	84	533	617	400	107
221	Dángerva	...	1,079	1,079	416	1,068	1,484	313	71
222	Hathipara	...	563	563	96	554	650	548	24
223	Vithlápur	...	334	334	32	334	366	204	34
224	Bámroli	...	196	196	150	191	341	60	12
225	Abásna	...	337	337	32	337	369	240	41
226	Madrisana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	Chhaniár	...	4,168	4,168	784	3,986	4,770	2,048	312
228	Náni Ránti	...	57	57	3	55	58	30	9
229	Panár	...	1,397	1,397	3,546	1,347	4,893	452	238
230	Bhagápara	...	1,370	1,370	419	1,281	1,700	720	129
231	Ukardi	...	498	498	33	477	510	250	64
232	Sangpara	...	247	247	57	246	303	110	26
233	Runi Ranod	...	1,142	1,142	38	1,142	1,180	284	105
234	Bhankoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	Dekáváda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	Sadátpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	Tanmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
238	Navágám Nána	...	55	55	16	55	71	...	...
239	Morchand	...	20	20	1	20	21	...	...
240	Odarka	...	12	12	2	12	14	...	...
241	Kukad	...	7	7	38	7	45	...	2
242	Kankot	...	500	500	445	500	945	...	25
243	Padva-Bhánkhel	...	12	12	66	12	78	...	9
244	Báhdi-Rájpara	...	42	42	31	42	73	...	...
245	Shámpara	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...
246	Náná-Khokhra	...	9	9	5	9	14	...	2
247	Bámánia	...	325	325	...	325	325	66	...
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
248	Vághpur	...	2,398	2,398	2,058	2,056	4,114	1,623	272
249	Orán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
250	Káneti	...	15	15	36	15	51	16	...

V—*continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	258	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	151	
...	30	...	18	6	230	20	...	...	10	2,623	
...	...	...	...	...	249	95	...	...	...	974	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,294	Entered under Revenue default.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
20	...	...	...	47	574	43	77	...	...	7,262	
21	79	121	...	75	680	804	11	...	...	870	
6	...	...	...	37	615	35	...	...	9	4,276	
10	...	...	...	...	248	118	...	...	...	626	
6	39	...	...	...	117	224	5	...	...	751	
8	...	...	...	14	303	66	...	...	...	4,292	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Entered under Miscellaneous Estates.
56	431	...	40	149	3,036	1,734	6	...	176	35,231	
1	...	...	...	4	44	14	2	...	...	780	
121	80	2,000	1,141	237	4,269	624	44	...	6	5,841	
29	195	...	50	41	1,164	536	8	...	81	9,447	
5	...	...	...	8	327	183	...	...	21	1,170	
1	40	...	...	...	177	126	...	...	1	129	
...	92	...	...	1	482	698	...	...	...	5,033	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,175	Entered under Miscellaneous.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,738	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	553	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	561	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	376	
...	13	...	...	...	15	30	...	...	...	412	
14	...	...	...	40	79	866	...	...	...	16,137	
...	...	...	...	...	9	69	...	...	...	1,417	
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	94	
...	...	...	...	...	66	259	...	...	...	1,483	
57	1,075	50	650	1	3,728	386	...	...	342	2,191	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,693	Entered under Miscellaneous.
...	...	5	...	...	21	30	...	...	...	220	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Outstanding Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.			Government Dues.	Collection charges in the Táluka.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	GODHRA TA'LUKA.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
251	Vádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	69,287	69,287	24,361	66,211	90,572	26,905	2,228
	ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT.								
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
252	Chekhla	...	2,649	2,649	1	2,173	2,174	1,525	316
253	Godhávi...	...	2,687	2,687	425	2,020	2,445	1,744	329
254	Káneti	...	1,615	1,615	794	1,550	2,344	1,145	143
255	Lodariál...	...	630	630	91	582	673	563	49
256	Hirápur...	...	1,962	1,962	58	1,955	2,013	1,205	213
257	Vichhiya	...	186	186	50	170	220	186	5
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
258	Khas	...	11,473	11,473	6,877	10,799	17,676	4,774	280
259	Návda	...	1,292	1,292	1,441	1,277	2,718	1,375	137
260	Adväl	...	529	529	...	529	529	262	...
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
261	Dholi-Ráipur	...	2,787	2,787	344	1,558	1,902	1,000	5
262	Ambaliára Vánto	...	613	613	263	322	585	332	40
263	Chandisar Vánto	...	3,313	3,313	1,022	1,691	2,713	1,020	256
264	Vantha Vánto	...	740	740	483	704	1,187	366	92
265	Gánol	...	2,088	2,088	265	1,356	1,621	1,300	207
266	Baroda	...	1,840	1,840	339	1,812	2,151	1,356	195
267	Latifkhán's Estate	...	14,031	14,031	1,179	12,163	13,342	7,084	746
268	Kádipur...	...	649	649	...	518	518	223	...
	GOGHA TA'LUKA.								
269	Sar	...	180	180	100	180	280	177	20
270	Morchand	...	187	187	121	187	308	112	...
271	Khámbha	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
272	Bhandár...	...	100	100	...	100	100	100	...
273	Odarka	...	49	49	...	49	49	15	...
274	Bhojpara	...	53	53	...	53	53	3	...
275	Sánodar...	...	24	24	...	24	24	24	...
276	Kukad	...	184	184	...	184	184	142	...
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
277	Mudhásna	...	948	948	611	769	1,380	1,045	71
278	Ujedia	...	552	552	619	465	1,084	1,005	39
279	Badodra...	...	1,672	1,672	634	932	1,566	1,218	144
	Total ...	...	53,033	53,033	15,721	44,122	59,843	29,301	3,287

V– *continued.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special, including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	
1,342	4,360	15,241	1,899	2,413	54,388	36,184	153	...	2,923	4,80,654	
8	...	...	...	142	1,991	183	...	...	476	...	
61	...	...	82	220	2,436	9	...	...	667	...	
50	192	...	374	...	1,904	440	...	...	65	...	
1	2	...	...	...	615	58	...	...	48	...	
4	...	...	105	231	1,758	255	...	...	7	...	
...	20	...	...	...	211	9	...	...	16	...	
252	...	...	600	255	6,161	11,515	...	...	674	...	
37	...	...	...	860	2,409	309	...	...	15	...	
...	...	...	...	4	266	263	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	6	1,023	879	53	...	1,176	...	
5	27	...	124	2	530	55	...	...	291	...	
22	697	...	...	4	1,999	714	...	...	1,622	...	
19	400	...	...	2	879	308	...	...	36	...	
17	...	...	...	22	1,546	75	...	...	732	...	
17	...	...	...	24	1,592	559	...	...	28	...	
62	1,800	...	494	105	10,291	3,051	174	...	1,694	...	
...	...	...	...	...	223	295	...	...	131	...	
2	...	...	...	8	207	73	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	121	187	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15	34	...	...	...	...	
...	10	...	...	...	13	40	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	142	42	...	...	...	...	
20	200	...	...	...	1,336	44	...	...	179	...	
15	...	...	...	...	1,059	25	...	...	87	...	
23	150	...	...	...	1,535	31	...	...	740	...	
627	3,498	...	1,779	1,894	40,386	19,457	227	...	8,684	...	

No.	Estate and Owner's Name.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.				
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1902.	Total realizations during 1902-1903.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ESTATES MANAGED UNDER SECTION 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.								
	DHANDHUKA TA'LUKA.								
280	Piparia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SA'NAND TA'LUKA.								
281	Kundal	...	926	926	566	736	1,302	603	71
282	Charal	...	1,955	1,955	313	1,838	2,151	253	214
283	Makhiáv	...	403	403	43	369	412	263	13
	PARA'NTIJ TA'LUKA.								
284	Ságpur	...	478	478	58	302	360	273	81
285	Rojad	...	461	461	8	339	347	148	84
286	Ujedia	...	1,446	1,446	1,475	1,217	2,692	2,110	116
287	Padusan...	...	1,042	1,042	657	1,006	1,663	1,283	115
	DHOLKA TA'LUKA.								
288	Kávitha...	...	173	173	39	84	123	31	2
289	Gángad Jivái Lands, including Bhumli.	...	3,365	3,365	262	2,518	2,780	164	152
	Total ...	...	10,249	10,249	3,421	8,409	11,830	5,128	848
	Grand Total ...	...	8,95,992	8,95,992	2,34,600	7,80,883	10,15,483	3,48,378	57,174

V—*concluded.*

CHARGES.						Balance in hand on 31st July 1903.	Remission to tenants.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE VILLAGE ON 31ST JULY 1903.		Debts outstanding on 31st July 1903.	REMARKS.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special including Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of current year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	
26	...	...	250	4	954	348	...	...	190	3,317	
33	...	...	218	46	764	1,387	...	...	117	52,524	
8	...	...	56	...	340	72	...	...	34	...	
2	...	...	...	...	356	4	...	...	176	1,450	
4	...	...	...	...	236	111	...	...	122	5,933	
38	...	...	...	...	2,264	428	...	...	229	6,190	
38	180	...	...	3	1,619	44	...	...	36	1,132	
6	...	...	...	...	39	84	...	...	89	60	
...	...	230	...	254	800	1,980	...	...	847	2,680	
155	180	230	524	307	7,372	4,458	...	...	1,840	73,611	
10,910	1,10,867	51,385	46,458	49,401	6,74,573	3,40,910	12,611	...	1,02,498	8,65,864	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

No. 550 of 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Ahmedabad, 11*th* *February* 1904.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Bhimbhai's tour was limited, but his work at head-quarters was heavy and was satisfactorily carried on.

3. Except for a trifling sum of Rs. 40 paid on account of debt of two estates in Ahmedabad nothing was again done or could be done to diminish the load of debt on any estate in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's charge. The consequence is that the year's interest being added the burden is heavier than it has ever been.

4. The Acting Commissioner invested the young Thákore of Kervada with the charge of his estate on the 16th January with due ceremony.

5. The execution of decrees by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Department is ordinarily attended with results which cannot be attained in the Revenue Department proper because of the want of proper supervision in the latter. Mr. Bhimbhai protects the judgment-debtors vigorously and has recently been made the subject of complaints for his courage, but he has the support and confidence of his superiors. He should submit a separate report on the subject referred to in paragraph 29. It is hardly one which lends itself to discussion in an administration report.

6. It is satisfactory to learn that the disposal of the long pending boundary dispute (paragraph 39) is expected at the end of this month, and the Acting Commissioner trusts that the hope entertained on this point may not prove over-sanguine.

7. The reasons assigned for not giving effect to the orders of Government as to the showing of takávi loans and repayments in additional columns in Appendices I to V are scarcely adequate. There would be no confusion and no mixing up of takávi transactions with the Government and other loans by the addition of a few columns to appendices to an administration report to show the takávi debt and repayment. In fact it would be more convenient to have in one line against each estate all the debts due by that estate. Any estates to which takávi is lent which may not appear in Appendices I to V may be shown in a separate statement. These will probably be few.

(Signed) E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

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Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1902-03.

No. 2108.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 550, dated 11th February 1904—Forwarding a letter No. 10, dated 6th January 1904, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1902-03.

RESOLUTION.—Government learn with regret that though the circumstances of the year do not appear to have been very unfavourable, except in Viramgám, the burden of debt with which many of the tálukdárs are encumbered has not been reduced, but on the contrary has been increased by the addition of one year's unpaid interest.

2. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be requested to explain the exact nature of the "advances made under the Incumbered Estates Act" referred to in paragraph 8 of the report. If they were made by Government for the liquidation of debts to private creditors, they stand on a very different footing from loans to Native States for the purpose of famine relief, and the suggestion to remit interest on them for any years cannot be entertained without the clearest proof of the necessity of the measure, which could not fail to affect seriously the terms on which money could be obtained from private individuals for a similar purpose. In view of other measures of liberality extended to the estates, the Governor in Council finds it difficult to believe that there can be any need for such remission.

3. The condition, however, of many of the tálukdári estates calls for special measures; and orders will shortly be issued on Mr. Robertson's report. In the meantime, the Governor in Council is glad to express his appreciation of the useful efforts of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer referred to in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's memorandum.

4. Government concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 7 of his memorandum, and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be requested to give effect to them.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

Rev 495

No. of 1904.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

I
11.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1905.

No. 787 OF 1904.

FROM

J. H. E. TUPPER, ESQ., I. C. S.,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

J. DEC. ATKINS, ESQ., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Dehmai, Táluka Modasa,
13th December 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1903-04.

2. Mr. Bhimbhai held charge of the office throughout the year till 17th May, when he was granted privilege leave for three months. Charge then devolved upon me in addition to my own duties.

3. **Annual Tour.**—Mr. Bhimbhai commenced his tour in November with a visit to the Dholka Táluka where his presence was urgently needed in the interest of the minor Thákor of Gángad, who was embarrassed by the intrigues of some of his relatives. Mr. Bhimbhai then proceeded to Bombay in connection with the Gángad debt settlement appeal then pending in the High Court. In January Mr. Bhimbhai visited the Broach District. The Thákor of Kerváda was invested with the charge of his estate with due ceremony, and the affairs of several large estates, including Mátar and Sárod, received attention. Nearly the whole of February was spent in Viramgám, a táluka in which the money-lenders appear to have displayed unusual activity and resource. Efforts to bring some of the larger decree-holders to terms met with little success. This practically closed Mr. Bhimbhai's tour. Failing health confined him to head-quarters during the whole of March. In April he was able to visit Broach for about a fortnight, but was forced to content himself with remaining in Broach proper, where his attention was occupied mainly with the final stages of the Cambay and Pipli boundary dispute. In May five days were spent at A'nand, but persistent ill-health at length exhausted Mr. Bhimbhai's wonderful energies and compelled him to seek rest in privilege leave. I received charge of the office while on tour in the Modása Mahál, in which and in Parántij Táluka were passed the remainder of May and June, during which period I was able to inspect and settle the affairs of some of the Mehvási estates under management. The year's inspection work inevitably suffered somewhat through Mr. Bhimbhai's ill-health, but the deficiency was as far as possible met by the deputation of Mr. Bhimbhai's experienced and trusted Head Clerk to various tálukas from time to time in connection with inspection work of minor importance.

4. **Season.**—The year under report exhibits a marked improvement in comparison with the preceding season, though the rainfall left much to be desired, distribution in point of time being the reverse of favourable. June, with the fall everywhere in defect, opened badly, and the result appeared in late sowing. July brought a fall above the average and *kharif* sowings proceeded rapidly, in some places, however, only to be drowned immediately. The fall both in August and September was short of the average, and October ran almost dry. Rice in Kaira and Ahmedabad suffered in consequence from deficient moisture. All Districts suffered more or less from visitations of locusts, which inflicted considerable damage on standing crops in some places. On the whole, however, the *kharif* crops were fairly good, and the outturn of rabi, especially in some parts of Dhandhuka, was well up to the average, making it possible to proceed with the recovery of tagávi and loan advances.

5. **Encumbered Estates.**—During the year under report there were 31 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. There were also four estates which,

although released under the Act, remained under management owing to debts due to Government. This may be said to be the first year since the famine, during which it was possible to recover anything appreciable on account of Government advances. Rs. 3,035 were repaid during the year, and this sum could probably have been exceeded, but that, as shewn below in paragraph 37, attention was directed this year chiefly to the repayment of loans given for maintenance during the famine. The balance of the Government advance, including Rs. 45,185, balance of interest, was Rs. 1,80,071. Rs. 22,749 remained due to private creditors.

6. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under the Act, none of which were released during the year. The Kaira estates show better results than those of Ahmedabad. In all Rs. 11,464 were repaid during the year representing 11 per cent. of the balance outstanding at the commencement of the year. Most satisfactory progress was made by the Kuna estate which repaid Rs. 4,100 on account of the outstanding debt, representing 46 per cent. of the balance outstanding at the close of the last year.

7. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management under the Act as in previous years. There were no debts due to Government and Rs. 3,000 were paid to the creditors of the Jhanor estate, leaving the balance remaining unpaid at Rs. 8,570. With the advent of favourable seasons, the two Broach estates promise a rapid discharge of their liabilities.

8. It should be explained with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2108, dated 16th March 1904, that "by advances made under the Encumbered Estates Act" referred to in paragraph 8 of the last year's report were meant loans advanced to estates for paying off private creditors whose claims have been settled under the provisions of the Act. These loans stand on a very different footing from those given to Native States for purposes of famine relief, and the proposal that the special concessions in regard to interest granted to the latter should be extended to the former may be regarded as defunct.

9. **Minor's Estates.**—There were 78 minors, 54 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans, under the charge of this Department during the year under report holding 53 estates, of which 43 are in Ahmedabad, 9 in Kaira and one in Broach. The most important estates are noted in the margin. Of these the estates of Shermia and Kesrising are unencumbered and in good condition.

(1) Gangad.
(2) Dholka Shermia.
(3) Mogar Kesrising.
(4) Kherva.
(5) Kherda.

10. **Kervada.**—As noted in the Commissioner, Northern Division's No. 550, dated 11th February 1904, this estate was handed over to the Thákor in January last. The investiture was conducted by the Commissioner Mr. Lawrence, and was celebrated with the ceremonial sanctioned by tradition, and rejoicings appropriate to the occasion. The young Thákor could hardly start his career under more favourable auspices. He succeeds to an estate unencumbered and well found in all respects, to the management of which he brings naturally good abilities trained by education. He is provided with an experienced and efficient subordinate to assist him, and he has been invested with certain powers under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code. The result is a legitimate source of gratification, and one that affords a striking illustration of what official agency may and does achieve. It is not difficult to conjecture how many of his present advantages the Thákor would enjoy if the estate had remained in the charge of his relatives during the period of his minority.

11. **Gangad.**—The affairs of this estate have continued to present unusual difficulties. Efforts to reduce the "enormous and growing encumbrances" alluded to last year have so far been defeated by the minor's grandstepmother, Bai Majirajba, and Nanbha Vakhatsing, a distant relative of the minor, who obtained a temporary injunction from the High Court staying the sale of certain *vánta* lands which Mr. Bhimbhai proposed to sell in part payment of the debts. This manœuvre compelled the suspension of operations pending the Court's decision. This was given in favour of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in August last, but came unfortunately too late, since the unfavourable season then rendered it impossible to put the *vántás* on the market without undue sacrifice. The matter is too important and too critical to be left at this stage, and

Government will wish to be informed what action has been taken subsequently, though it falls outside the actual period under report. In view of the fact that the Thákor's attainment of majority was due in January next, the Department found itself confronted with the urgent necessity of putting the financial relations of the estate on a sound business footing before that date. The position was the more complicated, and the responsibility of the Department was enhanced, by the informal character of the liabilities and the exceptional circumstances under which they were contracted. Funds to the extent of Rs. 1,65,000 were found to have been advanced to the estate without formal security from the balances of other estates under management, including the estates of minors, some of which have since passed out of management. With the unfavourable season and with the brief time at disposal, it was found impossible to negotiate a mortgage loan on favourable terms for the discharge of these informal liabilities. It was, therefore, necessary that these informal loans should be regularised with the least possible delay, and proposals have been submitted under which the different creditors will have their claims secured to them by the mortgage of several portions of the estate, the management of which will remain with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer on behalf of the mortgagees, who will be paid rateably from the surplus revenues. Under this scheme, with which Bai Majirajba will find it difficult to interfere, it is estimated that all the liabilities will be liquidated in about 17 years, a period which can be contracted at will by the sale of the *vántás*, at a favourable time, should this be deemed advisable.

12. **Dholka: Shermia.**—This is an unencumbered estate consisting of 12 villages leased to the minor's late father on certain conditions, one-third part of the tálukdári village of Sálangpur and miscellaneous lands besides a political pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum. The minor's uncle, Nánámia, is his personal guardian and in order to remove the boy from undesirable home influences an application was made to the District Court to remove Nánámia from guardianship and to appoint the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in his place. The Court, however, saw no sufficient reason to make this change. It had also been arranged with the Commissioner's sanction to send the minor to the Aligadh College, but the District Judge, whose permission was necessary for the boy's removal beyond his jurisdiction, referred the matter back to this Department for further consideration. It was ultimately decided, the personal guradian acquiescing, that the boy should be entered at Aligadh.

13. **Mogar: Kesrising.**—This is an estate with a revenue of nearly Rs. 10,000, which came under management during the year under report. The minor's father, Thakor Gumánsing of the Anand Táluka, died rather suddenly in June 1902. As is not uncommon in cases of conflicting interests in joint families, advantage was taken of the *interregnum* by interested parties to feather their own nests. An *interim* order was immediately obtained from the District Court to enable this Department to take charge of the estate. The former *kárbhári* was removed, and the estate is managed by a subordinate of this Department under the direct supervision of the Mámlatdár. The eldest son aged 17, Kesrising, is reported to be taking an intelligent interest in the management.

14. **Kherva.**—This estate (revenue about Rs. 5,000) belongs to Malek Umarkhan Modji (aged 6) of the Viramgám Táluka. It came under management in the beginning of 1903. It is saddled with heavy liabilities, and the minor's family, who have long standing disputes with the Patdi Darbár, complain of being harassed by the subordinates of the Darbár, under whose magisterial jurisdiction Kherva lies. Field produce is removed by the creditors on the strength of Civil Court's orders, a situation resulting in the demoralisation of the tenants and in material loss of revenue to the estate. It has been sought to minimise these evils as far as possible by issuing a commission to the Deputy Manager under the Land Revenue Code and by moving the District Magistrate to require the Darbár to refrain from all undue interference. Efforts are also being made to induce the creditors to transfer their decrees for execution under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.

15. **Kherda.**—This estate (revenue about Rs. 6,000) came under management this year. The Thákor, Rámsing, having died, the estate was attached under the Land Revenue Code, and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer applied to

the District Court, with the concurrence of the Collector of Kaira, to be appointed guardian of the property. The application was opposed by the boy's uncle, who denies the minor's legitimacy, but the application was granted by the Court without prejudice to the question of legitimacy. An appeal has been made to the High Court by the uncle, and the settlement of the debts left by the late Thákor is necessarily held over pending the Court's ultimate decision in the matter.

16. Appendix V shows that the total realizations of the minor's estates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,76,165 against Rs. 1,99,844 in the past year. The decrease is chiefly due to the removal of the two large estates of Kerváda and Dákor. Every effort is being made to provide the minors, and the sons of other Tálukdárs, with a suitable education, but the absence of a special Tálukdári school to which boys can be sent whose estates are not in a position to pay large fees, is very severely felt. In paragraph 50 of his report Mr. Robertson throws out a tentative suggestion for the formation of central schools (one in each táluka) for the sons of the poorer Tálukdárs with a view to providing them with an education on somewhat different lines from those prevailing in existing village schools. With this suggestion I am most heartily in sympathy, though I consider that it remains to be decided whether efforts should not at first be confined to the establishment of *one* central school. I have already tried the experiment under conditions not dissimilar among the Zamindárs of Sind with encouraging success. As Assistant Collector I prevailed upon the Zamindárs of my own division, Lárkána, to form a school, in which instruction, instead of being confined to the ordinary lines, is specially directed to the subjects most needed by boys whose life is to be spent in the management of their estates. Book-keeping, a knowledge of laws and enactments that most concern agriculturists, in fact the whole business side of estate management is the distinctive feature of the curriculum. The addition of technical instruction in scientific agriculture is also contemplated as soon as the necessary facilities can be provided. As a class, the Zamindárs of Sind are more backward than the Tálukdárs of Gujarát, and success in Gujarát is likely to be easier of attainment than in Sind. I hope it will be found within the range of practicability to repeat in Gujarát what has been proved feasible in Sind. For unless the rising generation of Tálukdárs are in a position to get a sound moral training, a working knowledge of estate-craft and some acquaintance with literature and languages, no amount of special legislation can save them. The importance of this branch of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's work can scarcely be overrated. The question of the provision of such a school is now under discussion with the Educational Inspector.

17. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.*—There were 242 estates under management under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code against 307 last year. The total amount of decretal debts remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 7,18,246 as shewn in the margin against Rs. 6,53,816 last year. In all Rs. 18,815 were paid to judgment-creditors during the year. The amount, though small, is more than twice as much as it was possible to pay during the previous lean years. It should be observed also that this amount would have been exceeded, but for the fact that the actual payments from the surplus proceeds are made *after* the close of the year in July, when the statements of accounts are forwarded to the Civil Courts for the necessary orders as to the disposal of the surplus balances.

		Rs.
Dhandhuka	...	3,94,717
Viramgam	...	1,91,153
Dholka	...	14,951
Sánand	...	64,986
Prántij	...	27,957
Gogha	...	24,482
Total	...	7,18,246

18. The affairs of the Bhimnáth estate, which was managed under Civil Courts' decrees, received close attention during the year. The estate consists of Tálukdári and Inámi villages and lands in the Dhandhuka Táluka and two Inámi villages in the Káthiáwár Agency, yielding in all an average revenue of nearly Rs. 25,000. The temple at Bhimnáth is one of great local celebrity and antiquity. Both the temple and the estate are in the charge of a Mahant, who is really the manager and not the proprietor of the estate, and is selected from the ranks of Hindu ascetics. The present incumbent is reported to be a weak man in the hands of designing agents who have induced him to contract debts exceed-

ing a *lac* of rupees. Decrees were obtained by the creditors and the estate was attached in consequence and managed under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. That part of the estate which was attached at the instance of the decree-holders was released this year upon satisfaction of the decrees, but the villages of Bhalgámda and Polárpur continue to be managed by this Department on behalf of the mortgagees. The Mahant has threatened legal proceedings unless these two villages also are restored to him, but his claim to enter upon possession is clearly untenable.

19. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 219 estates under the management of this Department. Some of the principal estates are noted below.

20. **Sanand and Koth.**—This is the largest and most important of all the tálukdári estates in Gujarát, and was placed under management for six years in 1902. It comprises 23 entire Tálukdári villages and *vántás* in 26 Government villages. The estate is now beginning to recover from the effects of previous mismanagement. The revenue is resuming its normal figure, the realizations during the year under report being Rs. 1,24,000. The Thákor has been reconciled to his wives through the good offices of this Department, and he is showing himself alive to his true interests. A noteworthy event in connection with the estate is the dispute raised by some of the alienees regarding the Thákor's right to levy quit-rent from them. The Thákor receives quit-rent amounting to nearly Rs. 6,000 from alienees in his villages, and these dues have been recovered uninterruptedly, and were paid without demur, for nearly 35 years. During the famine the recovery was suspended as a matter of grace. Tempted by this leniency the alienees made common cause, resisted attempts at recovery, and have filed a suit in the District Court to establish their claim to hold the lands rent-free. The suit is still pending.

21. **Gámph.**—This estate ranks next to Sanand and Koth in the Ahmedabad district. The favourable character of the season rendered it possible to make substantial progress towards the liquidation of the debts. The revenue derived this year, *plus* the balance in hand Rs. 36,145 was Rs. 1,09,524, out of which Rs. 72,000 were paid to creditors, including Rs. 8,000 repaid to Government on account of loans advanced during the famine. The suit brought by the Thákor to prove the illegitimacy of a son put forward by his wife, and the counter suit brought by the latter to prove her claim to so-called *jivái* lands, are still pending.

22. **Vaghpur.**—This is a small estate in the Prántij Táluka, in which my tour offered an opportunity of effecting a satisfactory settlement with the Thákor's creditor. The latter's claim was reduced by compromise from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 16,375 and creditor was paid Rs. 3,375 received as compensation for lands purchased by Government.

23. **Mátar.**—This is a large estate in Broach which was at first under management under the Guardians and Wards' Act and subsequently under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act with the consent of Thákor Mohansing, who was declared to be the rightful heir by the High Court. An appeal made by Chandrasing (who was declared to be of spurious descent) to the Privy Council is still pending and on the latter's application, the High Court appointed the Tálukdári Settlement Officer receiver of the estate pending the disposal of the Privy Council appeal. The settlements of Mohansing's heavy debts must perforce remain in abeyance till the final adjudication has been made. During the year under report Government were pleased to recognise the Thakor's rights of ownership in the *vánta* portion of the village site of Mátar (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2771, dated 12th April 1904).

24. **Execution of Decrees.**—Decrees and *darkhasts* under execution under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code reached a total of 708. The number received during the year was 36 against 12, 10 and 13 of the previous three years. None were received direct. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhasts* under execution, 551 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 83 were under enquiry and 74 were returned to the Courts, as shewn in the margin, leaving a balance of 634 at the end of the year. There were

Owing to amicable settlement ...	14
On the satisfaction of the decretal claims ...	3
Owing to an existing attachment under other decrees ...	9
Absence of Government sanction to the sale of the defendants' property ...	16
Under Courts' orders ...	7
On the death of defendants ...	19
Miscellaneous ...	6
Total ...	74

also 7 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt originally amounted to Rs. 9,31,855 of which Rs. 7,18,246 remained unpaid at the end of the year. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhasts* under execution at the end of the year, 188 representing an aggregate debt of Rs. 5,26,303 related to mortgaged property, and 446 representing a decretal debt of Rs. 4,05,552, were personal. No estate was sold in execution.

25. The difficult and delicate nature of the work of this Department, in connection with the execution of decrees, has been sufficiently described in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the last year's report. Petitions and notices abounding with the most reckless allegations against the officers of this Department have continued to flow in steadily during the year. As studies in the art of perversion and misrepresentation, and exercises in malicious ingenuity, they are probably unequalled. One pleader, who specialised in this branch of work, has apparently found the strain upon his inventive faculties too severe, and has been driven to the use of a stereotyped form, with the result that a variety of creditors find themselves suffering under identical grievances indentically expressed. These attacks were carried to the length of civil suits and criminal complaints against Mr. Bhimbhai and his subordinates for alleged faults of omission and commission in the execution of decrees. The real grievance, which has lent itself to this unscrupulous exploitation, appears to be that decree-holders received nothing during the famine years. At the same time they saw that money was forthcoming for the maintenance of the judgment-debtors, and they concluded that there was money available and that they were being unjustly kept out of it. The conclusion, prompted by motives of self-interest, is totally erroneous.

26. **General Administration.**—There were 357 villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Under the orders contained in Government memorandum No. 483, dated 21st January 1904, the Jama was collected according to the amounts fixed by Mr. Robertson. The whole of the amount due except Rs. 23,280 was collected. Of the arrears outstanding at the end of the year Rs. 13,356 were merely nominal, relating as they did to the Navda and Dholera estates, the Jamas of which are, under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, and Government Resolution No. 7455, dated 30th September 1904, to be taken at half the gross receipts. Rs. 5,675 remained outstanding in the Sánand Táluka from the Hirapur, Makhiav, Vicchia and Bakrana estates owing to the fact that the arrears of 1902-03, when there was a partial failure of crops, were paid from the revenue of the year under report. Rs. 773 were also due by the Samadhiala estate, the impoverished Chárans having strained their resources somewhat in takávi repayments; and Rs. 1,128 remained due from the Pipli estate, which suffered more severely than most.

27. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants are shown in column 17 of Appendix V. They amount in the aggregate to Rs. 3,41,445 in all the estates under management in the three districts. Most of this is a famine legacy and, being irrecoverable, it will have to be written off. These outstandings, being more or less nominal, were not shown in the annual reports of the preceding four years, only the arrears for 1902-03 appearing in Appendix V of last year's report.

28. The year under report was marked by substantial concessions to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad as a result of the special inquiry into their condition made by Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S. Under the orders issued on Mr. Robertson's report (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904,) Government were pleased to decide that, for the remainder of the terms of settlement, the Jamas proposed by Mr. Robertson, with the special percentage reduction for 10 years on account of famine, should be held to be the demand. The reductions sanctioned amount to 12 per cent. (22 per cent. for the famine reductions) of the Jámas fixed at the Revision Settlement. This constitutes a very substantial measure of relief.

It was decided in the same resolution that for purposes of future Jama Settlements, the survey assessment should continue to be recognised as the chief basis, but that as the present survey assessment was apprehended to be an incorrect valuation of the land, a resurvey should be made for a just determination of the liability of the Tálukdárs. The necessity for a resurvey is however still an open question, since subsequent enquiries tend to show that the errors are derivative only, not fundamental. The limits of this report do not admit of a detailed review of this important resolution. It is enough here to observe that of the two great measures of relief proposed by Mr. Robertson, *viz.*, reduction of Jama and settlement of debt by loans advanced by Government, the first has found acceptance, and the second has been jettisoned. It is still far from certain that the credit of the Department will prove unequal to the task before it. There is little prospect, it is true, of attracting local capital which is fascinated by other investments; but there are indications that it will not prove so difficult to tap capital further afield, beyond the influence of this glamour.

29. Under the orders above noted it was directed that the work of preparing the Settlement Register (to be kept under section 5 of the Tálukdári Act) which, through one cause or another, had not yet been taken in hand, should be commenced under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The work was accordingly commenced in June, a special officer of Mámlatdár's rank, Mr. M. G. Mhaskar, having been detailed for the work under the immediate supervision of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The survey establishment of this Department was placed at Mr. Mhasker's disposal in the absence of a regular establishment. The holding off of the rains, which enabled field work to continue in June and July, rendered it possible to complete the registers of four typical villages, two held by co-sharers and two under the rule of primogeniture. These were subsequently inspected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. This preliminary work has shown that no insuperable difficulties are likely to be encountered. The form of the Register was settled in consultation with Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Mhaskar, it being decided that the Record of Rights Act need not for the present, at least, be extended to the Tálukdári villages, and that since tenants in Tálukdári villages have no permanent rights, the tenancies should not be recorded in the registers. Proposals for the employments of a regular establishment for the preparation of the register have been submitted, and the work will make rapid progress as soon as the necessary men are provided.

30. **Waste Land.**—No progress can be reported in the work of bringing uncultivated areas under the plough. The year, though a great improvement on its predecessors, was not of a character to encourage extension of cultivation.

31. **Local Fund.**—The levy of contribution on account of Local Fund Cess in Ahmedabad was fixed under Government Resolution, No. 7173, dated 13th October 1902, and the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, left that provisional arrangement undisturbed. The amount collected was Rs. 35,487 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 18,357 in Kaira. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,304 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 2,889 in Kaira.

32. **Partition Suits.**—Twelve partition cases were pending at the end of last year, 3 were added and 6 disposed of or amicably settled between the parties concerned.

33. **Borrowing.**—No application to borrow with permission under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act was received during the year, an indication that section 31 of the Act is producing a salutary effect.

34. **Suits.**—There were in all 34 suits pending during the year, including 27 filed during the year. Of the 11 suits disposed of, 3 were decided in favour of this Department and 8 against it. Many of these suits related to money claims against the minor Ravjibhai Chhotalal of Vánthváli, whose estate came under management this year. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer figures as plaintiff or defendant in his capacity as manager of the estates; and it is but rarely that Government are directly interested in the subject-matter of the suits. The suit filed by the Dholera Garassias against the Secretary of State was, as reported last year, dismissed by the District Court on preliminary grounds, but the High Court has remanded the case on appeal. The suit brought by Malek Adamia regarding his claim to certain Kasbáti villages was compromised under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2947-84-Confl., dated 18th April 1904,

by virtue of which Adamia is to be granted, for his life-time, a lease of the villages of Vani, Thori Mubarak and Thori Vadgas. A similar suit filed by Bai Nandbai, with respect to the village of Chharodi, is pending. The fate of the application made to the High Court by Bai Majirajba for restraining the sale of certain vántas of the Gangad estate has been noticed in paragraph 11 above. The suit filed by Bai Rupali against Government and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, in respect of execution proceedings in certain *darkhasts,* is pending in the District Court.

35. **Jubilee Institute**—Six Tálukdár boys, attending local schools at Ahmedabad, resided as boarders in the Institute, which is managed by a Committee of Tálukdárs with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as *ex-officio* chairman. The funds of the Institute, amounting to Rs. 26,000, have been invested in landed property. When the scheme for establishing a central school takes practical shape, the funds of the Institute should provide a useful nucleus. The consent of leading subscribers would be required; but there is no reason to doubt that it would be forthcoming. The income and the expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,553 and Rs. 620 respectively.

36. **Boundary Dispute Case**—The long-pending case between the Tálukdárs of Pipli and Cambay State was disposed of by Mr. Bhimbhai during the year, though judgment was pronounced in August last. The claim of the Cambay villages to the lands on the western side of the Sabarmati was dismissed, and Cambay will, under the terms of the decision, be confined wholly to the eastern bank of the river.

37. **Tagavi and Loans.**—Agricultural conditions being greatly improved, it was not necessary to continue the advances of *tagávi* and loans on the same scale. Rs. 8,928 were given as *tagávi* in the Ahmedabad district under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. Improved conditions also rendered it possible to make substantial progress in the recovery of advances. Loans given for maintenance during the famine claimed first attention, since they must be regarded in the light of temporary advances made under special circumstances. Appendiv V shows that of Rs. 76,382 outstanding in Ahmedabad, Rs. 37,293 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,151. Equally satisfactory was the progress made in the recovery of *tagávi* advances under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1882. The good outturn of *rabi,* and the temporary inflation of the price of cotton, made it possible to recover a large portion of the advances without causing hardship to the Tálukdárs or their tenants. The total recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,56,809, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,74,354 at the end of the year.

38. The work of recovery progressed satisfactorily in the Kaira District also. It may here be explained that, while the loan advances for maintenance in Kaira and Broach were given through this Department and are recovered directly under its agency, the *tagávi* advances were mostly made from the Collectors' grants, and are recovered directly by the Mámlatdárs of the respective tálukas. The balance of loans outstanding in Kaira at the beginning of the year was Rs. 41,745, of which Rs. 19,404 were recovered, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,948. The recoveries under the Tagavi Acts amounted to Rs. 9,768, the closing balance being Rs. 24,936.

39. The loan and *tagávi* advances in Broach were small as compared with the amounts distributed in Ahmedabad and Kaira. Rs. 7,082 of loan advances were outstanding at the close of the last year, of which Rs. 611 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,826. Of the outstandings of *tagávi,* more than half (Rs. 1,635) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,599.

40. With referrence to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 2108, dated 16th March 1904, it should be stated that the *tagávi* and loan transactions have been shown in columns 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Appendix V (curtailed under Government orders) in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7456, dated 10th October 1904.

41. One sad event it is impossible to pass over in silence, though in point of time it should find its place in the report for 1904-1905. I allude to the death of Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, who so long held charge of this office and so completely identified himself with the welfare and advancement of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát. In him the Tálukdárs have lost a sympathetic administrator, and Government a very fearless and most capable servant. He died in harness, unable to leave any notes or directions for his successor—a loss which has made it difficult, more especially with the limited time which the charge of two other offices has left at my disposal, to pick up the threads of many complicated transactions and negotiations which were interrupted at various stages of progression.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1903 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Bagad	Naja Ebhal ...	11th September 1884	7,417 0 0	2,535 15 2	......	2,535 15 2
2	Hadmantala ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	8,444 9 10	1,051 0 0*	9,495 9 10
3	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884 .	5,374 0 0	1,765 8 8	250 0 0	2,015 8 8
4	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885 .	2,193 0 0	2,367 10 1	......	2,367 10 1
5	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,471 1 6	......	1,471 1 6
6	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,192 14 10	......	1,192 14 10
7	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0	704 1 0	......	704 1 0
8	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	7,011 4 1	......	7,011 4 1
9	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	5,639 13 2	......	5,639 13 2
10	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	17,403 9 7	......	17,403 9 7
11	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodbhái...	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	10,520 9 0	......	10,520 9 0
12	Aniáli Kasbáti..	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	3,481 11 9	......	3,481 11 9
13	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ..	4,107 0 0	1,747 7 1	......	1,747 7 1
14	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Nársangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,404 14 0	......	1,404 14 0
15	Do ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	1,037 3 2	......	1,037 3 2
16	Do. ...	Bápubhái Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	568 3 1	......	568 3 1
17	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,506 1 2	......	3,506 1 2
18	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0
19	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ..	7,273 0 0	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0
20	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0
21	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	655 3 5	......	655 3 5
		Viramgám Táluka.					
22	Rudatal... ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	487 3 5	......	487 3 5
23	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,594 0 0	3,616 2 0	......	3,616 2 0
24	Do.	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	3,640 0 7	......	3,640 0 7
25	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,416 8 9	......	1,416 8 9
26	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,945 15 4	......	3,915 15 4
27	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c.	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1,350 11 1	......	1,350 11 1
28	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
29	Jethipura ...	Agarsang Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	5,587 10 0	......	5,587 10 0
30	Dábhsar	Pathiji Becharji, &c ..	19th September 1889.	23,626 0 0	15,551 6 9	......	15,551 6 9
		Gogha Táluka.					
31	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vakábhái ...	19th September 1889.	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
			Total ...	2,15,651 0 0	1,07,053 6 6	23,800 0 0	1,30,853 6 6

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1903-1904.

Interest on Loan for the year 1903-1904.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement as per Ledger. *	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1904 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of Debt since the Act was applied.	* Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
117 8 11	2,653 8 1	400 0 0	2,253 8 1	......	2,253 8 1	16	70·	
440 12 9	9,936 6 7	1,051 0 0	8,885 6 7	......	8,885 6 7	...	48·	* This is an adjustment. No cash payment has been made.
91 7 1	2,106 15 9	......	1,856 15 9	250 0 0	2,106 15 9	...	61·	
125 13 7	2,493 7 8	......	2,493 7 8	......	2,493 7 8	...	...	
77 12 4	1,548 13 10	......	1,548 13 10	......	1,548 13 10	...	6·	
61 15 2	1,254 14 0	40 0 0	1,214 14 0	......	1,214 14 0	3	...	
36 0 2	740 1 2	20 0 0	720 1 2	......	720 1 2	3	15·	
374 10 10	7,385 14 11	......	7,385 14 11	......	7,385 14 11	...	8·	
294 0 6	5,933 13 8	......	5,933 13 8	......	5,933 13 8	...	...	
923 15 1	18,327 8 8	100 0 0	18,227 8 8	......	18,227 8 8	1	...	
543 7 11	11,064 0 11	250 0 0	10,814 0 11	......	10,814 0 11	2	...	
176 6 2	3,658 1 11	100 0 0	3,558 1 11	......	3,558 1 11	3	44·	
89 3 5	1,836 10 6	35 0 0	1,801 10 6	......	1,801 10 6	2	56·	
70 5 10	1,475 3 10	80 0 0	1,395 3 10	......	1,395 3 10	6	20·	
51 2 10	1,088 6 0	80 0 0	1,008 6 0	......	1,008 6 0	8	34·	
25 15 3	594 2 4	100 0 0	494 2 4	......	494 2 4	18	72·	
179 3 8	3,685 4 10	100 0 0	3,585 4 10	......	3,585 4 10	3	21·	
......	7,963 0 0	......	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0	...	23·	
......	5,284 0 0	......	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0	...	27·	
......	2,319 0 0	......	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0	...	47·	
31 3 10	686 7 3	80 0 0	606 7 3	......	606 7 3	12	71·	
25 3 9	512 7 2	......	512 7 2	......	512 7 2	...	78·	
187 4 9	3,803 6 9	......	3,803 6 9	......	3,803 6 9	...	64·	
183 8 7	3,828 9 2	......	3,828 9 2	......	3,828 9 2	...	50·	
73 5 11	1,489 14 8	......	1,489 14 8	......	1,489 14 8	...	74·	
204 6 1	4,150 5 5	......	4,150 5 5	......	4,150 5 5	...	55·	
69 15 5	1,420 10 6	......	1,420 10 6	......	1,420 10 6	...	86·	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39·	
287 6 4	5,875 0 4	150 0 0	5,725 0 4	......	5,725 0 4	3	20·	
786 4 9	16,337 11 6	1,000 0 0	15,337 11 6	......	15,337 11 6	6	35·	
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98·	
5,533 8 11	1,36,386 15 5	3,586 0 0	1,10,051 15 5	22,749 0 0	1,32,800 15 5	2	38·	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management—1903-1904.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1903.	Interest on loan for 1903-1904.	Total.	Amount paid during 1903-1904 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1904.	Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Sánand Táluka.									
1	Khoda	Takhatsing Ajubhai, &c.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,945 10 6	300 10 2	6,246 4 8	250 0 0	5,996 4 8	4·	
2	Makhiáv.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883.	55,893 0 0	47,537 12 5	2,465 0 1	50,002 12 6	...	50,002 12 6	...	
		Dhandhuka Táluka.									
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi.	12th July 1883.	8,437 8 0	10,907 12 2	574 2 6	11,481 14 8	150 0 0	11,331 14 8	1·	
4	Do.	Bhoka Oghad	Do. ...	5,276 8 0	2,654 4 2	133 12 5	2,788 0 7	100 0 0	2,688 0 7	4·	
			Total ...	79,505 5 4	67,045 7 3	3,473 9 2	70,519 0 5	500 0 0	70,019 0 5	1·	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX.

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1903 as per Ledger. Amount due to Government.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1903 as per Ledger. Amount due to private Creditors.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1903 as per Ledger. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáwa.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,730 3 0	......	5,730 3 0
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,761 8 10	......	1,761 8 10
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,624 11 8	......	1,624 11 8
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,782 6 6	480 6 0	4,262 12 6
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	8,803 9 7	......	8,803 9 7
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	6,316 10 11	......	6,316 10 11
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	7,579 1 3	......	7,579 1 3
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	3,946 13 11	......	3,946 13 11
9	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,589 10 4	......	1,589 10 4
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,670 5 4	......	1,670 5 4
11	Do.	Takhatsing Bánesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	271 12 6	......	271 12 6
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	22,344 4 9	......	22,344 4 9
13	Gájna	Himatsing Ráisingji .	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	14,643 6 11	......	14,643 6 11
14	Bhetási	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	2,049 13 11	......	2,049 13 11
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,385 4 1	18 3 0	2,403 7 1
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ankláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,485 12 7	......	2,485 12 7
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	469 8 11	......	469 8 11
		Mehmedábád Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	8,870 1 1	......	8,870 1 1
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	944 10 11	2,849 3 2	3,793 14 1
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	97,269 13 0	4,862 12 2	1,02,132 9 2

II.

Act XXI of 1881—1903-1904.

Interest on Loan for the year 1903-1904.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1904 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
292 0 7	6,022 3 7	500 0 0	5,522 3 7	......	5,522 3 7	9	60·	
89 5 5	1,850 14 3	200 0 0	1,650 14 3	......	1,650 14 3	11	59·	
80 8 4	1,705 4 0	400 0 0	1,305 4 0	......	1,305 4 0	25	93·	
193 0 10	4,455 13 4	300 0 0	3,675 7 4	480 6 0	4,155 13 4	7	65·	
416 2 3	9,249 11 10	1,000 0 0	8,249 11 10	......	8,249 11 10	11	64·	
319 4 10	6,635 15 9	800 0 0	5,835 15 9	......	5,835 15 9	13	65·	
389 9 8	7,968 10 11	300 0 0	7,668 10 11	......	7,668 10 11	4	12·	
202 7 4	4,149 5 3	200 0 0	3,949 5 3	......	3,949 5 3	5	23·	
81 13 7	1,671 7 11	50 0 0	1,621 7 11	......	1,621 7 11	3	48·	
85 0 7	1,755 5 11	150 0 0	1,605 5 11	......	1,605 5 11	9	51·	
13 14 1	285 10 7	20 0 0	265 10 7	......	265 10 7	7	40·	
1,091 9 3	23,435 14 0	2,500 0 0	20,935 14 0	......	20,935 14 0	11	29·	
758 7 3	15,401 14 2	......	15,401 14 2	......	15,401 14 2	...	31·	
106 2 9	2,156 0 8	......	2,156 0 8	......	2,156 0 8	...	59·	
123 8 9	2,526 15 10	......	2,508 12 10	18 3 0	2,526 15 10	...	42·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
128 12 1	2,614 8 8	......	2,614 8 8	......	2,614 8 8	...	58·	
24 5 2	493 14 1	......	493 14 1	......	493 14 1	...	85·	
342 13 0	9,212 14 1	4,100 0 0	5,112 14 1	......	5,112 14 1	46	86·	
4 13 5	3,798 11 6	944 0 0	5 8 4	2,849 3 2	2,854 11 6	25	78·	
4,773 11 2	1,06,906 4 4	11,464 0 0	90,579 8 2	4,862 12 2	95,442 4 4	11	59·	

J. H. E. TUPPER,

Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881—1903-1904.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1903 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1903-1904.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1903-1904 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1904 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Magnad ...	Sadáji Dáji, &c....	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...
		Broach Táluka.												
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	7,808 0 0	28
			Total ...	66,913 0 0	...	11,569 12 8	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	3,000 0 0	...	8,569 12 8	8,569 12 8	26

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1903-1904.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1904.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1902-1903.	Paid to Creditors during 1903-1904.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1903-1904.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1902-1903.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1904.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1903-1904
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	35	23,800	1,051	22,749	1,74,099	9,007	1,83,106	3,035	1,80,071
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	97,270	4,773	1,02,043	11,464	90,579
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570	3,000	8,570	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	40,233	4,051	36,182	2,71,369	13,780	2,85,149	14,499	2,70,650

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under management

Name of District and the nature of managemet.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st Ausust' 1903.	Total realizations during 1903-1904.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	3,354	32,227	35,581	6,217	30,942	37,159	9,128	1,312	299
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	77,188	1,43,097	2,20,285	38,939	1,40,485	1,79,424	54,116	9,233	2,852
Miscellaneous Estates ...	50,192	3,10,401	3,60,593	90,480	3,12,080	4,02,560	1,01,962	18,159	6,356
Estates managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	9,303	1,23,656	1,32,959	43,855	1,21,696	1,65,551	30,429	4,926	1,486
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	14,179	55,053	69,232	19,826	55,427	75,253	25,593	3,854	921
Estates managed under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	3,194	9,854	13,048	4,489	9,406	13,895	2,799	1,114	250
Total ...	1,57,410	6,74,288	8,31,698	2,03,806	6,70,036	8,73,842	2,24,027	38,598	12,164
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	11,731	37,989	49,720	18,441	32,832	51,273	8,297	2,179	795
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	63,772	35,427	99,199	11,660	32,967	44,627	6,986	1,357	496
Miscellaneous Estates ...	44,421	1,03,362	1,47,783	24,390	85,545	1,09,935	39,356	6,744	2,150
Total ...	1,19,924	1,76,778	2,96,702	54,491	1,51,344	2,05,835	54,639	10,280	3,441
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	4,303	5,644	9,947	3,133	6,239	9,372	1,621	496	140
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	4,239	2,558	6,797	1,394	2,713	4,107	789	247	62
Miscellaneous Estates ...	74,818	95,636	1,70,454	43,118	96,711	1,39,829	45,758	6,826	2,393
Total ...	83,360	1,03,838	1,87,198	47,645	1,05,663	1,53,308	48,168	7,569	2,595
Grand Total ...	3,60,694	9,54,904	13,15,598	3,05,942	9,27,043	12,32,985	3,26,834	56,447	18,200

V.

for the year 1903-1904.

CHARGES.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1904.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1904.	TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				REMARKS.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1903.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1904.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
3,458	3,085	4,501	21,783	15,376	1,383	3,256	...	...	...	...	Figures in columns 18, 19, 20 and 21 include estates unmanaged as well as those under management.
18,996	20,473	16,720	1,22,390	57,034	3,178	76,622	5,22,235	8,928	2,56,809	2,74,354	
								Tagávi.			
36,431	83,358	51,845	2,98,111	1,04,449	16,106	32,407	...	...	...	...	
3,026	18,475	20,350	78,692	86,859	2,681	8,582	76,382	*2,979	†37,293	42,151	* Represents interest accrued. † Including Rs. 83 of excess payment.
								Loans.			
1,919	1,158	6,853	40,298	34,955	2,547	11,258	...	...	...	...	
450	555	1,373	6,541	7,354	1,014	2,628	...	...	...	...	
64,280	1,27,104	1,01,642	5,67,815	3,06,027	26,909	1,34,758	5,98,617	11,907	2,94,102	3,16,505	
7,925	18,015	5,888	43,099	8,174	5,795	11,093	...	...	...	...	
6,695	3,541	6,144	25,219	19,408	274	65,958	34,423	281	9,768	24,936	
								Tagávi.			
15,458	12,422	8,906	85,036	24,899	6,481	55,757	41,745	‡ 1,607	19,404	23,948	‡ Represents interest accrued.
								Loans.			
30,078	33,978	20,938	1,53,354	52,481	12,550	1,32,808	76,168	1,888	29,172	48,884	
850	3,000	1,462	7,569	1,803	1,975	1,733	...	...	...	...	
320	500	1,649	3,567	540	10	4,074	3,234	...	1,635	1,599	
								Tagávi.			
22,160	2,197	16,200	95,534	44,295	5,666	68,077	7,082	§355	611	6,826	§ Represents interest accrued.
								Loans.			
23,330	5,697	19,311	1,06,670	46,638	7,651	73,884	10,316	355	2,246	8,425	
1,17,688	1,66,779	1,41,891	8,27,839	4,05,146	47,110	3,41,445	6,85,101	14,150	3,25,520	3,73,814	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the Annual Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1903-04.

No. 542 of 1905.

Ahmedabad, 10th February 1905.

Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Tupper has written a very clear and interesting report in spite of the difficulties due to his predecessor's severe illness and sudden death. The Commissioner desires to associate himself with Mr. Tupper's remark that in Mr. Bhimbhai Government have lost a very fearless and most capable servant and the Tálukdárs a sympathetic administrator. Since the commencement of the famine the financial administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has been extremely difficult, but in the year under report some progress was at last made in recovering Government advances. The difficulties connected with the Gangad estate have been separately brought to the notice of Government who have authorized the adoption of special measures for retaining the estate under management, notwithstanding the Thakor's attainment of majority. The intelligent and well brought up young Thakor of Kerwada and his estate are gratifying results of Tálukdári administration by Government and their officers. The Tálukdári survey question is a big problem of the future.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1903-04.

No. 2444.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1905.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 542, dated 10th February 1905—Forwarding a letter No. 787, dated 13th December 1904, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1903-04.

RESOLUTION.—The operations of the Department during the year resulted in the Ahmedabad District in a net addition of Rs. 5,000 to the debts of the incumbered estates, while in the Kaira District there was a reduction of Rs. 7,000 and in the Broach District a reduction of Rs. 3,000.

2. Substantial progress has been made with the liquidation of the debts of the other estates under the management of the Department, and the recoveries of takávi and loan advances were satisfactory.

3. The progress reported in the preparation of the settlement register is noted with approval; but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is in error in regarding the necessity for a resurvey as an open question. It was definitely decided in Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, that a fresh survey is to be made. Nor is Mr. Tupper correct in describing as finally discarded the proposal for settlement of debt by loans advanced by Government. The report called for in paragraph 3 of Government memorandum No. 483, dated 21st January 1904, is still awaited.

4. Government endorse the remarks made by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Commissioner regarding the late Mr. Bhimbhái, whose death is much to be deplored, and concur in the Commissioner's appreciation of the acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

J. H. E. Tupper, Esq., I.C.S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1906.

No. 40 of 1906.

From

P. J. MEAD, Esq., I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

R. M. KENNEDY, Esq., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Sundariana, táluka Dhandhuka:
25 January 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1904-05.

2. Mr. Tupper was in charge of the office in addition to his own duties till 17th August when Mr. Bhimbhai returned from leave. In consequence of Mr. Bhimbhai's illness which terminated fatally on the 23rd September, Mr. Tupper had again to assume charge of the office from the 12th idem and held the post in addition to his own duties till I relieved him on the 1st February 1905.

3. **Annual Tour.**—Mr. Tupper's movements were necessarily confined to his own charge as Assistant Collector and the opening months of the touring season were spent by him in the Prántij and Modása Tálukas. Soon after taking over charge I visited the A'nand and Thásra Tálukas where I interviewed the Thásra Thákors in connection with the proposals for the reorganization of the village police on which orders were passed in Government Resolution No. 3654, dated 21st July 1905. After investigating the affairs of certain Kaira minors and Tálukdárs I proceeded to Sánand and commenced inquiries into the Settlement Register work which was proceeding under Mr. Mhaskar. This has formed the subject of separate reports and orders and need not be further noted here. From Sánand Táluka my camp moved to the Viramgám Chuvál where some debts were settled, applications for loans to distressed Tálukdárs formulated and arrangements made to distribute Tagávi for grass. I further examined the Chanothia waste lands with the result that a long lease of these lands was finally sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6889, dated 26th August 1905. Returning to Sánand I again examined the progress of the Settlement Register work and thence to head-quarters. In April my camp moved to Dholka Táluka where I examined various questions in connection with the minor Shermiah's, Latifkhan's and the Gángad Thákor's estates. I again returned to head-quarters to discuss Settlement Register questions with my parties and moved next to Dhandhuka Táluka. After arranging for fodder grants in that tract I proceeded to Gogho where various disputes between Tálukdári villages and the Bhávnagar State awaited settlement. My tour ended with my return to head-quarters on the 10th June.

4. **Season.**—The aggregate fall in June was much in defect of the average, being insufficient for kharif sowings. July gave only light to moderate showers in the first and fourth weeks. August was still more disappointing and standing crops of rice, bájri and jowári began to suffer from the deficiency. The situation in September looked gloomy and was only saved by a timely cyclone which relieved the prolonged drought by general and heavy showers in the middle of the month. With this short burst of rain the monsoon might practically be said to have closed for October passed with only a few scattered showers. The outturn of crops was of course much below the average with the exception of bájri and cotton in some tracts. Rice, as usual of late years, failed entirely, but irrigated crops were raised where possible and cattle were kept alive by such fodder crops supplemented in places with imported grass. Tagávi and special loans were both required and recoveries and repayments freely suspended.

5. **Incumbered Estates. Ahmedabad.**—There were 28 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 during the year under report besides seven which although released under the Act remained under management owing to debts due to Government. The total number of estates thus remained the same as in the last year, viz. 35. Figures are given in Appendices I and IA, the latter including those estates only which after 20 years' management under the Act have still outstanding liabilities. The total repayments amounted to Rs. 6,096. This figure represents mainly payments made from previous years' balances, as collections during the year under report left little or no margin for repayment. The balance of the Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 49,722 being arrears of interest, stood at Rs. 1,83,378. The amount remaining due to private creditors was Rs. 22,499.

6. Without anticipating the report called for in Government Resolution No. 8510, dated 19th October 1905, a few remarks are necessary as regards those estates which are apparently in hopeless financial difficulties. An examination of the original schemes and the average receipts of normal years, both before and after (1903-04) the famine, shows that as a result of too optimistic estimates of the estates' revenues and the heavy arrears of principal and interest imposed by the famine upon shattered resources, in the case of nine of the estates given in Appendix I it is impossible to pay in a bumper year the interest and other charges yearly debited to them. In the case of two estates (Nos. 20 and 21) the enormous increase of waste since the famine has so reduced income that unless and until the land again comes into cultivation and a striking advance is made on the revenue figures for 1903-04, they also must fall into the same category of estates with an inevitably increasing burden of indebtedness. As regards estates shown in Appendix IA the case of Makhiav is at present under consideration: estate No. 3 is hopelessly involved. All these estates will be visited and a full report submitted to Government for orders.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 26.

7. **Kaira.**—There were twenty estates under management under the Act (XXI of 1881) none of which were released during the year. Here too the character of the season is reflected in the figures in column 11 of Appendix II. The corresponding total last year was Rs. 11,464. Estates Nos. 7, 8, 11 and 12 can only pay the interest or a little more in normal years on their outstanding liabilities, and estates Nos. 14, 15 and 18 are in the same position as the two Rudatal estates (Nos. 20 and 21) in Appendix I referred to above. In all these cases separate proposals will be submitted.

8. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management under the Act as in the previous year. There were no debts due to Government, Rs. 284 were paid to the creditors of the Magnad estate, leaving the balance of the outstanding debt at Rs. 8,286.

9. **Minors' estates.**—The usual paragraph on this branch of my duties has been omitted this year as a separate report has already been submitted for all these estates. In future, with the permission of Government, minors' estates will only be noticed in the separate report which is submitted annually to you.

10. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 224 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code against 242 last year and nine under section 504. The total number of decretal debts remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 7,23,502 as shown in the margin (including Rs. 2,48,017 for decrees under inquiry) against Rs. 7,18,246 last year. In all Rs. 20,952 were paid to creditors during the year mostly from the balances of the previous year. This sum includes Rs. 6,100 borrowed and paid in settlement of a debt of Rs. 10,675 against the Wághpur estate. In all a loan of Rs. 20,000 is being taken to cover the above settlement and also pay off the mortgagees in possession of Piludra village. Wághpur village will remain with the Thákor for his maintenance and the rest of the estate will be managed for the repayment of this new loan. Other debts have been similarly settled with various creditors

		Rs.
Dhandhuka	...	3.96,570
Viramgám	...	2,03,143
Dholka	...	8,857
Sánand	...	64,986
Prántij	...	29,314
Gogha	...	20,632
Total	...	7,23,502

but loans have not yet been obtained. Thus for Chhaniar a decree for Rs. 52,358 has been settled for Rs. 8,500 and for Bhankoda debts of Rs. 27,422 and Rs. 26,298 have been settled for Rs. 11,501 and Rs. 12,201 respectively. It is hoped to complete these transactions in the current year. Other settlements for similar amounts have also been made but I give the above as instances of the real value of some of these decretal debts. With good seasons much can be done but these repeated failures of crops make all progress difficult. The Mahant of Bhimnath whose estate was released as noted last year has applied for Government management under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act with a view to have his debts ascertained under section 29B. He is now convinced that his interests will be better safe-guarded by this department and recognizes that his difficulties have been mainly caused by reliance on bad advisers in the past. He has got a good *kárbhári* at present who will assist me in the management and I hope that his present confidence in me will be justified by an early settlement of his affairs.

11. **Execution of decrees.**—There were 634 decrees and *darkhásts* under execution under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 61 against 10, 13 and 36 the figures of the previous three years. None were received direct. Of the total number (695) of decrees and *darkhásts* 516 are being satisfied by management of the Judgment Debtors' estates, 93 are under inquiry and 86 were returned to the Court for the reasons shown in the margin leaving a balance of 609 at the end of the year. There were also eight decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt amounted originally to Rs. 9,08,680 of which Rs. 7,23,502 remained unpaid at the end of the year. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhásts* under execution at the end of the year 176 representing an aggregate debt of Rs. 5,13,296 related to mortgaged property and 433 with a total debt of Rs. 3,95,383 were personal; they may further be sub-divided into 213 decrees and *darkhásts* representing a debt of Rs. 2,32,866 which related to claims incurred before the passing of Act VI of 1888 and 396 (total debts Rs. 6,75,813) which represented liabilities incurred subsequently. No estate was sold in execution.

Owing to amicable settlement ...	14
On the satisfaction of decretal claims	25
Owing to existing attachment under other decrees	16
Absence of Government sanction to the sale of the defendants' property	11
Under the Courts' orders ...	6
Miscellaneous	14
Total ...	86

12. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 226 estates under this head under the management of this department. The unfavourable character of the season checked all progress in the settlement of debts.

13. **Sánand and Koth.**—The revenue returns of this important estate showed a great falling off, the figures being Rs. 55,000 againt Rs. 1,24,000 in the past year. That portion of the estate only which lies in Dholka Táluka yielded a little revenue; the Sánand villages were in a miserable condition. The decrease of population in these rice villages is most marked, and it will need a succession of good rice seasons to restore them to the same pitch of prosperity as they enjoyed when I first knew them in 1895-96. The suit brought by some of the alienees contesting the Thákor's right to levy *salámi* from them is still pending. The Thákor himself has adopted an entirely new line of conduct in recent years. So far from showing any tendency to extravagance, he is distinctly miserly in many ways, and is reputed to be saving out of his reduced allowance. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his estate, and if only his present energies can be directed more to the improvement of the material prosperity of his estate than to meticulous consideration of his claims as against his tenants and against Government, he may yet prove a capable though probably somewhat illiberal landlord. As it is, his criticisms are sometimes helpful, and I am encouraging him to move about his villages and keep me informed of any maladministration which comes to his notice.

14. **Gámph.**—The revenue fell from Rs. 73,379 last year to Rs. 22,249. The Thákor submitted an application for the restoration of the estate, a step which at the present juncture would obviously be highly detrimental to his own

and the estate's interests. He was, however, induced to take a more reasonable view of the situation. His relations with his first wife remain strained, and litigation on the questions of her claim to *Jivái* land, and of the legitimacy of the boy put forward by her as the Thákor's son is still pending.

15. A *puláchhuth* or usufructuary mortgage was given in the case of the estates of Moyad Vás Natháji and Orán in Prántij. In the case of the former claims amounting to nearly Rs. 19,000 were satisfied by a *puláchhuth* for 23 years of the villages of Moyad Vás Natháji and Kátwád, and with regard to the latter the creditors agreed to a *puláchhuth* for 9 years of the villages of Vadvása, Karmipura and half of Majra in satisfaction of their claims amounting to nearly Rs. 24,000.

16. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehwási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total *Jama* due for the year under report was Rs. 3,37,100. It was impossible to collect even half this amount owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the actual collections being Rs. 1,32,489, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total demand, the balance being suspended. Final proposals for the treatment of the suspended amounts will be submitted on the results of the current season being finally ascertained. The balances remaining to be recovered from tenants have also increased proportionately, the outstandings for the year under report being Rs. 3,74,070. It is impossible to say at this stage how much of this will have to be wiped off as irrecoverable. Tenants' rents in Tálukdári villages are generally full rents, and do not leave much surplus for the realization of suspended amounts even in good seasons. The collections from the tenants were made with great care so as to avoid pressing hardly on the cultivators in a year like the one under report. No special measures were required for the villages under the *Bhágvatái* (crop-share) system which gives automatic relief to the tenants. Elsewhere statements were prepared showing the anna valuation of different crops, and orders for recovery and suspension were issued (generally on the same lines as those adopted in *khálsa* villages) after these had been carefully scrutinized.

17. The chief feature of the year's administration was the amendment of the Tálukdári Act VI of 1888 with a view to render Government management more effective and beneficial to the Tálukdárs concerned. It is too early yet to estimate the effect of these new provisions, but the powers now given me to ascertain a Tálukdár's indebtedness are being freely used. I hope in time to have a scheme prepared for every estate after rejecting all hopeless cases, and to finally abandon the present nebulous system of clearing involved estates.

18. **Waste Land.**—The lease of the village of Chanothia sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6889, dated 26th August 1905, was the most important transaction under this head during the year. Details are not given here as the case was submitted to Government for orders. In the *sim* of Bagodra, part of the Gángad Thákor's estate, lands have also been given on favourable terms to some *Pátidárs* brought in from Káthiáwár by Nánbha, an uncle of the Thákor's, and a small hamlet has been established. Similar inquiries are pending as regards other villages where there is a large amount of waste. The principal difficulty is to provide settlers with the amenities of village life. Decent water for man and beast is the first essential. Cultivable land should never remain uncultivable, even at a moderately full assessment, if these advantages are obtainable within reasonable distance. Such new settlers are of course merely tenants-at-will and the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 887, dated 6th February 1903, do not apply to such cases.

19. **Local Fund.**—Collections in Ahmedabad amounted to Rs. 13,044 out of a demand of Rs. 33,960, the balance being suspended with the land revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 1,555 out of Rs. 4,022. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,028 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 877 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in Ahmedabad, about Rs. 7,900 went towards the construction and repairs of tanks and wells.

20. **Partition Suits.**—Nine partition cases were pending at the close of the last year, one was added and one was disposed of, leaving nine cases undisposed of at the end of the year.

21. **Borrowing**.—Applications to borrow under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,03,427, the chief items being Rs. 1,65,000 representing loans advanced to the Gángad estate in previous years, which were secured by mortgage with permission under section 31, and Rs. 19,428 and Rs. 14,000, which represented the amounts sanctioned for the debt settlement of the Tálukdárs of Moyad Vás Náthaji and Oráñ in the Prántij Táluka. Negotiations are still pending in respect of other large loans which I am contemplating, and I hope to be able to reduce the present rate of interest in the case of the larger estates (*e. g.*, Gángad and Gámph) by substituting loans on more favourable terms for the present liabilities. Much of the preliminary work has been done, but progress is repeatedly checked by disagreements among sharers and similar obstacles. The Thákor of Gángad frustrated all our efforts by his obstinacy for 5 months, but everything is now in train for the completion of that transaction.

22. **Suits**.—There were 29 suits pending during the year, of which 11 were disposed of, 5 in favour of this department and 5 against it, while one was withdrawn by the plaintiff. The suit filed by Bái Rupáli against the Secretary of State, the Talukdari Settlement Officer .and the late Mr. Bhimbhai in his personal capacity in respect of execution proceedings in certain *darkhásts* was dismissed by the District Court. On the other hand, the suit brought by Bái Vaktuba, wife of the Thákor of Gámph, for possession of *Jivai* lands which had been handed over to this department for management, was successful, the Court holding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession and to receive the revenue for past years.. Against this decision the Thákor, who is the party chiefly interested, has appealed to the High Court. The suit brought against Government in respect of the Kasbáti village of Chharodi is still pending. Another noteworthy piece of litigation is that started by one Rámsing Jaswatsing, who describes himself as the son of a late cadet of the Gángad Thákor to contest the present Thákor Juvánsingji's right to the *gádi*. It will be remembered that Juvánsingji's right of succession was settled by the High Court after protracted and expensive litigation, and Rámsing was by the same Court declared to be spurious. The plaintiff's present contention is that the decision, though adverse to him, was obtained during his minority, and hence is not binding on him. It is improbable that the plaintiff will succeed in re-opening a question, which, it was hoped, had been finally settled by the highest tribunal in the country.

23. **Jubilee Institute**.—Three Tálukdár boys attending local schools at Ahmedabad resided as boarders in the Institute. The managing Committee have, at a meeting which I convened soon after taking over charge, expressed their approval to a scheme for the better utilisation of the funds at the disposal of the institute, than by providing house accommodation with no supervision of any kind for three boys attending schools in Ahmedabad. It is intended to employ the funds at our disposal ultimately in furtherance of the scheme for a Tálukdári school and pending the collection of sufficient funds for that purpose in giving scholarships to poor Tálukdárs' sons who cannot afford school-fees. Effect will be given to this part of the scheme at an early date.

24. **Boundary dispute case**.—The Nawáb Sáheb of Cambay has appealed to Government against the decision of my predecessor in the Pipli and Cambay boundary dispute case As I write this report I learn that the late Mr. Bhimbhai's decision has been upheld. The dispute between the Bhávnagar and Láthi Darbárs regarding the boundary between the Bhávnager village of Bhundel and the Tálukdári village of Nesvad has been settled by private compromise and a report will shortly be submitted.

25. **Taga'vi and Loans**.—The amounts given in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 were Rs. 97,206 and Rs. 5,394 respectively. Special loans for subsistence were distributed as shewn below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	22,172
Kaira	1,540
Broach	950
	24,662

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	407
Kaira	...	467
Broach	...	183
		1,057

These loans have been secured by a mortgage in each case of the recipient's estate and by his agreement to hand over his estate for management under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act. The work of recovering tagávi and special loans advanced in the last few years was seriously affected by the partial failure of crops. The amounts recovered under the Tagávi Acts were practically insignificant being Rs. 11,165 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 440 in Kaira and Rs. 18 in Broach. The recoveries on account of the special famine loans were also nominal, amounting to Rs. 1,057 only as shewn in the margin.

26. In the course of my tour I found that the tagávi accounts of Tálukdári estates in Ahmedabad were in a state of confusion, the instalments not having been worked out according to the rules, mainly owing to the want of establishment. Extra establishment has now been entertained and the accounts are being correctly kept.

27. **General remarks.**—The establishment at the disposal of the department is not, I think, entirely satisfactory, but it is not easy to suggest any immediate remedy. Supervision is not adequate and direct management by the agency of *Japti Talátis* is very generally inefficient. Considerations of cost forbid any considerable increase of supervising establishment, but the increase of work bequeathed us by these successive bad seasons will render some small increase unavoidable and I am gradually supplementing the staff wherever they are glaringly insufficient. With more accurate data as regards the liabilities of estates and some extension of the system of management by lease as in Sind, I hope to be able to eliminate all hopeless cases and concentrate attention on the reduced number of directly managed estates. The work of the various Mámlatdárs with whom I am concerned varies considerably. Some have given me great assistance while others send meagre, inaccurate and unintelligent replies to my references, signed by themselves but obviously drafted by the Tálukdári *Kárkún* and passed without consideration. I have warned the worst offenders that serious notice will be taken of bad work in connection with Tálukdári matters and I trust that an improvement will soon be shown. My office establishment has worked well in spite of sickness. The Head Clerk in particular has had to bear the brunt of the work and has maintained his high reputation for shrewdness and industry. His assistance in the settlement of debts is invaluable. I consider that the office establishment requires strengthening but I will wait till I have a little more experience before submitting any proposals for an increase.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX I.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Sharer.	Date of application of the Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1904 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Khokbarnesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885 .	2,193 0 0	2,493 7 8	......	2,493 7 8
2	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái.	Do. ..	1,648 0 0	1,548 13 10	......	1,548 13 10
3	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,214 14 0	......	1,214 14 0
4	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0	720 1 2	......	720 1 2
5	Bela ...	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	7,385 14 11	......	7,385 14 11
6	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	5,933 13 8	......	5,933 13 8
7	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	18,227 8 8	......	18,227 8 8
8	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái .	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	10,814 0 11	......	10,814 0 11
9	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	3,558 1 11	......	3,558 1 11
10	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ..	4,107 0 0	1,801 10 6	......	1,801 10 6
11	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bhbáváv.	Dádubha Narsangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,395 3 10	......	1,395 3 10
12	Do ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	1,008 6 0	......	1,008 6 0
13	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	494 2 4	......	494 2 4
14	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,585 4 10	......	3,585 4 10
15	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0
16	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0
17	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0
18	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	606 7 3	......	606 7 3
		Viramgám Táluka.					
19	Rudátal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	512 7 2	......	512 7 2
20	Do. ...	Mádháji Rámáji, &c.	Do. ..	10,594 0 0	3,803 6 9	......	3,803 6 9
21	Do. ...	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	3,828 9 2	......	3,828 9 2
22	Jinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,489 14 8	......	1,489 14 8
23	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	4,150 5 5	......	4,150 5 5
24	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1,420 10 6	......	1,420 10 6
25	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
26	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	5,725 0 4	......	5,725 0 4
27	Dábhsar ...	Pathaji Becharji, &c...	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	15,337 11 6	......	15,337 11 6
		Gogha Táluka.					
28	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vakábhái ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
			Total ...	1,85,634 0 0	97,056 1 0	22,499 0 0	1,19,555 1 0

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1904-1905.

Interest on Loan for the year 1904-1905.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1905 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
132 7 8	2,625 15 4	100 0 0	2,525 15 4	......	2,525 15 4	4	...	
81 8 2	1,630 6 0	100 0 0	1,530 6 0	......	1,530 6 0	6	7	
64 4 8	1,279 2 8	50 0 0	1,229 2 8	......	1,229 2 8	4	...	
37 4 1	757 5 3	50 0 0	707 5 3	......	707 5 3	7	17	
397 2 6	7,783 1 5	......	7,783 1 5	......	7,783 1 5	...	3	
311 10 10	6,245 8 6	......	6,245 8 6	......	6,245 8 6	...	...	
970 2 10	19,197 11 6	750 0 0	18,447 11 6	......	18,447 11 6	4	...	
566 3 7	11,380 4 6	450 0 0	10,930 4 6	......	10,930 4 6	4	...	
179 6 1	3,737 8 0	575 0 0	3,162 8 0	......	3,162 8 0	16	50	
88 13 1	1,890 7 7	571 0 0	1,319 7 7	......	1,319 7 7	32	68	
71 5 11	1,466 9 9	150 0 0	1,316 9 9	......	1,316 9 9	11	25	
51 0 6	1,059 6 6	150 0 0	909 6 6	......	909 6 6	15	41	
22 13 4	516 15 8	300 0 0	216 15 8	......	216 15 8	61	83	
184 7 5	3,769 12 3	350 0 0	3,419 12 3	......	3,419 12 3	10	25	
......	7,963 0 0	......	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0	...	23	
......	5,284 0 0	......	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0	...	27	
......	2,319 0 0	......	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0	...	47	
29 15 8	636 6 11	150 0 0	486 6 11	......	486 6 11	25	76	
26 12 0	539 3 2	......	539 3 2	......	539 3 2	...	76	
198 8 7	4,001 15 4	......	4,001 15 4	......	4,001 15 4	...	62	
199 13 7	4,028 6 9	......	4,028 6 9	......	4,028 6 9	...	48	
77 12 4	1,567 11 0	......	1,567 11 0	......	1,567 11 0	...	73	
216 10 3	4,366 15 8	......	4,366 15 8	......	4,366 15 8	...	52	
74 2 6	1,494 13 0	......	1,494 13 0	......	1,494 13 0	...	86	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39	
298 8 3	6,023 8 7	......	6,023 8 7	......	6,023 8 7	...	16	
792 10 6	16,130 6 0	......	16,130 6 0	......	16,130 6 0	...	32	
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98	
5,073 8 4	1,24,628 9 4	3,746 0 0	98,383 9 4	22,499 0 0	1,20,882 9 4	3	35	

P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management—1904-1905.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1904 as per Ledger.			Interest on loan for the year 1904-1905.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda	Takhatsing Ajubhai, &c.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,996 4 8	......	5,996 4 8	309 8 2
2	Makhiáv.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883 ..	55,893 0 0	50,002 12 6	......	50,002 12 6	2,612 14 6
		Dhandhuka Táluka.						
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi.	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	11,331 14 8	......	11,331 14 8	605 2 8
4	Do.	Bhoka Oghad	Do. ...	5,276 8 0	2,688 0 7	.....	2,688 0 7	125 1 2
5	Do.	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0	2,253 8 1	......	2,253 8 1	115 6 10
6	Hadmantála.	Bulakhi Modji	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	8,885 6 7	......	8,885 6 7	464 7 9
7	Kinara...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884.	5,374 0 0	1,856 15 9	250 0 0	2,106 15 9	96 7 7
			Total ...	1,09,522 5 4	83,014 14 10	250 0 0	83,264 14 10	4,329 0 8

No.	Name of Estate.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1905 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Khoda.	6,305 12 10	500 0 0	5,805 12 10	...	5,805 12 10	8·	41·	
2	Makhiáv.	52,615 11 0	......	52,615 11 0	...	52,615 11 0	...	6·	
3	Bagad	11,937 1 4	......	11,937 1 4	...	11,937 1 4	...	...	
4	Do.	2,813 1 9	1,500 0 0	1,313 1 9	...	1,313 1 9	56·	75·	
5	Do.	2,368 14 11	......	2,368 14 11	...	2,368 14 11	...	68·	
6	Hadmantála	9,349 14 4	300 0 0	9,049 14 4	...	9,049 14 4	3·	47·	
7	Kinára.	2,203 7 4	*300 0 0	1,903 7 4	...	1,903 7 4	14·	65·	* Rs. 250 out of this is an adjustment and does not represent cash payment.
		87,593 15 6	2,600 0 0	84,993 15 6	...	84,993 15 6	3·	22·	

P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1904 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,522 3 7	......	5,522 3 7
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,650 14 3	......	1,650 14 3
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,305 4 0	......	1,305 4 0
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,675 7 4	480 6 0	4,155 13 4
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	8,249 11 10	......	8,249 11 10
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	5,835 15 9	......	5,835 15 9
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	7,668 10 11	......	7,668 10 11
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	3,949 5 3	......	3,949 5 3
9	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,621 7 11	......	1,621 7 11
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,605 5 11	......	1,605 5 11
11	Do.	Takhatsing Bánesing,	Do. ...	440 0 0	265 10 7	......	265 10 7
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	20,935 14 0	......	20,935 14 0
13	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	15,401 14 2	......	15,401 14 2
14	Bhetási	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	2,156 0 8	......	2,156 0 8
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,508 12 10	18 3 0	2,526 15 10
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ankláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,614 8 8	......	2,614 8 8
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	493 14 1	......	493 14 1
		Mehmedábád Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	5,112 14 1	......	5,112 14 1
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	5 8 4	2,849 3 2	2,854 11 6
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	90,579 8 2	4,862 12 2	95,442 4 4

II.

Act XXI of 1881—1904-1905.

Interest on Loan for the year 1904-1905.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1905 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
284 5 1	5,806 8 8	......	5,806 8 8	......	5,806 8 8	...	58·	
84 9 7	1,735 7 10	......	1,735 7 10	......	1,735 7 10	...	57·	
65 4 2	1,370 8 2	......	1,370 8 2	......	1,370 8 2	...	93·	
189 7 10	4,345 5 2	......	3,864 15 2	480 6 0	4,345 5 2	...	63·	
422 11 11	8,672 7 9	......	8,672 7 9	......	8,672 7 9	...	63·	
298 5 3	6,134 5 0	......	6,134 5 0	......	6,134 5 0	...	63·	
397 11 11	8,066 9 10	......	8,066 9 10	......	8,066 9 10	...	8·	
204 9 3	4,153 14 6	......	4,153 14 6	......	4,153 14 6	...	19·	
84 4 0	1,705 11 11	......	1,705 11 11	......	1,705 11 11	...	46·	
82 9 10	1,687 15 9	......	1,687 15 9	......	1,687 15 9	...	49·	
13 11 4	279 5 11	......	279 5 11	......	279 5 11	...	37·	
1,072 13 0	22,008 11 0	......	22,008 11 0	......	22,008 11 0	...	25·	
803 15 4	16,205 13 6	......	16,205 13 6	......	16,205 13 6	...	27·	
112 8 8	2,268 9 4	......	2,268 9 4	......	2,268 9 4	...	57·	
130 15 4	2,657 15 2	......	2,639 12 2	18 3 0	2,657 15 2	...	39·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
136 7 8	2,751 0 4	......	2,751 0 4	......	2,751 0 4	...	56·	
25 12 6	519 10 7	......	519 10 7	......	519 10 7	...	85·	
265 10 4	5,368 8 5	......	5,368 8 5	......	5,368 8 5	...	86	
0 0 10	2,854 12 4	5 9 0	0 0 2	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 4	...	78·	
4,666 0 10	1,00,108 5 2	5 9 0	95,240 0 0	4,862 12 2	1,00,102 12 2	..	57·	

P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881—1904-1905.

No	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1904 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1904-1905.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1905 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.													
1	Magnád .	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ..	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	761 12 8	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	284 1 10	...	477 10 10	477 10 10	37	98
		Broach Táluka.													
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	7,808 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	...	...	7,808 0 0	7,808 0 0	...	81
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	8,569 12 8	8,569 12 8	...	8,569 12 8	284 1 10	...	8,285 10 10	8,285 10 10	3	88

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1904-1905.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1905.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1903-1904.	Paid to Creditors during 1904-1905.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1904-1905.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1903-1904.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1905.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	35	22,749	250	22,499	1,80,071	9,403	1,89,474	6,096	1,83,378
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	90,580	4,666	95,246	6	95,240
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	8,570	284	8,286	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	36,182	534	35,648	2,70,651	14,069	2,84,720	6,102	2,78,618

P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1904.	Total realizations during 1904-1905.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	3,456	20,460	23,916	15,368	9,872	25,240	2,512	1,594	562
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	83,470	1,34,311	2,17,781	64,602	76,410	1,41,012	19,166	9,583	2,749
Miscellaneous Estates ...	38,044	2,56,737	2,94,781	1,33,950	1,38,011	2,71,961	36,299	22,494	6,790
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	5,986	43,161	49,147	55,377	30,803	86,180	17,401	3,843	1,535
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	17,018	58,970	75,938	38,933	28,169	67,102	14,243	5,050	1,133
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ..	2,296	8,297	10,593	6,985	5,141	12,126	2,018	865	178
Total ...	1,50,270	5,21,936	6,72,206	3,15,215	2,88,406	6 03,621	91,639	43,429	12,947
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	10,850	34,764	45,614	8,172	13 620	21,792	1,578	1,951	547
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	67,167	37,107	1,04,274	18,890	22,916	41,806	4,133	1,529	765
Miscellaneous Estates ...	46,355	93,773	1,40,128	23,366	31,136	54,502	7,421	5,549	1,742
Estates managed on account of revenue default ..	9,380	6,484	15,864	2,046	10,009	12,055	2,114	327	89
Total ..	1,33,752	1,72,128	3,05,880	52,474	77,681	1,30,155	15,246	9,356	3,143
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	1,733	5,777	7,510	1,803	3,812	5,615	1,243	549	114
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	4,075	2,444	6,519	540	1,359	1,899	314	236	53
Miscellaneous Estates ...	68,043	1,03,175	1,71,218	44,294	51,731	96,025	15,434	6,931	1,879
Total ...	73,851	1,11,396	1,85,247	46,637	56,902	1,03,539	16,991	7,716	2,046
Grand Total ...	3,57,873	8,05,460	11,63,333	4,14,326	4,22,989	8,37,315	1,23,876	60,501	18,136

V.

management for the year 1904-1905.

Charges.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1905.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1905.	Takávi and Loan Advances.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1904.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1905.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,272	6,734	1,542	16,216	9,024	3,629	10,415	...	...	...	...	
24,853	19,982	30,358	1,06,691	34,321	16,479	1,24,887	...	...	...	...	
46,878	24,444	30,564	1,67,469	1,04,492	19,678	1,37,092	...	...	...	...	
6,459	10,278	4,138	43,654	42,526	822	17,522	2,74,612*	97,206	11,165	3,60,653	* Difference of Rs. 258 with the last year's balance due to subsequent corrections.
								Takávi.			
10,701	6,150	4,204	41,481	25,621	2,762	45,057	42,151	24,482†	407‡	66,229	† Includes interest accrued. ‡ Including Rs. 3 of excess payment.
								Loans.			
1,543	2,065	242	6,911	5,215	367	5,085	...	...	...	...	
93,706	69,653	71,048	3,82,422	2,21,199	43,737	3,40,058	3,16,763	1,21,688	11,572	4,26,882	
7,758	94	3,074	15,002	6,790	147	31,847	...	...	...	...	
6,847	36	11,082	24,392	17,414	52	81,302	25,235§	5,394	440	30,189	§ Difference of Rs. 300 with the last year's balance due to subsequent corrections.
								Takávi.			
13,001	442	11,454	39,609	14,893	1,454	1,07,538	23,948	2,733¶	467 ‖	26,222	¶ Includes interest accrued. ‖ Including Rs. 8 of excess payment.
								Loans.			
637	...	698	3,865	8,190	27	5,828	...	...	...	...	
28,243	572	26,308	82,868	47,287	1,680	2,26,515	49,183	8,127	907	56,411	
966	284	153	3,309	2,306	231	3,467	...	...	...	...	
360	...	383	1,346	553	...	5,160	1,599	...	18	1,581	
								Takávi.			
18,590	3,103	16,670	62,607	33,418	354	1,19,133	6,826	1,304**	183	7,947	** Includes interest accrued.
								Loans.			
19,916	3,387	17,206	67,262	36,277	585	1,27,760	8,425	1,304	201	9,528	
1,41,865	73,612	1,14,562	5,32,552	3,04,763	46,002	6,94,333	3,74,371	1,31,119	12,680	4,92,821	

P. J. MEAD,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1904-1905.

No. 774 of 1906.

Revenue Department:
Camp Kálol, 27th February 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The gloomy account in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of some of the Incumbered Estates in Ahmedabad and Kaira is, the Commissioner believes, not over-coloured, but it is hoped that with the enlarged powers referred to in paragraph 17, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer will be enabled to place them on a satisfactory footing in due course.

3. The suggestion in paragraph 9 regarding Minors' Estates might be approved. There seems to be no need to repeat details in separate reports. For the year 1904-1905 the Commissioner's report on Minors' Estates which has already been submitted to Government includes mention of those Estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

4. Mr. Mead's appreciative opinion of the Thákor of Sánand is encouraging and it is hoped that under good guidance the fortunes of this important Estate will be redeemed by the present Thákor.

5. The leasing of villages on the Pulachhut or usufructory mortgage system referred to in paragraph 15 of the report and the bringing in of cultivators from outside (paragraph 18) with a view to bring waste lands under cultivation are steps in the right direction. Such continued endeavours coupled with the increased powers given to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer by the amendment of the Tálukdári Act of 1888 should bear good fruit.

6. It is to be regretted that the Thákor of Gangad instead of realizing the value of the efforts made by Government Officers for the liquidation of his large debts and heartily co-operating with them should have shown himself obstructive.

7. The Jubilee Institute does not seem to have achieved the good expected of it. The Commissioner trusts that the *ad interim* scheme of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer will show better results and he will be glad if the Tálukdári Settlement Officer will, in future reports, expand the information in this paragraph by stating the amount of interest derived from the invested capital of the fund and how much of it is given out for scholarships and how much for school fees. More use might be made of that excellent institution, the Scott College at Sádra, an educational institution at which the expenses of scholars are kept to a minimum.

8. The report shows the unremitting attention paid by Mr. Mead to the various branches of administration. The Department is in a stage of transition and being in capable hands, good results may be confidently expected.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual Administration Report of
the Tálukdári Settlement Officer
for the year 1904-05.

No. 3631.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1906.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 774, dated 27th February 1906—Forwarding a letter No. 40, dated 25th January 1906, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1904-05.

RESOLUTION.—Government concur in the remarks of the Commissioner, N. D.

2. With reference to the observations made by Mr. Mead in the last paragraph of his report, his attention should be drawn to the reports of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, which illustrate the extreme difficulty, if not complete hopelessness, of securing satisfactory results by direct management. It may be predicted without hesitation that in the case of Tálukdári Estates under management, the more the system of leasing can be extended, the better the results will be. For such estates as must be managed directly by the Department, it will be the truest economy to pay liberally in order to secure efficient managers. In making his proposals for increased establishment, Mr. Mead will do well to compare it with establishments entertained for similar purposes by the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind.

G. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter

Rev 966

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

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I

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1907

No. 1300 of 1906.

From
P. R. MEHTA, Esq., M.R.A.C.,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To
The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 22nd December 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year 1905-06.

2. Mr. Mead was in charge of the office for the whole of the year but complete figures were not available till later. The report therefore submitted by me is based entirely on the notes left by Mr. Mead. In addition to his own duties Mr. Mead acted as Collector of the Panch Maháls from 19th September 1905 to 14th November 1905.

3. **Annual Tour.**—Mr. Mead's tour was practically confined to the Ahmedabad District. Settlement register and survey work required constant supervision, and enquiries into the management of certain Incumbered Estates which *primâ facie* appeared to be hopelessly indebted to Government led to further examination of the management in Tálukdári Estates generally and occupied much of his time. The greater number of estates in which the crop-share system prevails lie in the Ahmedabad District where also the labour supply has been most affected by the famine and much land is waste. Consequently this district claimed his first attention and Sánand, Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas were thoroughly inspected in the cold weather. The camp then returned to head-quarters as partition cases had been fixed for hearing and some details of settlement registers and survey work required settling. After a short tour in the Chuvál (Viramgám) the camp moved to Kaira, whence certain Mátar Táluka estates were inspected and a short visit to the Parántij Táluka brought the year's tour to an end. May was spent at head-quarters.

4. **Season.**—The monsoon set in late with an abnormally heavy fall towards the end of July which caused much damage. Several catchment *bandhs* burst and very little water was held up for the rice villages of Sánand and Dholka. A long break followed, but a useful fall early in September saved the situation. The season varied greatly in different tracts. Cotton in Viramgám was a fair crop though not quite so good as at first anticipated. In Sánand and Dholka it was fair and in Dhandhuka of varying excellence, but nowhere so good as in Viramgám. Kharif crops were fair generally, but rice generally failed except in a few favoured spots where some little water had been impounded. The Gogho Mahál received least rain. In Kaira and Broach crops were of the same uneven nature. On the whole the year was a great improvement on the preceding one but very far from bumper except in a few favoured tracts. The high prices which prevailed gave some estates, especially in Viramgám, an abnormally high revenue. The sub-soil water was low and the rabi area under average.

5. **Incumbered Estates. Ahmedabad.**—There were 28 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year under report besides 7 which though released under the Act had continued under management. Twenty years' management under the Act having expired in the case of 4 estates, they were formally released under the Act but the management was continued for the recovery of debts due to Government. The whole amount of Government loan outstanding at the end of last year was paid off in the case of the estate of Bhoka Oghad of Bagad in the Dhandhuka Táluka and the estate was released

from management. The total number of estates at the end of the year under report was therefore 34. With the return of more favourable seasons the repayments have increased to more than double the amount shown last year. Figures are given in Appendices I and I-A, the total repayments amounting to Rs. 12,285. The balance of the Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,66,006 including Rs. 35,516 of interest. The amount paid to private creditors amounted to Rs. 1,733, Rs. 20,766 remaining due to them at the end of the year.

6. The Makhiáv estate deserves special mention. Its liabilities amounted to nearly the sum originally advanced more than 20 years ago, the estate being under management during the whole of the period. Nothing could be paid on account of interest since the famine. On the application of the Tálukdár, however, the Government of India were pleased to direct substantial relief being given to the Tálukdár. The penal rate of interest (6 per cent.) on unpaid arrears of interest was abolished, the whole amount of interest accumulated since the famine was remitted and the ordinary rate of interest was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. (Government Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th April 1906). The present liabilities of the estate stand at about Rs. 38,165.

7. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under the Act (XXI of 1881) none of which was released during the year. The return of favourable seasons and the consequent improvement in the agricultural conditions of the district are reflected in the figures of recovery shown in column 11 of Appendix II; the total recoveries amounting to Rs. 7,495. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 92,648, including Rs. 16,711, being arrears of interest. Nothing was paid in repayment of debts due to private creditors and the balance of debt due to them remained the same as at the end of last year, *viz.*, 4,863.

8. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 as in the previous year. There were no debts due to Government. Rs. 2,249 were paid to private creditors during the year and the balance due to them at the end of the year was Rs. 6,037.

9. A report has been submitted on the financial position of these estates and the statements which accompany this report sufficiently explain the progress made towards solvency in the various estates. With a more favourable season repayments have naturally increased everywhere, and more waste land has been brought under cultivation. Many of these estates have been and will remain under attachment for many years. Their liabilities in many cases are excessive when compared with their resources, and with a return to more normal conditions the time has come to consider what special steps, if any, should be taken in the case of those which are inextricably or almost inextricably involved. As noted above separate recommendations are being submitted. It is sufficient here to note the nature of the problem to be solved. None of the Tálukdárs concerned are owners of large estates but the Thákor of Makhiáv, who was a pretendant to the Gángad estate, has been well educated and will eventually have a fair property. The young Thákor of Kuna has also been well educated and should make a good landlord. Nearly all these estates are co-parcenary and are so much subdivided as to make it almost impossible to secure a reasonably early discharge from their liabilities and at the same time provide for the education of those in whose interests we work. Excluding the *Chárans* of Bela most of the Dhandhuka Tálukdárs are men of some character and ability. The Viramgám Thákardás are at the opposite pole, but here too education might effect considerable improvement in the next generation if funds could be made available. The Kaira estates are owned by men of varying degrees of education but little character and the estates consist generally of scattered lands, like the Broach estates, rather than whole villages. Their position in the country side is rather that of privileged landlords or *wántedárs* than that of the *darbárs* or small chiefs of Ahmedabad estates. These considerations have affected and must necessarily affect the form of management. Our past policy has been to leave the management with the Tálukdárs by means of yearly leases wherever their position makes such a course desirable but it may perhaps be said that in some cases too much regard has been shown for their susceptibilities and too little account taken of the estates' debts and the Tálukdárs' abilities to manage. Steps have now been taken to

revise the terms of these yearly leases and to restrict this form of management to those tálukdárs like Makhiáv, Gájna and Kuna who can manage an estate efficiently.

9A. **Minors' Estates.**—A separate report has as usual been submitted.

10. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 204 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code against 224 last year and 8 under section 504. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,40,188 as shown in the margin including Rs. 1,91,097 for decrees under inquiry against Rs. 7,23,502 last year. In all Rs. 45,876 were ordered to be paid to creditors during the year. The most noteworthy settlement relates to the claims of the Thákor of Gámph against the estates of the late Bápuraj Lakhabhai of Ránpur. Total claims for Rs. 43,223 were settled for Rs. 40,000 to be paid as follows :—

		Rs.
Dhandhuka	...	3,34,876
Viramgám	...	1,93,995
Dholka	...	7,273
Parántij	...	8,741
Sánand	...	73,774
Gogha	...	21,529
Total	...	6,40,188

Rs.	
20,000	Secured on the village of Derdi which is to remain with the Thákor till the payment of principal.
14,500	*Puláchhut* for 7 years of shares in Dharpipla, Hánsalpur and other villages.
5,500	to be paid in cash.
40,000	

Among other settlements may be noted the decretal claims of Nagardas Damodardas against Khodabhai Kalubhai of Zinzar for Rs. 2,622 settled for Rs. 1,000: Claims of Mohan Dulabh and others against Bapji Kesa of Kharad for Rs. 859 settled by *puláchhut* of 9 acres for 13 years: Claim of Kunverji Punja against Bhagvansing Falabhai of Kharad for Rs. 4,148 settled by *puláchhut* for 12 years of 42 acres and others.

11. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 609 decrees and *darkhásts* under execution under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 66 against 61 of last year. Of these 72 are under enquiry, 439 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property and 164 were returned to the Courts for the reasons shown in the margin, leaving the balance of 511 at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 8 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt on account of decrees under execution amounted originally to Rs. 8,36,153, of which Rs. 6,40,188 remained unpaid at the end of the year. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhásts* under execution at the end of the year 180, representing an aggregate debt of Rs. 5,61,650, related to mortgaged property and 331 with a total debt of Rs. 2,74,503 were personal. They may further be sub-divided into 160 decrees and *darkhásts* representing a debt of Rs. 1,98,932, which related to claims incurred before the passing of Act VI of 1888, and 351 (total debts Rs. 6,37,221), which represented liabilities incurred subsequently. The frequency with which Civil Courts issue orders under section 272, Civil Procedure Code, attaching the balances of various estates as money in the hands of a public officer has been found to be fraught with great inconvenience. Sums often lie in the Government Treasury in the personal deposit account of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer intended for paying arrears of jama, tagávi, &c., and for providing for the maintenance of the Tálukdár and those dependant on him. The Courts however disregard all such prior claims on the ground that actual appropriation has not been made and representations made by this office have not secured less drastic treatment of the unfortunate judgment-debtors. As a result the paramount claims of the State are apt to be pushed aside in preference to private

Owing to amicable settlement	...	25
On the satisfaction of decretal claims	...	23
Owing to existing attachment under other decrees ...	...	8
Absence of Government sanction to the sale of the defendants' property	...	5
Miscellaneous, such as death of judgment-debtor, &c. ...	...	103
Total	...	164

claims and the defendants stand a chance of being left wholly destitute. As a remedy against this state of things a test case has been brought in the Courts with the permission of Government.

12. Another point which requires elucidation is how to deal with cases in which the plaintiff seeks to attach the revenue of a share larger than what belongs to the defendant. The Court issuing the decree generally accepts the plaintiff's statement as to defendants' share in a particular estate and when this office to whom the decree is sent for execution discovers the error the Court generally refuses to go into the question leaving the aggrieved parties to the chances of expensive litigation.

13. During this year 13 decrees were returned to the Court under the rule of 20 years' management, a limit which is effective in inducing creditors to come to terms.

14. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 206 miscellaneous estates under management under the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and on account of loans and tagávi paid to the Tálukdárs and their tenants.

15. **Sa'nand and Koth.**—The income realised during the year was Rs. 1,26,693 against Rs. 55,000 of the last year. This estate has not shared to any extent in the general improvement of estate revenues, but with the generous concessions sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 4079, dated 26th April 1906, there should not be much delay in freeing the estate from all debts. The Sánand villages got very little rice for the reasons given above and in Dholka the large unirrigated wheat tracts yielded a poor harvest.

16. **Ga'mph.**—The total realizations were Rs. 53,938 against Rs. 22,249 of last year. The estate was carefully inspected this year. Liquidation of debts makes slow progress but the season was only fair in the Bhál tract of Dhandhuka. In all Rs. 9,423 were paid to the creditors of the estate during the year. The Thákor's conduct has been good, but his character is weak and he is never likely to improve his estate himself. Like many of the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs his salvation will depend on his securing an efficient and honest *kárbhári*. The required combination of qualities is not of course too common but there are men of this stamp available and the estates of Utelia, Latifkhán and Adamiah owe much to their exertions. The debts are now being inquired into and a careful scheme of liquidation will have to be prepared. A lease has been proposed for one of the more distant villages and other leases will it is hoped be secured later. The crop-share system prevails and direct management is very difficult.

17. **Ga'ngad.**—The income realized was Rs. 45,269 against Rs. 29,740 of the last year. The condition of this estate is in many ways bad, and Mr. Mead thinks that financially its salvation lies in selling a portion, probably the Bávla *wánta*, at an early date. A scheme for liquidation will now be prepared and the question can then be fully considered. The Thákor himself has given much trouble. Mr. Mead notes that his allowance (Rs. 200 a month) is undoubtedly too small for his position, but that his conduct in collecting various small unauthorised sums from tenants has called for severe censure from this office. In the suit filed by one Ramsingji to contest the Thákor's legitimacy the Thákor, under the usual bad advice, attempted to make a compromise himself and achieved a masterpiece of folly. He agreed to refer the question to arbitration and appointed as arbitrator his opponent's chief supporter. Fortunately his unratified agreements were entirely invalid, but the proposed decision, which gave his opponent two valuable *wántás* in exchange for his abandonment of a (practically hopeless) claim must have impressed even the Thákor with a sense of his colossal credulity. To the end of the chapter he is fated to be the dupe of his last favourite adviser and his *kárbháris* will have to be selected for him with extreme care. For many years more, however, the estate will remain under our management and possibly the Thákor may acquire a little more self-reliance in the interval.

18. **Other estates.**—It must not be supposed from the above that all the Tálukdárs of Gujarát are incompetent administrators of their property. Naturally those under management are frequently men whose follies are responsible for their present straits, but there are many who inherit their misfortunes. Nothing is more dangerous than to generalise about the possibilities of Tálukdárs as a class. In the first place there is no affinity between the Koli Thákardas of the

Chuvál and the Rajputs and Káthis of Dhandhuka, Sánand and Dholka. In the second there are capable and honest men even in the Chuvál though the average of intelligence and probity is not high in that tract while a Rajput may be a well-educated gentleman like the Thákors of Utelia and Makhiáv or a weak-kneed person with few of the instincts of a gentleman and little or no intelligence. Much undoubtedly depends on the proper education of the young *Kunvar*. During the year under report the old Thákor of Dehván has died and the estate cannot be said to be the poorer for his loss. The young Thákor who succeeds him has much energy and will manage his estate well when the debts have been settled. The Broach Tálukdárs as a class are in good ease; the Kaira estates are mostly small and many are heavily incumbered. Coparcenary estates are very generally shared by a large number of petty uneducated men with no energy who have inherited little except debts and disturbing traditions of past greatness and high birth. The close connection, with their brethren over the border in Káthiávár and Mahi Kántha makes it difficult for a small Tálukdár to reduce his scale of expenditure to correspond with his income and it generally takes some years of increasing indebtedness to make him realise that he cannot swim in the same stream and must rest content with the less exalted position of the prosperous yeoman. To start with a heavy burden of debt is not, however, the best preparation for the evolution indicated above.

19. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year under report was Rs. 3,39,633. The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,06,028. The arrears, Rs. 33,605, mostly relate to the tálukas of Dhandhuka and Gogha, Rs. 18,950 and 7,086 respectively. The latter Táluka, as already explained, had received least rain and some leniency was necessary. Of the Dhandhuka arrears a large amount (Rs. 14,356,) is nominal representing the Jamás of Navda and Dholera in which under the orders of Government half the gross revenue is to be taken as Jama, the rest being treated as remission.

20. For estates in which cash rents obtained the demand was based on anna estimates as in the Khálsa tracts and the rice area was treated in accordance with the orders passed for Government villages. Particular care was taken to avoid excessive demands from tenants but in the better tracts considerable progress was effected in collecting arrears. Arrears of Jama were also collected wherever possible.

21. The total amount outstanding in the villages from tenants was Rs. 6,85,765. Most of this is reported to be irrecoverable but the outturn of the current season was awaited before wiping off these arrears.

22. The question of debt settlement under the amended Tálukdári Act is under consideration and a separate report on the subject has been submitted. The provision of the new Act which has been found most beneficial is the one enabling the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to oust persons holding lands in Tálukdári villages in contravention of the provisions of the Act with special reference to Section 31.

23. Separate reports have been submitted regarding the progress of Settlement Registers and Detailed Survey work. Settlement Registers were prepared for 17 villages in Sánand, 42 in Dholka, 108 in Dhandhuka and 55 in Gogha Tálukas. The field work in connection with these registers will probably be completed by March next.

24. The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages commenced last year in the Sánand Táluka by Mr. Mhaskar was proceeded with under the supervision of this office. Permission was granted in Government Resolution No. 1084, dated 5th February 1906, to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to take up more tálukas than one in a single season and the survey work was done in 27 villages of Sánand and 11 villages of Dholka Táluka.

25. With reference to Government Resolution No. 3631, dated 11th April 1906, I have the honour to report that a wholesale adoption of leasing in lieu of departmental management in Gujarát is attended with difficulties, chief among them being the minute sub-divisions in many of the villages, only a portion being in some cases under management. The subject is one that demands separate treatment and I gather that Mr. Tupper contemplates submitting his views on the subject on his return to this office. Mr. Mead has, however, prepared the ground by familiarising this Department and the Tálukdárs generally with the

idea of substituting leasing for direct management. In one case, Aghár, probably the best village in Viramgám, Mr. Mead was able to obtain a lease for 25 years (Government Resolution No. 9131, dated 24th September 1906) at a rental of Rs. 6,000. The tálukdárs, as might be expected, objected and their prejudices will in some degree have to be surmounted before making substantial progress in this direction.

26. **Waste Lands.**—A strong impetus was given to the work of bringing waste lands under cultivation. A special officer of Deputy Manager's rank was appointed for the purpose. The results may be summarised in the following table:—

Táluka.	Acres.
Viramgám	1,259
Dhandhuka	1,533
Dholka	2,711
Sánand and Koth estate	2,610
Total ...	8,113

The above comprises 1,020 acres given out in the one village of Vithlapur at 4 annas per bigha rising to Re. 1. In some cases where the land had been lying waste for many years it has been found necessary to give out the land rent-free for one or two years to be followed by a progressive rental or crop share as the case may be.

27. The cultivation of the large areas of waste still remaining in many tálukdári estates must be a matter of time. Mr. Mead remarks that the problem which is mainly one of labour is not confined to our estates. There is a large demand for hardworking cultivators in all the adjacent Native States and competition is keen. Personal exertion by a good lessee is far more effective than departmental efforts but progress must be slow till the supply of labour increases. The increasing activity of the Mill industry in Ahmedabad causes a continuous drain on the labour resources of the country side. These lands on the margin of cultivation must await their turn and we can only accelerate the process by giving long leases to good lessees and guarding against interference—in some cases an euphemism of pure pilfering—by ignorant tálukdárs.

28. **Local Fund.**—Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 31,774 out of a demand of Rs. 34,037. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 6,595. Ths expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,547 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,073 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 2,878 were expended in repairing tanks in Dhandhuka Táluka, Rs. 1,922 in digging new wells and repairing the old ones, Rs. 673 in repairing schools and the rest in the construction of roads, repairing of *Dharmshálas* and in similar other works of public utility. Of the amount spent in Kaira Rs. 400 were spent in repairing ruins in the Gorva Cave in Borsad Táluka and 462 in digging the Kathána tank. Others in repairing wells, roads and school repairs.

29. **Partition cases.**—Fifteen partition cases (including 6 not brought on file last year) were pending at the commencement of the year and four new applications were received during the year. Out of these 10 were disposed of, one of them (Bubáváv) by amicable settlement, leaving 9 pending at the end of the year.

30. **Borrowing.**—Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act was given to the extent of nearly Rs. 53,200, the following being the chief items:—

Rs.	
20,000	To the widows of Bápuraj Lákhabhai of Ránpur for securing the village of Derdi in satisfaction of old outstanding claims of the Thákor of Gámph.
6,000	To the Thákor of Sarod for marriage expenses.
7,000	To the Thákor of Waghpur for the satisfaction of old debts.
5,500	To Nathusang Fatesang of Moyad-vas-Rupaji in satisfaction of his debts.
3,000	To Shermahomedkhan Bavamian of Dholka for marriage expenses.
3,500	To Narsangji Mehramansingji of Deheván for the funeral expenses of his father.

Erratum to the Annual Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1905-06.

Para. 30, first sentence: *for* "was given" *read* "were granted."

BRANCH THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

B 1266

Negotiations referred to in the last year's report in respect of large loans in the case of the larger estates (*e. g.* Gangad and Gámph) are still in progress and efforts are being made to reduce the present rate of interest by securing loans on more favourable terms. The obstacles referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 21 of last year's report have not yet vanished.

31. **Suits.**—There were 26 suits pending during the year of which 3 were disposed of, one in favour of this Department, one against it, while one was settled by an amicable settlement between the parties. The Gámph Thákor's appeal against the District Court's decision to allow his wife Bai Vaktuba to recover possession of Jivái lands and revenue for past years which was referred to in the last year's administration report has been dismissed by the High Court. The suit brought against the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the Kasbáti village of Chhárodi is still pending. Ramsingji's suit contesting the Gangad Thákor's right of succession to the estate has not yet been decided. Another noteworthy piece of litigation was a test suit filed by this Department against one Mohanlal Ranchhod, a creditor of Fateali Alimia of Tajpur. Certain sums on account of jama, tagávi and loan were due to Government. Before these amounts were adjusted in the Táluka account books the First Class Sub-Judge attached the balance under Section 272 of the Civil Procedure Code holding that the sums were attachable so long as they were not appropriated to their respective heads. The matter was referred to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the sanction of Government to file the suit was obtained (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6582, dated 10th July 1906).

32. **Tagávi.**—The distribution of tagávi was continued, Rs. 35,985 being advanced under both the Acts in the Ahmedabad District, Rs. 2,542 in Kaira and Rs. 2,890 in the Broach Districts. Total recoveries under both the Acts in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 74,239. Special loans for maintenance had also to be given amounting in all to Rs. 1,720 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,425 in Kaira and Rs. 600 in the Broach Districts. The recoveries under this head were Rs. 21,869 as shown in the margin. When Government first resolved to give these special loans during the great famine of 1899, it was decided that the recipients should pass a mortgage-deed to Government and hand over their estates for management under Section 28 in security of repayment. These orders were not and could not be fully carried out in Ahmedabad owing to the extensive nature of the operations and the emergency of the situation in many cases, but since last year strict adherence to the procedure indicated by Government has been insisted upon.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	12,643
Kaira ...	6,076
Broach ...	3,150
	21,869

The tagávi accounts in the Tálukas which were formerly in great confusion were regularised and put in a line with those in Khálsa villages. Additional kárkuns were appointed in each Táluka for the work, but the Collector of Ahmedabad has since decided to have the work done by the Mámlatdár's tagávi kárkuns on the ground that the profits of what is practically a banking concern go to Government.

33. **General remarks.**—Mr. Mead notes that the office has worked well in spite of some sickness among the staff. Proposals have been submitted for the necessary increase of establishment. A special Deputy Manager has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of estates and prepare leases for such as cannot be effectively administered by direct management. Mr. Mead notes that useful suggestions and general assistance have been received from several Mámlatdárs, notably from Mr. Haribhai Gopalji, Mámlatdár of Mátar, who has taken much interest in the estates in his Táluka and shown considerable resource in dealing with administrative difficulties. Mr. Jokhagar has also done excellent work in the heavy Dhandhuka charge and added to his high reputation for energy and good judgment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Sharer.	Date of application of the Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1905 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Bela ...	Vika Dosa ...	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	7,783 1 5	......	7,783 1 5
2	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	6,245 8 6	......	6,245 8 6
3	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	18,447 11 6	......	18,447 11 6
4	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái .	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	10,930 4 6	......	10,930 4 6
5	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	3,162 8 0	......	3,162 8 0
6	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ..	4,107 0 0	1,319 7 7	......	1,319 7 7
7	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Narsangji, &c.	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,316 9 9	......	1,316 9 9
8	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	909 6 6	......	909 6 6
9	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	216 15 8	......	216 15 8
10	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,419 12 3	......	3,419 12 3
11	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,963 0 0	7,963 0 0
12	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	5,284 0 0	5,284 0 0
13	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	2,319 0 0	2,319 0 0
14	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	486 6 11	......	486 6 11
		Viramgám Táluka.					
15	Rudátal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	539 3 2	......	539 3 2
16	Do. ...	Mádhaji Rámáji, &c.	Do. ..	10,594 0 0	4,001 15 4	......	4,001 15 4
17	Do. ...	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	4,028 6 9	......	4,028 6 9
18	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,567 11 0	......	1,567 11 0
19	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	4,366 15 8	......	4,366 15 8
20	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1,494 13 0	......	1,494 13 0
21	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
22	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	6,023 8 7	......	6,023 8 7
23	Dábhsar ...	Patháji Becharji, &c ..	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	16,130 6 0	......	16,130 6 0
		Gogha Táluka.					
24	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vákábhái ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
			Total ...	1,73,843 0 0	92,390 12 1	22,499 0 0	1,14,889 12 1

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1905-1906.

Interest on Loan for the year 1905-1906.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1906 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in Column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
420 15 9	8,204 1 2	......	8,204 1 2	......	8,204 1 2	...	...	
327 11 8	6,573 4 2	50 0 0	6,523 4 2	......	6,523 4 2	1	...	
989 12 9	19,437 8 3	375 0 0	19,062 8 3	......	19,062 8 3	2	...	
576 10 11	11,506 15 5	500 0 0	11,006 15 5	......	11,006 15 5	5	...	
150 1 9	3,312 9 9	400 0 0	2,912 9 9	......	2,912 9 9	13	54	
63 10 1	1,383 1 8	180 0 0	1,203 1 8	......	1,203 1 8	14	71	
65 5 5	1,381 15 2	90 0 0	1,291 15 2	......	1,291 15 2	7	26	
44 5 8	953 12 2	40 0 0	913 12 2	......	913 12 2	4	40	
7 10 10	224 10 6	145 0 0	79 10 6	......	79 10 6	67	96	
172 6 11	3,592 3 2	125 0 0	3,467 3 2	......	3,467 3 2	4	24	
......	7,963 0 0	240 0 0	......	7,723 0 0	7,723 0 0	3	26	
......	5,284 0 0	504 0 0	......	4,780 0 0	4,780 0 0	10	34	
......	2,319 0 0	989 0 0	......	1,330 0 0	1,330 0 0	43	70	
19 14 7	506 5 6	100 0 0	406 5 6	......	406 5 6	21	80	
28 4 6	567 7 8	40 0 0	527 7 8	......	527 7 8	7	77	
210 0 3	4,211 15 7	240 0 0	3,971 15 7	......	3,971 15 7	6	63	
211 7 7	4,239 14 4	200 0 0	4,039 14 4	......	4,039 14 4	5	48	
82 4 3	1,649 15 3	96 0 0	1,553 15 3	......	1,553 15 3	6	73	
228 0 3	4,594 15 11	900 0 0	3,694 15 11	......	3,694 15 11	21	59	
76 9 8	1,571 6 8	1,250 0 0	321 6 8	......	321 6 8	84	97	
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39	
315 14 2	6,339 6 9	300 0 0	6,039 6 9	......	6,039 6 9	5	16	
838 6 7	16,968 12 7	1,000 0 0	15,968 12 7	......	15,968 12 7	6	32	
......	174 0 0	......	......	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	98	
4,829 9 7	1,19,719 5 8	7,764 0 0	91,189 5 8	20,766 0 0	1,11,955 5 8	7	38	

P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management—1905-1906.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1905 as per Ledger.			Interest on loan for the year 1904-1905.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda .	Takhatsing Ajubhai, &c.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,805 12 10	......	5,805 12 10	287 3 0
2	Makhiáv.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0	38,996 4 3*	......	38,996 4 3	1,769 9 9
		Dhandhuka Táluka.						
3	Bagad .	Punja Vikamsi.	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	11,937 1 4	......	11,937 1 4	622 4 8
4	Do. .	Bhoka Oghad .	Do. ...	5,276 8 0	1,313 1 9	.....	1,313 1 9	16 2 10
5	Do. .	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0	2,368 14 11	......	2,368 14 11	112 8 0
6	Hadmantála.	Bulakhi Modji	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	9,049 14 4	......	9,049 14 4	477 1 10
7	Kinara...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884.	5,374 0 0	1,903 7 4	......	1,903 7 4	99 9 5
8	Khokhernesh.	Jivábhái Desubhái.	29th October 1885.	2,193 0 0	2,525 15 4	......	2,525 15 4	135 3 6
9	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,530 6 0	......	1,530 6 0	81 5 2
10	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,229 2 8	......	1,229 2 8	65 9 9
11	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing.	Do. ...	850 0 0	707 5 3	......	707 5 3	36 15 2
			Total ...	1,15,313 5 4	77,367 6 0	......	77,367 6 0	3,703 9 1

No.	Name of Estate.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1906 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Khoda .	6,092 15 10	600 0 0	5,492 15 10	...	5,492 15 10	10·	45·	
2	Makhiav.	40,765 14 0	2,600 0 0	38,165 14 0	...	38,165 14 0	7·	32·	* Difference due to the remission granted to the estate under orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 7280, dated 8th September 1905 and 4024, dated 25th April 1906, (Revenue Department). † Released from management.
3	Bagad .	12,559 6 0	850 0 0	11,709 6 0	...	11,709 6 0	7·	...†	
4	Do. .	1,329 4 7	1,329 4 7	......	...	......	100·	100·	
5	Do. .	2,481 6 11	675 0 0	1,806 6 11	...	1,806 6 11	28·	76·	
6	Hadmantála.	9,527 0 2	......	9,527 0 2	...	9,527 0 2	...	45·	
7	Kinára...	2,003 0 9	100 0 0	1,903 0 9	...	1,903 0 9	5·	65·	
8	Khokhernesh.	2,661 2 10	100 0 0	2,561 2 10	...	2,561 2 10	4·	...	
9	Do. ...	1,611 11 2	......	1,611 11 2	...	1,611 11 2	...	...	
10	Do. ...	1,294 12 5	......	1,294 12 5	...	1,294 12 5	...	...	
11	Do. ...	744 4 5	......	744 4 5	...	744 4 5	...	12·	
		81,070 15 1	6,254 4 7	74,816 10 6	...	74,816 10 6	8·	35·	

P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1905 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,806 8 8	......	5,806 8 8
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,735 7 10	......	1,735 7 10
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	1,370 8 2	......	1,370 8 2
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,864 15 2	480 6 0	4,345 5 2
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	8,672 7 9	......	8,672 7 9
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	6,134 5 0	......	6,134 5 0
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	8,066 9 10	......	8,066 9 10
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	4,153 14 6	......	4,153 14 6
9	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,705 11 11	......	1,705 11 11
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,687 15 9	......	1,687 15 9
11	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	279 5 11	......	279 5 11
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	22,008 11 0	......	22,008 11 0
13	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	16,205 13 6	......	16,205 13 6
14	Bhetási	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	2,268 9 4	......	2,268 9 4
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,639 12 2	18 3 0	2,657 15 2
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ánkláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,751 0 4	......	2,751 0 4
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	519 10 7	......	519 10 7
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	5,368 8 5	......	5,368 8 5
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	0 0 2	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 4
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	95,240 0 0	4,862 12 2	1,00,102 12 2

II.

Act XXI of 1881—1905-1906.

Interest on Loan for the year 1905-1906.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1906 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
299 10 8	6,106 3 4	800 0 0	5,306 3 4	......	5,306 3 4	14·	61·	
89 0 8	1,824 8 6	300 0 0	1,524 8 6	......	1,524 8 6	17·	62·	
46 2 3	1,416 10 5	1,000 0 0	416 10 5	......	416 10 5	73·	98·	
200 3 6	4,545 8 8	300 0 0	3,765 2 8	480 6 0	4,245 8 8	7·	64·	
446 11 8	9,119 3 5	400 0 0	8,719 3 5	......	8,719 3 5	5·	62·	
314 8 1	6,448 13 1	500 0 0	5,948 13 1	......	5,948 13 1	8·	64·	
420 6 11	8,487 0 9	400 0 0	8,087 0 9	......	8,087 0 9	5·	7·	
216 2 0	4,370 0 6	210 0 0	4,160 0 6	......	4,160 0 6	5·	19·	
88 15 4	1,794 11 3	100 0 0	1,694 11 3	......	1,694 11 3	6·	46·	
87 2 3	1,775 2 0	125 0 0	1,650 2 0	......	1,650 2 0	7·	50·	
14 7 8	293 13 7	15 0 0	278 13 7	......	278 13 7	5·	36·	
1,134 1 1	23,142 12 1	900 0 0	22,242 12 1	......	22,242 12 1	4·	24·	
847 8 7	17,053 6 1	1,350 0 0	15,703 6 1	......	15,703 6 1	8·	29·	
118 13 7	2,387 6 11	130 0 0	2,257 6 11	......	2,257 6 11	6·	57·	
138 5 8	2,796 4 10	135 0 0	2,643 1 10	18 3 0	2,661 4 10	5·	39·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
144 3 9	2,895 4 1	125 0 0	2,770 4 1	......	2,770 4 1	5·	56·	
27 2 2	546 12 9	175 0 0	371 12 9	......	371 12 9	34·	85·	
269 7 10	5,638 0 3	530 0 0	5,108 0 3	......	5,108 0 3	10·	87·	
......	2,819 3 4	0 0 2	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2	...	78·	
4,903 1 8	1,05,005 13 10	7,495 0 2	92,618 1 6	4,862 12 2	97,510 13 8	7·	58·	

P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881—1905-1906.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1906 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1905-1906.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1905 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.													
1	Magnád ..	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ..	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	477 10 10	477 10 10	...	477 10 10	249 2 6	...	228 8 4	228 8 4	52	99
		Broach Táluka.													
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	7,808 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	5,808 0 0	5,808 0 0	26	86
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	8,285 10 10	8,285 10 10	...	8,285 10 10	2,249 2 6	...	6,036 8 4	6,036 8 4	27	91

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Act for the year 1905-1906.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1906.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1904-1905.	Paid to Creditors during 1905-1906.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1905-1906.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1904-1905.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1906.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	34	22,499	1,733	20,766	1,83,378	8,533	1,91,911	12,285	1,79,626—13,620 remitted under orders contained in G. Rs. Nos. 7,280, dated 8th September 1905 and 4024, dated 25th April 1906 (Revenue Dept.) = 1,66,006.
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	95,240	4,903	1,00,143	7,495	92,648
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	8,286	2,249	6,037	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	56	35,648	3,982	31,666	2,78,618	13,436	2,92,054	19,780	2,58,654

P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1905.	Total realizations during 1905-1906.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	11,140	27,370	38,510	8,272	25,221	33,493	11,281	1,169	141
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	1,06,785	1,00,041	2,06,826	20,705	1,13 352	1,34,057	34,407	5,251	995
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,61,963	3,97,584	5,59,547	96,375	3,83,817	4,80,192	1,37,627	23,076	3,354
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	18,041	71,471	89,512	45,881	71,598	1,17,479	23,920	2,986	592
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	49,439	65,753	1,15,192	25,785	63,861	89,646	33,371	4,072	596
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	5,253	9,468	14,721	5,173	9,130	14,303	2,538	939	118
Total ...	3,52,621	6,71,687	10,24,308	2,02,191	6,66,979	8,69,170	2,43,144	37,493	5,796
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	31,862	35,927	67,789	6,789	34,071	40,860	9,790	1,947	258
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	39,344	36,492	75,836	14,624	38,173	52,797	8,758	1,745	451
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,03,843	94,813	1,98,656	14,886	77,291	92,177	38,988	5,843	632
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	5,828	6,633	12,461	8,189	5,018	13,207	2,362	340	250
Total ...	1,80,877	1,73,865	3,54,742	44 488	1,54,553	1,99,041	59,898	9,875	1,591
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	3,466	5,342	8,808	2,306	5,364	7,670	1,235	545	93
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	5,080	2,514	7,594	539	2,483	3,022	625	230	33
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,05,134	80,697	1,85,831	18,680	90,489	1,09,169	35,201	5,099	731
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	46,200	21,551	67,751	15,039	22,298	37,337	3,980	1,407	435
Total ...	1,59,880	1,10,104	2,69,984	36,564	1,20,634	1,57,198	41,041	7,281	1,292
Grand Total ...	6,93,378	9,55,656	16,49,034	2,83,243	9,42,166	12,25,409	3,44,083	54,649	8,679

V.

management for the year 1905-1906.

CHARGES.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1905.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1905.	TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				REMARKS.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1905.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1906.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,649	12,317	1,965	28,522	4,971	...	13,286	...	...	...	...	
13,475	18,974	13,961	87,063	46,994	6,914	89,733	...	...	...	...	
48,406	59,566	51,931	3,23,960	1,56,232	7,963	1,68,538	...	...	...	...	
3,072	44,965	2,852	78,387	39,092	504	17,392	3,60,653	35,985	74,239	3,22,399	
								Takávi.			
6,592	2,012	7,201	53,844	35,802	2,088	46,103	66,178*	5,009†	12,643‡	58,544	* Difference of Rs. 51 with the last year's balance due to subsequent corrections. † Includes interest accrued. ‡ Including Rs. 18 of excess payment.
								Loans.			
750	3,693	1,231	9,269	5,034	42	5,590	...	...	...	...	
73,944	1,41,527	79,141	5,81,045	2,88,125	17,511	3,40,642	4,26,831	40,994	86,882	3,80,943	
8,299	9,036	3,045	32,375	8,485	1,591	32,555	...	...	...	...	
8,312	3,329	5,974	28,569	24,228	310	37,231	30,189	2,542	5,018	27,713	
								Takávi.			
12,817	3,061	7,153	68,494	23,683	998	1,20,460	26,222	2,797¶	6,076	22,943	¶ Includes interest accrued.
								Loans.			
588	8,319	510	12,369	838	33	7,411	...	...	...	...	
30,016	23,745	16,682	1,41,807	57,234	2,932	1,97,657	56,411	5,339	11,094	50,656	
1,002	2,249	98	5,222	2,448	...	3,444	1,581	2,890	2,670	1,801	
								Takávi.			
390	800	615	2,693	329	...	5,068	7,947	964**	3,150	5,761	** Includes interest accrued.
								Loans.			
13,720	12,356	13,553	80,660	28,509	1,886	93,502	...	...	...	...	
540	...	1,603	7,965	29,372	399	45,452	...	...	...	...	
15,652	15,405	15,869	96,540	60,658	2,285	1,47,466	9,528	3,854	5,820	7,562	
1,19,612	1,80,677	1,11,692	8,19,392	4,06,017	22,728	6,85,765	4,92,770	50,187	1,03,796	4,39,161	

P. R. MEHTA,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TALUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARAT, FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

No. 420 of 1907.

Sháh-i-bág, Ahmedabad, 30th January 1907.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. It is gratifying to note that some measure of recovery in the condition of Talukdári Estates was possible owing to the fairly good season of 1905-1906. The great want of the Ahmedabad Estates is labour to bring the large areas of waste under cultivation. There is little prospect of this want being supplied in the near future as the dearth of labour is being felt throughout north Gujarát. There are three causes operating to produce this stringency in the labour market.

(i) Owing to the famine and plague the labouring population, which suffered most especially during the famine, has been reduced in numbers.

(ii) The spread of industrial enterprise attracts day-labourers to the large Cities (Ahmedabad, etc.).

(iii) A certain number of labourers after returning to their villages from the Cities, take up land and set up as cultivators themselves, thus adding to the number of employers.

3. The Estate of Makhiáv is being separately reported on.

4. The matter dealt with in paragraph 12 of the report should be separately reported on for orders.

5. The Jama collections of the year under report were satisfactory.

6. Mr. Mead has administered his charge with efficiency and taken considerable personal interest in the welfare of the debt-ridden and generally improvident yeomanry whose affairs were entrusted to his care.

W. DODERET,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1905-06.

No. 6211.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 420, dated 30th January 1907—Forwarding a letter No. 1300, dated 22nd December 1906, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1905-06.

RESOLUTION.—Government are pleased to note a considerable improvement in the condition of the Tálukdári Estates during the year under report owing to the comparatively favourable season. The recoveries of revenue have been satisfactory.

2. The progress of Mr. Mead's scheme for leasing large areas of waste land and whole villages to substantial tenants will be watched with interest. Government realise that the scarcity of labour mentioned by both the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Commissioner must affect the lessees in the same way as the Management officials, and that the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory terms when leasing land may thereby be increased.

3. The report referred to in paragraph 9 of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report is under the separate consideration of Government.

4. The result of the test case mentioned in paragraph 11 will be awaited. A separate report should be made on the question raised in paragraph 12.

5. The question of enabling the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to effect a settlement of claims with the creditors of the larger estates is one which is now under the consideration of Government and is receiving their anxious attention.

6. Government concur with the Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Mead's administration.

R. P. BARROW,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

Rev 1651

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1906-1907.

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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1908

No. 1475 of 1907.

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát ;

To

The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 21st December 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1906-1907.

2. I held charge for 8½ months. Mr. Mehta relieved me for 3½ months during which I was in sole charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, Mr. Mehta acting as Tálukdári Settlement Officer in addition to his own duties. During 3 months I held the combined charges of the Tálukdári Settlement Office and the Collectorate, and was thus in sole charge of the former office for 5½ months out of the twelve. The dates of transfer of charge are marginally noted.

Mr. Tupper.	
Tálukdári Settlment Officer	... 1st August to 2nd August 1906.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer and Collector.	3rd August to 2nd November 1906.
Tálukdári Settlement Officer	... 3rd November to 14th December 1906.
Mr. Mehta.	
Tálukdári Settlement Officer	... 15th December 1906 to 2nd April 1907.
Mr. Tupper.	
Tálukdári Settlement Officer	... 3rd April to 31st July 1907.

3. **Annual Tour.**—After the period of double duty I was detained by urgent work in Ahmedabad till the middle of November, and then proceeded to the Dholka Táluka where my presence was required owing to intrigues in the important Gangad Estate. After examining the affairs of the estate and inducing the youthful Thákor, who is already possessed of two wives, to abandon a third matrimonial venture of a peculiarly disadvantageous character into which he was nearly inveigled, I marched to the Sánand Táluka where the conditions of the bunds in several estates called for my personal attention.

The Sánand Thákor's affairs were placed on a more satisfactory footing, and the Hirápur and Makhiáv Estates were subjected to personal inspection and careful investigation. After examining the work of the Survey parties in the Sánand Táluka I returned to head-quarters in the beginning of December in order to take over charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Unexpected delay occurred and the transfers of charge were not effected till mid-December. The interval was occupied mainly in the preparation of two important reports called for by Government—one dealing with the whole question of debt settlement and a Government loan for the purpose, the other relating to the condition of 21 encumbered estates which had become involved to an extent that necessitated the adoption of special measures of relief. The proposals for debt settlement and a loan of 15 lákhs from Government have received sanction. The other question is still under consideration. Mr. Mehta's movements during the 3½ months he held charge of the office in addition to his own duties were necessarily confined to Dholka, Dhandhuka and Viramgám Tálukás where Survey and Settlement Register parties were working. The Settlement Register and Survey work required constant supervision, and Mr. Mehta had to move from one táluka to another in connection with several intricate problems which presented themselves during the course of work and which required immediate settlement. He inspected several estates in Dholka Táluka, which suffered from visitations of locusts, and also the villages of the Gangad, Koth and Dhingda Estates. In the month of March Mr. Mehta proceeded to Gámph and thence to Bhimnáth, the affairs of which required attention. After examining the Ránpur Estates in the end of March he returned to head-quarters where I relieved him on 3rd April 1907. Soon after resuming charge of my duties as Tálukdári Settement Officer I visited the Nadiád Táluka in the Kaira District in connection which a long-standing dispute between the villagers of Narsanda and the Thákors of Mogar. From Narsanda I returned to head-quarters in order to proceed to the Gogho Mahál, in the extreme south of the Ahmedabad District, where certain disputes between Tálukdárs and their creditors awaited settlement. The tour ended with my return to head-quarters on the 30th May.

4. **Season.**—The season was fairly good but disappointing inasmuch as it failed to fulfil the brilliance of its early promise. Good showers in the latter half of June were succeeded by a July rainfall above the average and light sporadic showers during August and September. The October fall was normal. Jowári in Dholka and bájri in the Viramgám Táluka suffered to some extent, and a hailstorm in February did considerable damage in the Koth, Gangad and Dhingda Estates of the Dholka Táluka, necessitating remission of jama amounting to Rs. 13,383. The violence of the storm was phenomenal, and it is fortunate that its area was limited. The hail swept the fields like grapeshot, leaving not a trace of vegetation and pitting the hard soil into the semblance of an empty *solitaire*-board.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—There were 24 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year under report. There were also 10 estates which, though released under the Act, remained under management owing to debts due to Government. Twenty years' management under the Act having expired in the case of 2 estates they were formally released under the Act, but management was continued for the recovery of Government loans. In two estates—Sinaj Kánpura, Hamirji Punjaji in Viramgám Táluka, and Khambha Hamirji Vakabhai in Gogha Táluka—the Government loan was discharged and the estates were released from management. The total number of estates at the end of the year under report was therefore reduced to 32. Figures are given in Appendices I and I-A, the latter including those estates only which after 20 years' management under the Act have still outstanding liabilities. Total repayments made on account of Government loans under the Encumbered Estates Act during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,693 against Rs. 12,285 of last year and Rs. 6,096 of the year preceding. The decrease was mainly due to the inability of the Makhiáv Thákor (who repaid Rs. 2,600 last year) to make any payment during the year. Rs. 10,137 were also recovered during the year in repayment of loans given for maintenance during the famine and subsequent lean years. The balance of the Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 36,482 of arrears of interest, stood at Rs. 1,65,444. Rs. 741 were paid to private creditors and the balance due to them at the end of the year was Rs. 20,025.

6. The Khoda Estate of Takhatsing Ajubhai has formed the subject of a separate report.

7. The Makhiáv Estate has attained an unusual degree of prominence owing to the enterprise of the young Thákor in memorialising His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with a view to the extinction of his outstanding debt to Government. The money was advanced as the only means of saving the estate which was so heavily involved by the Thákor's ancestors and so seriously handicapped by subsequent misfortune and improvidence that, despite 20 years of Government management, a large portion of the loan still remained to be discharged. Special and liberal concessions were made, but the Thákor

was not to be satisfied with anything short of a *tabula rasa*. Unfortunately he allowed his pardonable impatience with his lot to carry him away, and, instead of awaiting the decision of Government in a spirit of loyal acquiescence, he condescended, under the advice of certain pleaders, to a series of discreditable manœuvres calculated to prevent the recovery of the Government loan, whatever might be the decision of the Supreme Government. His intrigues were detected and defeated. Further concessions were refused and the Government loan is now satisfactorily secured. I have again entrusted the lease of his estate to the Thákor on easy terms, but on the distinct understanding that it will be cancelled and given to an outsider if he continues to default in the future as he has done in the past. The Thákor is well educated and has many good qualities. He will, I hope, now set himself to the honourable discharge of his obligations.

8. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in Kaira, none of which was released during the year. The Kaira Estates continue to show better results than those of Ahmedabad. In all Rs. 9,292 against Rs. 7,495 of last year were repaid during the year, representing 10 per cent. of the balance outstanding at the commencement of the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 88,034 including Rs. 13,452 arrears of interest. Nothing was paid towards debts due to private creditors and the balance of debt due to them remained the same as at the end of last year, Rs. 4,863.

9. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District. There is no Government debt and the estates were continued under management on account of debts due to private creditors. Arrangements were made to repay Rs. 2,000 to the creditors of the Jhánor Estate, but the amount was not paid till after the expiry of the year. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was Rs. 6,029.

10. **Minors' Estates.**—A separate report has as usual been submitted.

11. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 256 estates under management under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code against 204 last year and 7 under section 504. The total amount of decretal debts remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 6,97,782 as shown in the margin against Rs. 6,40,188 last year. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected, cash payments of Rs. 24,355 were ordered to be made to judgment-creditors during the year. The most noteworthy settlement made during the year relates to the estate of Karansing Dhanaji and others owing a half share in Abasna in Viramgám Táluka. Total claims amounting to Rs. 13,283-2-0 were settled by puláchhut (usufructuary mortgage in full discharge of liability) for 13 years. Among others may be noted the settlement of claims for Rs. 2,126 (including decretal claims of Rs. 1,092) against Kalubha Mulubha of Ránpur in the Dhandhuka Táluka for Rs. 801.

	Rs.
Dhandhuka ...	3,56,742
Viramgám ...	2,35,601
Gogha ...	18,132
Prántij ...	7,830
Sánand ...	73,454
Dholka ...	6,023
Total ...	6,97,782

12. **Execution of Decrees.**—Decrees and darkhasts under execution under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code reached a total of 511 at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 114 against 66 of last year. Of the total number of decrees and darkhasts under execution 331 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 74 are under inquiry and 220 were returned to the Courts as shewn in the margin. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 7 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt amounted originally to Rs. 12,40,879, of which Rs. 8,82,887 remained outstanding at the end of the year. The case filed to test the legality

(1) Owing to amicable settlement ...	26
(2) Owing to death of judgment-debtors...	167
(3) Absence of certificate under section 29C of the Tálukdári Act ...	6
(4) Destitution of judgment-debtors ...	8
(5) Miscellaneous, such as existing attachment under prior decrees, absence of Government sanction to the sale of the defendants' property	13
Total ...	220

of attachment by the Courts of balances of estates reserved for jama, tagávi, Government loans, maintenance, etc., in the personal deposit account of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 272, Civil Procedure Code, referred to in paragraph 11 of last year's report, is still undecided.

13. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 197 estates under the management of this Department under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

14. **Sanand and Koth Estate.**—The total demand of the estate during the year under report was Rs. 1,39,630 against Rs. 1,32,743 of last year and Rs. 1,26,206 of the previous year. The increase is due to growing prosperity under Government management. The marginal table shows the actual income of the estate during the period of Government management. The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,04,963 against Rs. 1,26,693 of last year, the decrease being due to remissions of rents amounting to Rs. 24,837 necessitated by the hailstorm mentioned above. Arrears of Government dues amounting to Rs. 1,41,698 were remitted under the liberal concessions referred to in last year's report. The tenants of the estate received proportionate remissions of rent amounting to Rs. 2,62,061. The present debt of the estate is Rs. 85,815 including Rs. 41,564 of jama and Rs. 14,115 of tagávi. Rs. 28,943 including Rs. 25,000 paid to Mahipatram Anath Ashram (poor house), were paid during the year in discharge of private liabilities of the estate. The allowance of the Thákor was increased to Rs. 1,600 per mensem and a separate allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem has been fixed for the Thákor Sáheb's son aged three years. The estate is in charge of a Deputy Manager of Mahálkari's rank with 24 years' experience of revenue work. Despite the difficulty of obtaining labour he succeeded in bringing 5,000 bighás of waste lands under cultivation during the year. The Devti, Sari, Rupávati and Devadthal *bándhs* of the estate were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,996. In all Rs. 42,954 including Rs. 5,000 arrears of jama were credited to Government during the year. The estate is prospering under Government management but the succession of bad seasons leaves much to be done. The Thákor is utterly incapable and the relegation of management to him would be calamitous.

		Rs.
1901-1902	...	11,625*
1902-1903	...	99,450
1903-1904	...	1,24,000
1904-1905	...	55,000†
1905-1906	...	1,26,693
1906-1907	...	1,04,963

* Represents income for a part of the year.

† A year of scarcity.

15. **Gangad.**—The income realized during the year was Rs. 43,983 against Rs. 45,269 last year, the decrease being due, as in the case of Sánand, to the hailstorm. The condition of the estate was fully described by Mr. Mead last year. The total claims against the estate amount to Rs. 1,76,107, of which Rs. 11,121 were ordered to be paid to creditors during the year. Two thousand, one hundred and thirty-two acres of waste land were brought under cultivation during the year on nominal rents. The effect will become apparent later.

16. **Gamph.**—It was remarked last year that the fate of the estate depended on the discovery of an efficient Kárbhári. I have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai. He has displayed industry and capacity, and has been instrumental in effecting debt settlements of a highly advantageous character. The total realizations of the estate during the year rose to Rs. 66,121 against Rs. 53,938 last year and 22,249 of the year before. In all Rs. 20,130 were paid to creditors. Rs. 24,727, including Rs. 9,017 balance of dues for the year 1903-1904, were credited to Government. The lease of the village of Derdi belonging to the estate of Ránpur, Bapuraj Lakhabhai, which has been mortgaged to the Thákor of Gámph for Rs. 20,000, having expired, arrangements are being made to re-lease the village for a period of 5 years. Claims amounting to Rs. 3,37,616 have been filed against the estate, but a very favourable settlement is anticipated. A noteworthy event is the birth of a son to the Thákor. The suit brought by the Thákor to prove the illegitimacy of a son put forward by his elder wife has been decided in his favour. The lady has appealed to the High Court. Under Mr. Narsidas' able tuition the Thákor is beginning to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his estate, which Government management will shortly convert into a magnificent property.

17. **Khas**.—This estate has exemplified the danger of State interference between the Tálukdárs and their tenants. When the estate was returned in 1856 to the Tálukdárs after a period of confiscation, a limit was imposed on the rent leviable from the tenants. There was no intention of creating against the Tálukdárs an occupancy right, the existence of which has repeatedly been denied even by Tálukdári tenants themselves. The Baniás, however, saw their opportunity in the restriction. Their first care was to draw their net round the tenants, whom they then put forward as the possessors of occupancy rights which would pass by transfer to themselves. Relations between Tálukdárs and tenants became strained to a degree, the interests and prosperity of the estate were jeopardized, and the contagion began to spread to other villages. It was therefore necessary to ask Government to complete the cancellation of previous orders, already withdrawn in respect of part of the estate. Government have been pleased to accede to the request, and with the return of normal relations it is expected that the revenue of the estate will show an appreciable increase.

18. **Matar**.—This fine estate with an income of Rs. 20,000 has changed hands as the result of an appeal to the Privy Council. It was formerly under management under the Guardians and Wards Act and subsequently under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act, on behalf of one Mohansing who was declared the rightful heir by the High Court. Pending the appeal the estate was entrusted to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as receiver, and a balance of about Rs. 30,000 was accumulated. The accession of the rival claimant Chandrasing was hailed by a swarm of harpies who were waiting to annex the whole estate by virtue of contracts into which the new owner had been induced to enter for comparatively small sums advanced or services rendered. One gentleman alone was to receive half the estate; others were to enjoy large annuities in perpetuity in addition to immediate cash payments. But for prompt action by this Department, Chandrasing would have succeeded to a Barmecide inheritance. The estate was attached under section 26 of the Tálukdári Act and the Thákor subsequently gave his consent under section 28. Notices under section 29B of the Act were at once issued. Claims for Rs. 75,073 were filed. These, along with the unconscionable alienation and annuity contracts, were all settled for Rs. 31,262, of which Rs. 26,762 were paid within the year. An estate threatened with instant and irretrievable ruin has thus been saved within a few months. A more dramatic instance of the disastrous effect of litigation and of its counteraction it would perhaps be difficult to find. The Thákor's youth and inexperience afford ground for hope that his future conduct and capacity may belie the ruinous gamble from which he has been extricated.

19. **General Administration**.—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mahvasi villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total jama due for the year under report was Rs. 3,40,527. The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,05,997. The arrears Rs. 34,530 mostly relate to Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sánand Tálukás. Of the Dhandhuka arrears Rs. 14,356 are nominal, representing the jamás of Navda and Dhollera Estates, in which under the orders of Government half the gross revenue is to be taken as jama, the rest being remitted. The arrears in Dholka which amount to Rs. 12,200 comprise Rs. 9,000 of Koth and Rs. 3,200 of Gangad, and are due to the hailstorm. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 33,936 were granted to the tenants, and proposals for proportionate remissions of jama were submitted to Government. Proposals for the revision of the jamás of the villages of Hariala and Kharanti, villages belonging to the Utelia Darbár in Matar Táluka, the income of which is nearly equalled by the jama leviable thereon, have been submitted to the Collector. The average income of Hirápur in Sánand Táluka, which originally belonged to the Thákor of Kuwar and which has passed into the hands of a Mahomedan non-Tálukdár, is little more than half the jama of the village. Enquiries have been instituted to ascertain the causes which have led to the deterioration of the estate.

20. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants are shown in column 17 of Appendix V. They amount in the aggregate to Rs. 5,90,987 for the three districts. Most of this represents irrecoverable arrears which are being written off, the crops having failed again during the current year.

21. **Detailed Survey and Settlement Registers.**—Separate reports have been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records regarding the progress of Settlement Registers and detailed Survey work. Settlement Registers of 59 villages in Viramgám Táluka and 46 in Prántij were prepared during the year. The field work in connection with Settlement Register was completed in March 1907 and the parties were disbanded at the close of the financial year 1906-1907. The completion of this important work in less than 2 years, after being held in abeyance for nineteen, deserves special mention and reflects credit on Mr. Mehta and the establishment under him.

22. The datailed Survey of Tálukdári villages, commenced the year before last in Sánand Táluka, was proceeded with under the supervision of this office. Survey operations were carried out in 55 villages of Dholka, Sánand and Viramgám Tálukás.

23. **Debt Settlement.**—The year will constitute an epoch in the history of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát. It marks the commencement of the second settlement of their debts. By Government Resolution No. 4940, dated 14th May 1907, an officer was appointed for the purpose of bargaining with the creditors and submitting the best terms he could obtain to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for approval and sanction. Mr. Mohanlal, Head Clerk in this office, was selected for the post. The result of less than two months' work, up to the close of the year, is that claims for Rs. 1,38,504 were settled for Rs. 42,442. If the same rate of reduction (nearly 70 per cent.) can be maintained, and it is anticipated that it can, the settlement will, it is believed, compare favourably with any made by Government agency in British India. This is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has no powers of retrenchment, such as were conferred by Act VI of 1862 and are exercised by the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind. The only weapon is bargaining. The proposals submitted by the Special Officer are subjected to careful scrutiny and unsparing criticism. A large majority have been admirable. In a few cases only have I been unable to accept them. In a somewhat larger number I have been able to modify them to the advantage of the debtor. In every case the result of my action has been, I believe, to strengthen the hands of the Special Officer. An exceptionally favourable settlement is that of Latifkhanji's estate in the Dholka Táluka, by which claims for Rs. 30,382 have been satisfied for Rs. 4,250 only. The progress made has revealed certain weaknesses in the Act, which legislation may be needed to correct. It is hoped, however, that means may be found to overcome all difficulties under existing law.

With a second debt settlement in process, it is opportune to consider what measures are requisite to prevent its effect proving merely ephemeral. The brilliant settlement of 1864 saved the Tálukdárs, but the results were not enduring, as is shown by the necessity of repetition. It removed the evil but not the cause. Will history once more repeat itself, or will it be possible to control the agencies which have a second time brought the estates to the verge of bankruptcy?

"The Gárasiás spent largely as usual on weddings and funerals. They "had long been a privileged class against whom creditors had no remedy. " * * * * A few sharp visitations of the civil process intimidated them "into needless pliability. When summoned to the Courts, they either ignored "the summonses to their own discomfiture or compromised matters with their "creditors at a monstrous sacrifice."

The words quoted from Sir James Peile's classical report of 1866 are hardly less true now than the day they were written. Inordinate expenditure upon domestic ceremonies is still exacted by stringent social obligation, and avoidance of the Civil Courts, amounting almost to a *horror naturalis,* is still an elementary instinct with the mass of Tálukdárs. The result is seen in the inflation of claims which are susceptible of a 70 per cent. reduction by mere process of bargaining. Of 328 decrees transmitted by the Civil Courts to this office and now pending execution against Tálukdárs under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, 145 are *ex parte* decrees, 106 are consent decrees and

77 only were contested. That consent decrees are no less inequitable than those passed *ex parte* may be instanced from the claims of Girdhar Hargovan of Viramgám for Rs. 60,000 (decrees Nos. 642 of 1886, 197 of 1887, 332 of 1889 and 261 of 1889) which were settled for Rs. 6,251. It will be seen that of decrees pending execution nearly 77 per cent. represent cases in which, as Sir J. Peile said in 1866, the Tálukdárs "either ignored the summons to their own "discomfiture or compromised matters with their creditors at a monstrous sacrifice." Wherever the fault may lie, there would seem to be no doubt about the fact that the operation of our Civil Law (or rather its failure to operate) is productive of very unsatisfactory results where the Tálukdárs are concerned. Much may be hoped from education, but the Tálukdárs as a body do not take kindly to it, and there is no machinery of coercion. How slowly the leaven works is apparent from the history of the last half century. A generation at least must pass before practical results can be expected, and during the interval means must be sought to prevent the estates relapsing into debt. Perhaps a solution may be found in the partial or complete removal of the Tálukdárs from Civil Court jurisdiction and the substitution of a political or quasi-political *régime*, under which it may be possible to exercise some degree of control over reckless expenditure and to promote the education of the rising generation. The difficulties are considerable, but there is reason to believe the Tálukdárs would welcome the change. If a practical scheme can be evolved it will be submitted to Government for consideration.

24. **Leasing.**—Leasing has recently been adopted as the policy of the Department in lieu of direct management, not only because it is profitable in a higher degree, but on account of its conducing to uniformity of income, a consideration of the first importance when loans borrowed for purposes of debt settlement have to be repaid by regular instalments. It may almost be regarded as a corollary of debt-settlement. The year opened with eleven leases in existence and closed with twenty-seven. Several have been obtained since. Progress has been slow but steady, and in view of the great difficulties encountered the result can only be regarded with satisfaction. Practically the whole credit is due to Mr. Durlabhram, a Deputy Manager specially appointed for this duty. Deputy Managers and Upri Kárkúns on regular duty have not only failed to obtain a single lease, but there is reason to fear that some of the latter have placed difficulties in Mr. Durlabhram's path. Cases have occurred in which it was found impossible to obtain execution of leases, which had been arranged and finally sanctioned, without the presence of the Special Officer in the several villages concerned. On his arrival all difficulties vanished. It cannot be expected that the lower grades of the Department should view the new policy with enthusiasm. To the Taláti every lease concluded means the loss of perquisites inseparable from direct management, and every score or so of leases involves the reduction of an appointment. As soon as clear evidence is forthcoming it will be necessary to make a conspicuous example. The obstacles are sufficiently serious without passive, and even active, resistance within the Department itself. Some of the more enlightened Tálukdárs appreciate the advantage of a lease, but the great bulk are only less strongly opposed than the Talátis, of whose perquisites under direct management they appropriate a share. A motive with which it is more easy to sympathise is the smart of family pride caused by the presence of a lessee in the ancestral estate. Under the circumstances it may be imagined that it is no easy matter to find a lessee, and no sooner is a lease concluded than the Tálukdár, who has endeavoured to render it impossible on any terms, petitions for its cancellation on the ground that it is not sufficiently favourable! The difficulty of finding lessees is enhanced by the present unpopularity of agricultural investment. Capitalists have already sufficient money in land, and free funds are attracted by the larger profits and quicker returns obtainable from the rapidly expanding mill industry. Many estates also have been rendered practically unleasable by extremity of subdivision. Under these conditions it will not be possible to carry leasing to the same extent as in Sind, but it may be hoped that the next three years will see half the estates under lease-management. As in Sind, leasing must tend to render management less popular, but this must be faced. Apart from long term leases a considerable number are given from year to year to estate owners and others in the smaller estates of Dhandhuka.

25. **Education.**—Debt-settlement, leasing and education may be said to summarize the main objects of the Department's policy. The connection between the first two has already been indicated. Without the third both must prove abortive. Ultimate salvation is unattainable unless the rising generation can be induced to submit to a suitable education. This is perhaps the least satisfactory branch of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's work, inasmuch as he is in a position of responsibility without power. The two most serious obstacles are the persistent opposition of parents and guardians and lack of funds. In estates managed under Acts other than the Civil Procedure Code the money difficulty can generally be surmounted, but when the Civil Courts refuse funds, an *impasse* is reached. It is incumbent on the Courts under section 324A, Civil Procedure Code, to provide for the maintenance of the judgment-debtor's family out of the balance of the estate, but it is held that "maintenance" does not include education. Apparently the term is taken to include only bodily requirements, shelter, clothing and food; mental pabulum not being recognized by the Court as a requisite of existence. Appeal appears impossible, so it will probably be necessary to obtain a declaration of the High Court by circular or otherwise, since 256 estates are affected.

The opposition of parents and guardians, more particularly of the gentle sex, is very difficult to overcome. Where an estate is under management and the owner in receipt of maintenance allowance, stoppage of supplies produces the desired result. In most cases, however, estate-owners keep the home-farms in lieu of allowance and pressure of the purse is impossible. In unmanaged estates the Tálukdári Settlement Officer can only employ his personal influence reinforced by that of the Collectors. It is comparatively easy to obtain assent to boys attending a neighbouring local school, and in the great majority of cases this is the only education that funds permit, but the assent is too often illusory. The boy attends once or twice and then stays at home. In the Badodra Estate in Prántij there are nine Tálukdár boys of school-going age. Not one attends school and the parents decline to send them. In order to exercise a more systematic supervision over the education of Tálukdárs' sons I have had schedules prepared by the Mámlatdárs of all boys of school-going age in their respective tálukás and every possible effort is being made to provide each boy with such training as may be available. I propose also to ask the Educational Department to permit schoolmasters to submit terminal reports showing attendance and progress. I have been able to send ten boys from the more important estates to the Central College at Sádra and I hope to increase the number considerably.

26. **Waste Lands.**—A strong impetus is being given to the work of bringing waste lands under cultivation. The subordinates of this Department are given to understand that their prospects in service will largely depend upon their success in this respect. No less than 14,550 vighás, as noted marginally, have been reclaimed in the year. The system most favoured is that of nominal initial rents with progressive increments. Guarantees are taken against resignation of the land for a term of years.

Táluka.	Vighás.
Dhandhuka ...	3,750
Dholka	4,000
Sánand and Koth Estate ...	5,000
Viramgám	1,800
Total ...	14,550

27. **Local Fund.**—Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 34,075 out of a demand of Rs. 36,005. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 7,177. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,334 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 476 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 1,387 were devoted to repairing tanks in Dhandhuka Táluka, Rs. 1,129 to repairing school buildings, Rs. 1,957 to digging new wells and Rs. 2,025 to repairing old ones. The rest was utilized for road repairs, *dharamshálás* and similar works of public utility. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repair of roads, *dharamshálás*, wells and schools.

28. **Partition Cases.**—Nine partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year and five new applications were received. Three were disposed

of—one (Kharad) by amicable settlement, leaving 11 pending at the end of the year. Disposal of the Kharad application terminated protracted litigation in the Civil Courts of 19 years' duration.

29. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow money under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were allowed to the extent of Rs. 33,975, the following being the chief items:—

Rs.	
24,000	to the Tálukdárs of Zanzerva Estate in Viramgám Táluka in payment of an outstanding debt of Rs. 19,000; the balance of Rs. 5,000 for agricultural purposes. The whole debt will be discharged by pulachhut (usufructuary mortgage in full payment) of 15 years.
2,600	to minor Balusang Umedsing of Takar to discharge old debts carrying a high rate of interest.
2,000	to Vajesing Gulabsing of Sanodar for satisfaction of old debts.
1,700	to Lalaji Takhaji of Modhwána for the same purpose.

The difficulty experienced for so many years in raising large sums for the bigger estates has vanished with the sanction of Government (accorded after the year under report) to the request for a loan of 15 lákhs at 6¼ per cent. from the treasury.

30. **Suits.**—There were 32 suits pending during the year, of which 10 were decided: one in favour of the Department, six adversely, while three terminated in amicable settlement. Most of the suits related to money claims against Tálukdárs and minors whose estates are under the management of this Department, and in many cases the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was merely a *pro forma* defendant. The long-standing suit filed by Adamia in 1898 against the Secretary of State for India in respect of the Kasbati village of Chhárodi in Viramgám Táluka has been decided against Government and arrangements will be made to file an appeal as soon as possible. Ramsingji's suit contesting the Gangad Thákor's right of succession to the estate is still pending. The suit filed by the Dholera Garássiás against the Secretary of State for India forms the subject of a separate report.

The year has been productive of what are believed to be two instances of fraudulent claims to succession. In both cases the widow of a Thákor who died without male issue announced her pregnancy, and in accordance with invariable precedent the birth produced male children; in one case twins. During the period of alleged pregnancy both ladies endeavoured to conceal their place of residence, and when they received a visit from a lady doctor, under the escort of the Mámlatdár, audience was refused. In one case, on the analogy of the English writ *de ventre inspicendo*, application was made to the Court for arrest and medical examination before judgment. The first prayer was refused and the suit is pending. Whether the Court can compel medical examination is doubtful. The lady has exhausted every artifice in evading service of summons and notice.

In the other case police investigation appears to have discovered the true parentage of the (believed) supposititious child, and the birth register of the village has been falsified. Criminal proceedings in respect of the falsification have resulted in conviction and a civil suit will probably follow. The practice of foisting spurious heirs upon estates is an interesting relic of an ancient *régime* when adoption required the permission of the paramount power, which received valuable presents in return. Its continuance and wide prevalence is due to the impunity with which it has been practised under existing law, to the desire to prevent the succession of a collateral with whom the widow is generally at feud, and to the attraction of handling the revenues of the estate during a long period of minority.

31. **Tagavi and Loans**.—Agricultural conditions having improved, it was not necessary to continue the advances of tagávi and loans on the same scale as during the preceding lean years. Rs. 10,609 were distributed as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 625 under Act XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. It was also possible to make substantial progress in the recovery of advances. Rs. 93,429 were recovered in the Ahmedabad District under the Tagávi Acts. Recoveries on account of special famine loans amounted to Rs. 23,400 as detailed in the margin. Tagávi advances in Kaira and Broach Districts are mostly made from the Collector's grants and recovered by the Mámlatdárs. The balances of tagávi and loans outstanding at the end of the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	10,137
Kaira ...	8,251
Broach ...	5,012
	23,400

32. **General Remarks**.—The work of officers of various grades has been noted in the body of the report. I would, however, again express my acknowledgments of Mr. Mehta's able conduct of Survey and Settlement operations. The good work of Mr. Haribhai, Mámlatdár of Mátar, Mr. Narmadashankar, Mámlatdár of Prántij, Mr. A. F. Dalal, Mámlatdár of Dhanduka, and Mr. Narsinghrao, Mahálkari of Gogho calls for special mention. The Dhanduka Mámlatdár's immediate predecessor was unsatisfactory, and it was necessary to ask for his removal. The rapid extension of the Department's activities throws an increasing burden on the central office, the members of which have loyally and ungrudgingly responded to the calls upon them. The Acting Head Clerk Mr. I. M. Hora has worked with unflagging industry. Reliable and capable he should have a brilliant future.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

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APPENDIX I.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1906 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	19,062 8 3	......	19,062 8 3
2	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	11,006 15 5	......	11,006 15 5
3	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	2,912 9 9	......	2,912 9 9
4	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0	1,203 1 8	......	1,203 1 8
5	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Narsangji .	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,291 15 2	......	1,291 15 2
6	Do ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	913 12 2	......	913 12 2
7	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Dádásáheb.	Do. ...	1,795 0 0	79 10 6	......	79 10 6
8	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji ...	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,467 3 2	......	3,467 3 2
9	Do. ...	Bāváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,723 0 0	7,723 0 0
10	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	4,780 0 0	4,780 0 0
11	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	1,330 0 0	1,330 0 0
12	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	406 5 6	......	406 5 6
		Viramgám Táluka.					
13	Rudátal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	527 7 8	......	527 7 8
14	Do. ...	Mádháji Rámáji ...	Do. ..	10,594 0 0	3,971 15 7	......	3,971 15 7
15	Do. ...	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	4,039 14 4	......	4,039 14 4
16	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,553 15 3	......	1,553 15 3
17	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,694 15 11	......	3,694 15 11
18	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	321 6 8	......	321 6 8
19	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
20	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	6,039 6 9	......	6,039 6 9
21	Dábhsar ...	Patháji Becharji, &c ..	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	15,968 12 7	......	15,968 12 7
		Gogha Táluka.					
22	Khámbha ...	Hamirji Vákábhái ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0	......	174 0 0	174 0 0
			Total ...	1,66,107 0 0	76,462 0 4	20,766 0 0	97,228 0 4

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862—1906-1907.

Interest on Loan for the year 1906-1907.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1907 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1,026 9 10	20,089 2 1	150 0 0	19,939 2 1	......	19,939 2 1	1	...	
580 12 10	11,587 12 3	300 0 0	11,287 12 3	......	11,287 12 3	3	...	
145 4 9	3,057 14 6	200 0 0	2,857 14 6	......	2,857 14 6	7	55	
60 2 6	1,263 4 2	......	1,263 4 2	......	1,263 4 2	...	69	
66 2 10	1,353 2 0	100 0 0	1,258 2 0	......	1,258 2 0	8	28	
44 7 10	958 4 0	160 0 0	798 4 0	......	798 4 0	18	48	
1 11 7	81 6 1	81 6 1	......	......	......	100	100	
179 10 6	3,646 13 8	250 0 0	3,396 13 8	......	3,396 13 8	7	25	
......	7,723 0 0	79 0 0	......	7,644 0 0	7,644 0 0	1	26	
......	4,780 0 0	44 0 0	......	4,736 0 0	4,736 3 2	1	35	
......	1,330 0 0	444 0 0	......	886 0 0	886 0 0	33	80	
19 8 11	425 15 5	20 0 0	405 14 5	......	405 14 5	5	80	
27 4 1	554 11 9	25 0 0	529 11 9	......	529 11 9	5	77	
265 4 7	4,177 4 2	265 0 0	3,912 4 2	......	3,912 4 2	7	63	
212 8 5	4,252 6 9	......	4,252 6 9	......	4,252 6 9	...	45	
79 14 10	1,633 14 1	125 0 0	1,508 14 1	......	1,508 14 1	8	74	
179 4 11	3,874 4 10	800 0 0	3,074 4 10	......	3,074 4 10	22	66	
2 5 0	323 11 8	322 4 11	1 6 9	......	1 6 9	100	100	Released from management.
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39	
305 10 7	6,345 1 4	690 0 0	5,655 1 4	......	5,655 1 4	11	21	
812 7 7	16,781 4 2	1,600 0 0	15,181 4 2	......	15,181 4 2	10	36	
......	174 0 0	174 0 0	......	......	......	100	100	Released from management.
3,949 3 7	1,01,177 3 11	5,829 11 0	75,322 8 11	20,025 0 0	95,347 8 11	6	43	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management—1906-1907.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1906 as per Ledger.			Interest on loan for the year 1906-1907.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda	Takhatsing Ajubhai.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,492 15 10	......	5,492 15 10	259 6 1
2	Makhiáv.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883 ..	55,893 0 0	*38,166 14 8	......	38,166 14 8	1,526 10 10
		Dhandhuka Táluka.						
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi.	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	11,709 6 0	......	11,709 6 0	612 12 6
4	Do.	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0	1,806 6 11	.....	1,806 6 11	69 11 4
5	Hadmantála.	Bulakhi Modji	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	9,527 0 2	......	9,527 0 2	504 6 9
6	Kinara...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884.	5,374 0 0	1,903 0 9	......	1,903 0 9	98 8 11
7	Khokernesh.	Jivábhái Desubhái.	29th October 1885.	2,193 0 0	2,561 2 10	......	2,561 2 10	137 2 7
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,611 11 2	......	1,611 11 2	85 15 7
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,294 12 5	......	1,294 12 5	69 6 4
10	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing.	Do. ..	850 0 0	744 4 5	......	744 4 5	35 10 4
11	Bela ...	Viká Dosa ..	5th May 1887 ..	7,986 0 0	8,204 1 2	......	8,204 1 2	443 12 4
12	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	6,523 4 2	......	6,523 4 2	338 4 9
			Total ...	1,23,772 13 4	89,545 0 6	......	89,545 0 6	4,181 12 4

No.	Name of Estate.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1907 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Khoda	5,752 5 11	650 0 0	5,102 5 11	...	5,102 5 11	13·	48·	
2	Makhiáv.	39,693 9 6	......	39,693 9 6	...	39,693 9 6	...	29·	*Difference due to subsequent corrections.
3	Bagad	12,322 2 6	650 0 0	11,672 2 6	...	11,672 2 6	6·	...	
4	Do.	1,876 2 3	1,000 0 0	876 2 3	...	876 2 3	55·	88·	
5	Hadmantála.	10,031 6 11	350 0 0	9,681 6 11	...	9,681 6 11	4·	44·	
6	Kinara...	2,001 9 8	300 0 0	1,701 9 8	...	1,701 9 8	16·	68·	
7	Khokernesh.	2,698 5 5	80 0 0	2,618 5 5	...	2,618 5 5	3·	...	
8	Do. ...	1,697 10 9	60 0 0	1,637 10 9	...	1,637 10 9	4·	...	
9	Do. ...	1,364 2 9	40 0 0	1,324 2 9	...	1,324 2 9	8·	...	
10	Do. ...	779 14 9	100 0 0	679 14 9	...	679 14 9	13·	20·	
11	Bela ...	8,647 13 6	100 0 0	8,547 13 6	...	8,547 13 6	1·	...	
12	Do. ...	6,861 8 11	275 0 0	6,586 8 11	...	6,586 8 11	4·	...	
		93,726 12 10	3,605 0 0	90,121 12 10	...	90,121 12 10	4·	27·	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1906 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,306 3 4	......	5,306 3 4
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,524 8 6	......	1,524 8 6
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	416 10 5	......	416 10 5
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,765 2 8	480 6 0	4,245 8 8
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	8,719 3 5	......	8,719 3 5
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0	5,948 13 1	......	5,948 13 1
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	8,087 0 9	......	8,087 0 9
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	4,160 0 6	......	4,160 0 6
9	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7	1,694 11 3	......	1,694 11 3
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái, &c.	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,650 2 0	......	1,650 2 0
11	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	278 13 7	......	278 13 7
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	22,242 12 1	......	22,242 12 1
13	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	15,703 6 1	......	15,703 6 1
14	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	2,257 6 11	......	2,257 6 11
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd do. ...	4,335 0 0	2,643 1 10	18 3 0	2,661 4 10
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ánkláv	Dábhái Báváji ..	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,770 4 1	......	2,770 4 1
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	371 12 9	.....	371 12 9
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	5,108 0 3	......	5,108 0 3
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	92,648 1 6	4,862 12 2	97,510 13 8

II.

Act XXI of 1881—1906-1907.

Interest on Loan for the year 1906-1907.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance Outstanding on 31st July 1907 as per Ledger.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
271 0 2	5,577 3 6	95 0 0	5,482 3 6	......	5,482 3 6	2·	60·	
77 0 4	1,601 8 10	......	1,601 8 10	......	1,601 8 10	...	60·	
17 2 10	433 13 3	370 8 2	63 5 1	......	63 5 1	89·	100·	
191 15 7	4,437 8 3	354 15 2	3,602 3 1	480 6 0	4,082 9 1	8·	65·	
436 13 4	9,156 0 9	1,300 10 0	7,855 6 9	......	7,855 6 9	15·	66·	
291 10 4	6,240 7 5	1,300 13 1	4,939 10 4	......	4,939 10 4	22·	70·	
411 9 2	8,498 9 11	650 3 7	7,848 6 4	......	7,848 6 4	8·	10·	
214 6 8	4,374 7 2	250 8 6	4,123 14 8	......	4,123 14 8	6·	20·	
87 4 7	1,781 15 10	100 5 10	1,681 10 0	......	1,681 10 0	6·	46·	
81 2 6	1,731 4 6	225 9 0	1,505 11 6	......	1,505 11 6	14·	54·	
14 2 10	293 0 5	40 13 7	252 2 10	......	252 2 10	15·	43·	
1,121 1 4	23,363 13 5	1,675 10 10	21,688 2 7	......	21,688 2 7	8·	26·	
794 5 7	16,497 11 8	1,600 1 1	14,897 10 7	......	14,897 10 7	11·	33·	
117 4 4	2,374 11 3	100 7 5	2,274 3 10	......	2,274 3 10	4·	57·	
138 13 1	2,800 1 11	100 0 0	2,681 14 11	18 3 0	2,700 1 11	4·	38·	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42·	
144 7 6	2,914 11 7	100 9 9	2,814 1 10	......	2,814 1 10	4·	55·	
18 6 8	390 3 5	25 12 9	364 6 8	......	364 6 8	7·	89	
249 0 6	5,357 0 9	1,000 0 3	4,357 0 6	......	4,357 0 6	20·	89·	
......	2,849 3 2	......	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2	...	78·	
4,677 11 4	1,02,188 9 0	9,292 1 0	88,033 11 10	4,862 12 2	92,896 8 0	10·	60·	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881—1906-1907.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1906 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1906-1907.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1907 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.													
1	Magnád	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ..	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	228 8 4	228 8 4	...	228 8 4	7 0 0	...	221 8 4	221 8 4	3	99
		Broach Táluka.													
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	5,808 0 0	5,808 0 0	...	5,808 0 0	...	...	5,808 0 0	5,808 0 0	...	86
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	6,036 8 4	6,036 8 4	...	6,036 8 4	7 0 0	...	6,029 8 4	6,029 8 4	...	91

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Act for the year 1906-1907.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1907.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1905-1906.	Paid to Creditors during 1906-1907.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1906-1907.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1905-1906.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1907.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1906-1907.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	32	20,766	741	20,025	1,66,006	8,131	1,74,137	8,693	1,65,444
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	92,648	4,678	97,326	9,292	88,034
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	6,037	7	6,030	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	54	31,666	748	30,918	2,58,654	12,809	2,71,463	17,985	2,53,478

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1906.	Total realizations during 1906-1907.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	8,461	31,135	39,596	4,684	26,253	30,937	10,862	1,000	554
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	93,189	1,05,696	1,98,885	43,823	1,19,262	1,63,085	39,350	6,357	2,018
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,85,896	6,39,143	8,25,039	1,64,470	3,82,977	5,47,447	1,44,145	29,163	8,685
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	19,514	65,321	84,835	36,448	61,285	97,733	21,945	3,673	1,236
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	31,126	42,874	74,000	25,509	44,102	69,611	20,950	3,223	893
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	4,487	5,433	9,920	4,051	6,338	10,389	1,799	415	124
Total ...	3,42,673	8,89,602	12,32,275	2,78,985	6,40,217	9,19,202	2,39,051	43,831	13,540
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	32,725	36,215	68,940	8,485	39,864	48,349	11,426	2,006	581
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	16,033	24,706	40,739	7,652	24,806	32,458	6,348	1,308	620
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,21,281	97,603	2,18,884	25,112	1,09,514	1,34,626	49,722	6,779	1,952
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	7,411	6,754	14,165	838	9,263	10,101	2,239	317	99
Total ...	1,77,450	1,65,278	3,42,728	42,087	1,83,447	2,25,534	69,735	10,410	3,252
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	3,444	5,774	9,218	2,448	5,760	8,208	1,196	496	105
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	5,068	2,802	7,870	354	2,524	2,878	474	231	50
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,40,004	1,00,852	2,40,856	57,080	1,14,485	1,72,365	28,579	6,758	2,101
Total ...	1,48,516	1,09,428	2,57,944	60,682	1,22,769	1,83,451	30,249	7,485	2,256
Grand Total ...	6,68,639	11,64,308	18,32,947	3,81,754	9,46,433	13,28,187	3,39,035	61,726	19,048

V.

management for the year 1906-1907.

CHARGES.							TÁKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1907.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1907.	Outstanding on 1st August 1906.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1907.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,588	10,112	2,647	26,763	4,174	1,531	11,812	...	...	...	...	
18,119	21,208	16,717	1,03,799	59,286	3,580	76,043	...	...	...	...	
56,181	84,115	67,305	3,89,594	1,57,853	2,73,853	1,68,209	...	...	...	...	
4,378	20,371	4,060	55,663	42,070	3,021	20,529	3,22,399	11,234	93,429	2,40,204	
								Ta	kávi.		
1,740	4,074	14,696	45,576	24,035	3,452	26,446	58,428*	2,827†	10,137	51,118	* Difference due to subsequent corrections. † Represents interest accrued during the year alone.
								Lo	ans.		
...	2,460	234	5,032	5,357	27	3,555	...	...	...	...	
82,006	1,42,340	1,05,659	6,26,427	2,92,775	2,85,464	3,06,594	3,80,827	14,061	1,03,566	2,91,322	
8,898	14,447	4,967	42,325	6,024	1,954	27,122	...	...	...	...	
5,004	417	4,665	18,362	14,096	358	15,575	27,713	1,819	3,936	25,596	
								Ta	kávi.		
20,424	8,657	19,269	1,06,803	27,823	2,683	1,06,687	22,751‡	1,019	8,251	15,519	‡ Difference due to subsequent corrections.
								Lo	ans.		
602	...	1,189	4,446	5,655	25	4,877	...	...	...	...	
34,928	23,521	30,090	1,71,936	53,598	5,020	1,54,261	50,464	2,838	12,187	41,115	
830	7	343	2,977	5,231	78	3,380	1,801	5	1,135	671	
								Ta	kávi.		
420	...	301	1,476	1,402	...	5,346	5,761	219	5,012	968	
								Lo	ans.		
13,594	6,533	26,717	84,282	88,083	4,965	1,21,406	...	...	...	...	
14,844	6,540	27,361	88,735	94,716	5,043	1,30,132	7,562	224	6,147	1,639	
1,31,778	1,72,401	1,63,110	8,87,098	4,41,089	2,95,527	5,90,987	4,38,853	17,123	1,21,900	3,34,076	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1906-1907.

No. 735 OF 1908.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Ahmedabad, Shah-i-bag, 15th February 1908.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Tupper's report is a well written account of earnest and intelligent work. The report is self-explanatory, and the undersigned, who has read it with much interest, cannot find that there are any points calling for comments or criticism from himself.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1906-07.

No. 3785.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1908.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 785, dated 15th February 1908—Forwarding a letter No. 1475, dated 21st December 1907, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1906-07.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council has read the report with interest, and is pleased to concur in the commendation pronounced by the Commissioner.

2. The commencement made in the settlement of debts is distinctly satisfactory, and reflects credit on all concerned. As the Tálukdári Settlement Officer points out, however, mere reduction of liabilities is of little use, if unaccompanied by some safeguard against their reckless renewal in the future. Government fully recognise the difficulties in the way of a solution of this problem, and will give their careful consideration to any scheme which Mr. Tupper may submit.

3. Good progress has been made with the leasing of estates, in spite of the obstructions which are reported. Other satisfactory features are the extensive area of waste land brought under cultivation during the year, and the very fair recovery of takávi and loan advances. The question of prevailing on the tálukdárs to give a suitable education to the rising generation appears to present a problem not less difficult of solution than the safeguarding of the estates from future extravagance. It is possible that, as hinted in paragraph 23 of the Report, one large measure dealing with the status of these estates may enable both problems to be dealt with satisfactorily. Meanwhile the Tálukdári Settlement Officer will doubtless persevere in his energetic efforts to overcome the opposition which ignorance and prejudice offer to the instruction of the children.

4. Among individual estates, the progress made in Gámph, and the successful interposition in Mátar give cause for congratulation. Sánand and Gángad appear to be reaching a better position, and Government read with disappointment Mr. Tupper's unfavourable opinion of the Thákor of the former estate.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India,
} By letter.

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No. of 1908.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1907-1908.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1909.

No. 1617 of 1908.

From
J. H. E. TUPPER, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To
The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Kervada, 17th December 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year 1907-1908.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year and acted as Collector of Ahmedabad in addition to my own duties from 3rd May to 16th June 1908.

3. Annual Tour.—My tour commenced with a short visit to the Mehmedabad Táluka in the Káira District in the beginning of November. A large part of November was passed in Ahmedabad where I was detained by the important Chhárodi Suit and the Agricultural Conference. In December the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District was visited and the affairs of the minor Shermia and the Gángad Thákor were investigated. Shortly before the Christmas holidays the camp proceeded to the Prántij Táluka where the Antroli, Orán and Wághpur Tálukdars received attention. January and the first half of February were devoted to the Anand and Borsad Tálukas of the Káira District which had long been unvisited and where the Dehván, Umeta, Ankláv and Kherda estates were in need of personal inspection. One notable result of my visit to Dehván was the settlement of a longstanding dispute between the Thákor and some so-called alienees who had been enjoying lands rent-free for several generations. Repeated attempts had failed to induce the alienees to contribute quit-rent to the estate. I was however able to obtain their agreements to pay quit-rent commencing from 8 annas per vigha. After personally investigating at Umeta the applications for management preferred by cadets of the Umeta Thákor, who holds a jurisdictional estate in the Agency, and examining the Ahima, Kherda and other estates, I proceeded to head-quarters and thence to Bombay to ascertain the wishes of Government with respect to the changes foreshadowed in Section 23 of the report of last year. A number of outstanding questions were, at the same time, discussed with officers of the Secretariat and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. In March I visited Gundi, a village of the Sánand and Koth estate, and obtained valuable information as to the relations subsisting between the Thákor and his tenants. From Gundi I proceeded to Gámph to observe the rival systems of Bhágbatái (crop-share) in actual operation and to arrange a lease of this important estate to the Thákor. Thence the camp was moved to Dholera where the longstanding question between Government and the Girassias was threshed out and a report submitted to Government, on which final orders have since issued. The next move was to Khás, the scene of serious disputes between the Tálukdárs and their tenants fomented by certain banias, who seek to acquire occupancy-rights in the estate. A temporary breakdown in health then compelled my return to Ahmedabad and ended the tour, since as soon as I was fit to start again I was warned that I should be required to take charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. April was thus passed at head-quarters and was occupied in the preparation of proposals for the amendment of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. From the 3rd May till mid-June I held charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate in addition to my own duties.

4. Season.—The season was very unfavourable from an agricultural point of view, the rice and wheat crops in the Ahmedabad District proving a failure.

The rain came late and practically the whole fall was concentrated into the space of about a month, during which it was so heavy as to render agricultural operations almost impossible. Commonly speaking, crops were bad, grass was scarce and the water in the wells was low. Some Káira estates however in the Anand and Borsad Tálukas fared well owing to the accident of favourable local rainfall.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—There were 20 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year under report besides 12, which, though released from the Act under the 20 years' rule, continued under management owing to debts due to Government. The balance of Government loan due from the estate of Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv Bápusáheb Dádásáheb being paid off, the estate was released from the operation of the Act. The total number of estates at the end of the year under report was therefore reduced to 31. Figures are given in Appendices I and IA, the latter dealing with those estates only which, after 20 years' management under the Act, have outstanding liabilities. The total reduction amounted to Rs. 40,661. This figure includes Rs. 8,387 of cash repayments and Rs. 32,274 remitted under special famine concessions in the case of 13 estates under Government Resolution No. 1623, dated 15th February 1908. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 13,517 of arrears of interest, stood at Rs.1,30,302 as compared with Rs.1,65,444 last year. The amount remaining due to private creditors was Rs. 19,022. One estate, No. 17, has been released from management since the close of the year, and four more, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 18, will be released in June 1909 with all debts extinguished under the 20 years' rule.

6. It is directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 6913, dated 8th July 1908, Revenue Department, that special reference should be made in this report to estates in which debts due to Government have increased during management. There are three such cases only, *viz.*, (1) Bagad Punja Vikamshi, (2) Bela Vika Dosa and (3) Jhanjharka Bhagvatsing Devising, Nos. 3 and 11 in Appendix IA and No. 1 in Appendix I. The sub-joined tabular statement explains this unsatisfactory result at a glance.

No.	Name of Estate.	Date of application of the Act.	Amount of Government loan advanced.	Income as originally estimated, *net*.	Actual average income, *net*.	Sale value at 30 years' purchase of *net* income.	Full mortgage value, *i.e.*, ½ sale value.	Excess of advance over full mortgage value.	Balance of debt at the end of 1907-1908 after concessions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bagad Punja Vikamshi ...	July 1883 ...	7,723	738	325	9,750	4,875	2,848	11,921 0 4. Concessions not granted to this estate.
2	Bela Vika Dosa	May 1887 ...	4,600	290	118	3,540	1,770	2,830	5,720 0 7
3	Jhanjharka Bhagvatsing Devising.	June 1889 ...	12,400	1,150	409	12,270	6,135	6,265	13,053 5 11

In every case defective data (the estates have no rent-rolls) were responsible for an enormous over-estimate of income, and the estate was saddled with an impossible burden.

The difference between the estimated income and the average income actually realised is shown by comparison of columns 5 and 6.

It is a working rule of business in Europe and America that half the sale-value of land is the extreme limit of its mortgage-value. Column 7 shows sale-value at 30 years' purchase; column 8 the full mortgage-value; column 9 the excess of the advance over full mortgage-value. It will be seen that in the case of the second and third estates the advance exceeded the sale-value as calculated at 30 years' purchase of the actual rental, and in the first estate it exceeded three-quarters of the sale-value. The situation was impossible from the beginning, and the increase of debt shown in column 10 against the second and third estates would be greater, but for the special famine concessions. No. 1 did not participate in these concessions.

Sale was proposed ten years ago but action was deferred on account of the succession of famine and quasi-famine years which lowered agricultural values. A separate report will be submitted in respect of these estates and it will embrace others in which reduction of liability has been unduly retarded.

7. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under the Act, none of which was released during the year. Rs. 9,400 were recovered in cash during the year in repayment of Government loans. The balance of Government loan debt was reduced in the case of 8 estates under the concessions referred to in paragraph 5 above, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1623, dated 15th February 1908. The reduction amounted to Rs. 21,862 in all. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 58,944 including Rs. 2,447 of arrears of interest. Nothing could be paid to private creditors during the year. The balance due to them at the end of the year was Rs. 4,863.

8. **Broach.**—There were 2 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District. There were no debts due to Government but the estates were continued under management on account of debts due to private creditors. In all Rs. 2,174 were paid to private creditors during the year. The balance due at the end of the year was Rs. 3,856.

9. **Minors' Estates.**—A separate report has, as usual, been submitted.

10. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 148 estates under management under Section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code against 206 (the figure 256 was a misprint) during the last year. There were also 3 estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,27,254 as shown in the margin, including Rs. 1,96,819 for decrees under inquiry, against Rs. 6,97,782 last year. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 30,797 were ordered to be paid to judgment-creditors during the year. The most noteworthy settlement of the year was made on behalf of Ratansing Bhagvánsing of Kankot. The total claim of Rs. 23,394 was settled by *pullachkhut* (usufructuary mortgage in full discharge of liability) for 15 years. This is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 5,000 in fifteen annual instalments.

	Rs
Dhandhuka ...	3,08,369
Viramgám ...	2,26,806
Gogho ...	1,970
Prántij ...	10,317
Sánand ...	73,529
Dholka ...	6,263
Total ...	6,27,254

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted—

Kanaji Karsanji's estate of Chhaniar, Rs. 6,600 settled for Rs. 2,000;
Bapuji Partapsing's estate of Bhankoda, Rs. 26,819 settled for Rs. 13,501;
Becharsing Kasalsang's estate of Bhadiad, Rs. 5,768 settled for Rs. 3,401;
Kasalsang Nanjibhai's estate of Ambli, Rs. 2,773 settled for Rs. 801.

That creditors should voluntarily accept reductions of such proportions (they would not accept unless they were getting back their money in full) is an indication of the inability of the Civil Courts to check monstrous inflation and of the necessity for the substitution of other machinery to prevent the exploitation of Talukdárs.

11. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 405 decrees and *darkhasts* under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 67. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhasts* under execution 286 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 91 are under enquiry and 95 were returned to the Courts for the reasons shown in the margin leaving 377 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 3 decrees under execution under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. The test case referred to in paragraph 12 of

1. Owing to amicable settlements ...	33
2. Owing to death of judgment-debtors	15
3. Absence of certificate under Section 29-C of the Tálukdári Act ...	1
4. Destitution of judgment-debtors ...	1
5. Disposed of by Courts either on Mokufnamas presented by the judgment-creditors or for other reasons	38
6. Miscellaneous, such as existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment-creditors, &c....	7
Total ...	95

last year's report has been decided in favour of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the prior claim upon the estates' balances of debts due to Government on account of Jama and Tágavi has been recognised. Of 377 decrees transmitted by the Civil Courts to this office and now pending execution against Tálukdárs under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, 193 were *ex parte* decrees, 88 were consent decrees and 96 only were contested. Consent decrees as shown last year are no less inequitable than those passed *ex parte*. It therefore appears that despite the enormous inflation of claims, as proved by debt-settlement, only 25 per cent. of the decrees transmitted by the Courts for execution were contested by the Tálukdárs. The percentage affords a rough numerical index of the incapacity of the Tálukdár to hold his own under the existing system of civil administration. If we may judge by debt-settlement, so far as it has gone, some three rupees are claimed for every rupee due; yet, in three cases out of four, the Tálukdár feels himself powerless to make any fight against his despoiler in the Courts.

12. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 169 estates under the management of this Department under Sections 26 and 28 of the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and Tágavi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

13. **Sanand and Koth Estate.**—The total demand of the estate during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,40,573 against Rs. 1,39,630 of last year, the increase being chiefly due to the repairs of bunds referred to in last year's report. The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 69,532 against Rs. 1,04,963 last year, the decrease being due to suspensions of rents necessitated by failure of crops on the Kyári lands. Rs. 20,000 were advanced as Tágavi to the tenants of the estate. Progress in the recovery of Tágavi was necessarily slow, Rs. 1,078 only being collected from the tenants. Rs. 24,307 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess and Rs. 3,718 on account of Tágavi advanced to the estate were credited to Government. It was impossible to pay anything to private creditors. The total debts of the estate outstanding at the end of the year including Rs. 66,314 of Jama and Local Fund Cess amounted to Rs. 1,09,925. Owing to suspension of more than half the rental it was necessary temporarily to reduce the allowance of the Thákor from Rs. 1,600 a month, to which it had been raised, to Rs. 1,000, the amount previously drawn. The period of 6 years' management under Section 28, Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act expired in January, but, as anticipated in last year's report, it was found impossible to relinquish the estate to the Thákor without exposing the tenants to hardship and harassment, of which, as their numerous petitions witnessed, they entertained an acute and well-founded apprehension. The Thákor declining further management under Section 28, it was necessary to attach the estate under Section 144, Land Revenue Code, pending receipt of the orders of Government upon proposals to assume management under Section 26, Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, to which sanction was accorded by Government Resolution No. 4460 of the 2nd May 1908, Revenue Department. Wholly incapable of managing himself, the Thákor is further handicapped by a constitutional instability of character which makes it impossible for him to retain the services of an efficient and trustworthy adviser for any considerable period. Kárbháris change with bewildering frequency; orders are countermanded as soon as given; servants are engaged only to be dismissed. Caprice rules supreme and chaos alone is permanent. The defect seems ineradicable, but if the Thákor shows himself able to retain the services of a capable and reliable Kárbhári, it may be possible to offer him the lease of his estate on favourable terms, under conditions enabling the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to check any relapse into mismanagement.

14. **Gangad.**—The demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 51,910 against Rs. 50,412 of the preceding year, the increase being due to the progressive rents charged on waste lands which have been given out at low initial rates during the last few years. The income realized during the year amounted to Rs. 46,627. Rs. 16,528 and Rs. 1,600 on account of Government dues and special loan respectively were credited to Government during the year under report and Rs. 3,163 were remitted under the orders contained in Government

Resolution No. 8410, dated 26th August 1907, Revenue Department. Rs. 10,230 were paid to private creditors during the year. The indebtedness of the estate is very heavy and it will probably be necessary either to sell occupancy-rights to the tenants in some villages or to put a portion of the estate upon the market. The estate requires the undivided attention of a capable officer; and it has recently been constituted the sole charge of a special Upri Karkun. The village of Bhumli yielding an income of about Rs. 2,000 and other lands, which were given in Jivai to Bai Májirajba, the grandmother of the present Thákor, have reverted to the estate on account of her death. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was borrowed during the year on the security of this village to pay off Mr. Carrel's claim amounting to Rs. 12,000 against Bai Májirajba. The settlement was effected with considerable difficulty, only after appeals to the Commissioner and to Government had been rejected. Rámsingji's suit contesting the Gángad Thákor's right of succession to the estate and the suit filed by Bái Motiba claiming exemption from the liability for Government dues have been dismissed.

15. **Gamph.**—This is one of the largest and most important estates in Gujarát and it affords a typical instance of the Sisyphean nature of the labours of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under existing conditions. It came under management in 1863 with claims against it for Rs. 4,06,370. These were settled for Rs. 2,15,370 and the estate was returned to the late Thákor in a solvent condition in 1883. Uneducated and incompetent, he was victimised by his Kárbháris and the estate came under management again in 1895 with claims against it which, as ascertained by the issue of notices under the amended Tálukdári Act of 1905, amounted to Rs. 3,37,616. The work of twenty years was undone in ten and both in prospect and in retrospect the result was a foregone conclusion. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer was helpless. In 1863 the ship was on the rocks. The law provided all the apparatus of salvage; it gave power to refit the vessel from stem to stern and to refloat her in better trim than her owner had ever known her; yet it denied power to compel him to learn the rudiments of navigation himself or to employ a competent and trustworthy shipmaster in whose hands the vessel herself and the lives of her crew might have been safe. Catastrophe was inevitable.

The story grows stale with repetition. The Thákor takes charge knowing nothing of his business and falls a victim to the first parasite in the shape of a Kárbhári who fastens on him, and who drops off gorged only when the estate is reduced to extremity of exhaustion from which nothing can resuscitate it but Government management. The remedy lies in the provision of power to compel the education of youthful Thákors; to enforce the employment of a capable and reliable Kárbhári in the event of the Thákor's own incompetence; and to assume management (as in the Agency) in the event of serious embarrassment before the extreme stage has been reached.

The estate will be cleared again, but again it will be labour lost, unless Government be pleased to take the powers indicated. Of the 19 claims amounting to Rs. 3,37,616, 12 for Rs. 87,413 have been settled for Rs. 17,356 and paid partly from the Government loan and partly from the balance of the estate. The credit of this very favourable settlement is mainly due to the indefatigable Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás Nathubhái. The remaining claims will take some time to settle as it is advisable to play a waiting game. In the meantime the estate has been entrusted to the Thákor on an annual lease, the chief conditions of which are that he may not dismiss his Kárbhári without the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and that he must bear all maintenance, management and litigation charges himself. Under Mr. Narsidas' guidance he is improving rapidly.

When encamped at Gamph, I took the opportunity of investigating, with the personal assistance of the Thákor and his Kárbhári, the relative merits of the alternative systems of Bhágbatái (crop-share) in actual operation. The experiment was of the greatest interest and yielded valuable practical results. It was demonstrated that the estate was losing thousands of rupees a year by the appraisement system (Dhál), which will be abandoned for that of actual division (Mánkhal) in the grain yard. The elaboration and cost of the appraisement system is excessive. In this, as in other estates, there is little trace of desire for the substitution of Vighoti (cash rents), both Tálukdár and tenants preferring Bhágbatái, a preference which here at least rests on a sound business foundation. In some villages, where cash rents have been introduced, the tenants are asking to revert to the crop-share system.

16. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhád and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,40,586, of which Rs. 1,71,303 were recovered and Rs. 1,69,283 suspended on account of crop-failure. The proportion of rents to be collected from tenants was based on anna valuation of the crops (the same method as is adopted in Khálsa villages) in the case of estates in which cash rents obtained. No special measures were necessary for the villages under the Bhágbatái (crop-share) system which gives automatic relief to the tenants. The balances due from tenants have necessarily increased, and the outstandings for the three districts now amount to Rs 6,64,711 as compared with Rs. 5,90,987 last year. It is impossible to say at this stage how much of this will have to be written off as irrecoverable. Proposals for the reduction of Jama of the Hirápur estate, the average income of which was little more than half the Jama fixed at the revision settlement, to 50 per cent. of the gross assets until it is restored to some degree of solvency, were sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 8443, dated 18th August 1908, Revenue Department.

17. **Detailed Survey.**—The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District and in the Panch Mahals was continued during the year under the supervision of this office. The measurement work of Tálukdári villages in Virámgam Táluka and classification work of Tálukdári villages of the Dholka Táluka was completed during the year. The measurement work of 25 villages in the Dohad Táluka was also completed during the year. Mr. Mehta worked with all his usual energy and efficiency.

18. **Debt-Settlement.**—Progress in this branch of work has been eminently satisfactory, both as regards the character of the settlement and the speed attained. Mr. Mohanlal has worked very hard and results speak for themselves. During the 12 months under report, claims amounting to Rs. 5,92,220 have been settled for Rs. 1,97,635. The Gunjála and Vithlápur settlements were peculiarly successful. Considerable portions of these estates had passed into the hands of mortgagees whose possession dated from 30 years back to a century. So large a proportion of the estates had passed from the Tálukdárs' hands that they were unable to realize an amount equal to the Jama payable to Government. The total debt of the estates, which amounted to Rs. 1,31,535, was settled for Rs. 24,135, and 2,625 vighas of land were released from mortgage. Rs. 23,763 of Government loan were advanced to these estates for payment to the creditors and Rs. 372 were paid from the balances. It is calculated that the Government loan advanced will be repaid within about 10 years.

Another noteworthy case is that of the Bhánkoda estate which consisted of 10 whole villages and half shares in three more, of which one is Inámi. The half share of the Inámi village, Kadvásan, has been sold to the owner of the other moiety, the Pátdi Dárbár, for Rs. 75,000. I arranged the terms by personal negotiation with the Darbár and his Chief Kárbhári, and the price realised far exceeded the Tálukdárs' expectations. Their half share was of comparatively small value to them since they were completely overshadowed in the village by a powerful Darbár and consequently found management more difficult than remunerative. The sale has practically cleared the estate. Debts amounting to Rs. 1,81,210 were settled for Rs. 90,115, and this amount has been paid off from the proceeds of the sale and the balance in hand. The single claim outstanding is that of a creditor from whom one of the co-sharers had borrowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act.

A comprehensive review of debt-settlement as far as possible up to date will be of interest. The sub-joined tabular statement summarises progress from the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt-Settlement Officer was sanctioned, to the end of October 1908.

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt-settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt-settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdárs' estates.	Total advance of Government loan to date.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Under Section 29-B of Act VI of 1888	1,414	3,22,732	2,78,375	2,629	32,32,010	70,00,000	1,10,557 12 0	Already advanced.
							12,500 0 0	Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned	147	2,18,820	59,282	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted under Section 29-B, the period of six months having expired	149	1,58,190	......	149	1,58,190	......	......	
Total under Act VI of 1888 ...	1,710	11,99,742	3,37,657	2,778	33,90,200	70,00,000	1,23,057 12 0	
Under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code	245	3,47,404	1,14,699	567	7,75,484	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned	7	55,495	29,201	...	......	......	......	
Total under Civil Procedure Code	252	4,02,899	1,43,900	567	7,75,484	......	......	
Grand Total ...	1,963	16,02,641	4,81,557	3,345	41,65,684	70,00,000	1,23,057 12 0	

It will be seen that of 3,345 claims filed for Rs. 41,65,684, 1,962 claims for Rs. 16,02,641 have been settled for Rs. 4,81,557. The reduction works out roughly to 70 per cent., a higher percentage it is believed, than has been obtained in any previous debt-settlement in British India and somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that it has been effected by sheer bargaining, the Act conferring no powers of retrenchment. It will be noticed that of the Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000 only Rs. 1,23,057 has yet been utilised. This is in pursuance of deliberate policy. The loan is very small in view of the estimated total of debt to be settled, some Rs. 70,00,000, and it is necessary to husband it jealously. Wherever possible, settlements have been made by *pullachhut* (usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full discharge of liability), and if it should be found at the completion of operations that there is cash available, these settlements can be further improved by cash payments. It will be seen that for ⅘ths of the estimated indebtedness claims have not yet been filed. New claims continue to be received in response to notices issued as fresh estates come under management, but it is anticipated that a considerable number of indebted estates will not voluntarily apply. The reason generally is that the estate owner is in the hands of a Kárbhári who will not be shaken off till the estate is completely exhausted. Such gentlemen are largely responsible for the perverted conception of the object and methods of debt-settlement which it seems impossible wholly to dispel. A single instance may suffice. A Tálukdár presented himself before me in hot haste to file his Bania's claims against himself, explaining that he feared the Bania might be before him, in which case the Talukdári Settlement Officer would pay the Bania whatever he asked from the Treasury and then proceed to sell up his (the Tálukdár's) estate! If the settlement is to be complete, it will be necessary to take power to assume management on account of debt as in the Agency. The proposal, which cannot advantageously be discussed in isolation, forms part of a scheme elaborated in response to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Government Resolution No. 3785, dated 9th April 1908, the earlier submission of which has been prevented by successive periods of double duty.

An incidental feature of debt-settlement calls for passing notice, both as an indication of the good feeling which still subsists between Tálukdár and tenants and as an interesting side-light on the incidence of the Government assessment. A considerable number of the smaller claimants are tenants of the Tálukdárs. Their claims are seldom inflated and the Tálukdárs nearly always beg that no attempt may be made to beat them down, a request which is always respected.

Tálukdári rents are at least twice as high as the Government assessment, yet a thrifty tenant is able not only to support himself but to save and lend substantial sums to his landlord.

19. **Leasing.**—Progress has surpassed expectation and credit is due in the highest degree to Mr. Durlabhram who has done the bulk of the work. His services have been rewarded by substantial promotion. The period covered by the report bisects the leasing season. Results are therefore given as far as possible to date, *i. e.*, upto the end of October 1908. The year opened with 27 leases in existence, apart from 87 yearly leases in Dhándhuka, mainly to estate owners. October closes with 141 leases, in addition to 110 yearly leases in Dhándhuka. Mr. Durlabhram was posted first to Dhándhuka as Deputy Manager and then to Virámgam where his best work has been done. In both Talukas the prevalent system is Bátai (crop-share) which offers the greatest difficulties to direct management and in which leasing is most profitable. In Virámgam the year opened with 98 estates under management and only two leases. Seventy-eight leases are now in existence, of which 42 are for periods ranging from 2 to 25 years. Thirty-six leases were given for a single year only, in order to reserve the power of effecting settlements with creditors by *pullachhut* (mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance) where debt-settlement dictated this policy. Leases have been obtained in almost all cases for sums considerably in excess of the average yearly income under direct management, and to this increased return must be added the saving effected by reduction of field establishment consequent upon leasing. In the Bhánkoda estate, for example, an average annual income of Rs. 22,200 has been increased to Rs. 27,100 in addition to a saving of nearly Rs. 1,000 by reduction of establishment.

In a few cases I have been able to conduct all negotiations personally, and frequently I have succeeded in forcing up the price before according final sanction, but in nine cases out of ten Mr. Durlabhram has done all the spade-work, without which the lease would have been impossible. The high promise of the year afforded by the copious rainfall was utilised to the full, negotiations being concluded with the utmost rapidity. The sudden cessation of the rains has put many lessees out of conceit with their bargains, but they will be recouped by the next good season. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent undue squeezing of the tenants. The disabilities under which leasing labours in Gujarát as compared with Sind were explained last year. There is still much room for expansion but it is important that satisfaction with immediate results, favourable as they are, should not be allowed to obscure the essential limitations imposed by social and economic conditions.

20. **Education.**—The antagonistic conditions indicated in last year's report, the opposition and indifference of parents and guardians, the poverty of the estates and legal difficulties, continue to oppose an almost insuperable barrier to real progress in this direction; yet without education—and the right education—there is no hope for the rising generation of Tálukdárs. Without it, the whole work of management and debt-settlement must prove abortive and the policy of half a century end in ignominious failure. Compulsory education would seem the only solution and it is a measure upon which Government have the clearest and most unexceptionable right to insist. To speak of it as a right is perhaps misleading; it is rather an obligation. Public funds, the time and energies of public officers have been lavished to extricate the Tálukdárs from embarrassments which are mainly attributable in the last resort to educational backwardness in a progressive environment. The receipt of public aid imposes it as a duty on the Tálukdárs to render themselves in some degree fit to manage the estates which have been saved for them, and if they deliberately shirk the obligation, as the majority do, not only have Government the right to enforce it, but the exercise of the right may legitimately be regarded as a public duty. Compulsory education constitutes perhaps the most important item in the proposals shortly to be submitted to Government. It cannot be expected to appeal to the body of Tálukdárs, but it is not likely to excite a bitter opposition, for their attitude towards education is the outcome of inertia not of active repugnance. It contravenes no religious or social prejudice.

Measures adopted during the year aim more at clearing the way for compulsory education than at the production of immediate effect which, under existing conditions, is attainable only in a minor degree. In order to enable the machinery of coercion to be brought into play as soon as possible after its provision, schedules of tálukdári boys of school-going age have been prepared in each táluka. The school-masters submit terminal reports showing the attendance and progress of each boy at school. The reports are scrutinised by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer whose attention is thus drawn to all absentees and to cases of irregular attendance or unsatisfatory progress. The Mámlatdárs and Deputy Managers are asked to deal with such cases to the best of their ability but at present the only weapon is moral suasion, and it is not very effective. The terminal reports bring to light cases of exceptional merit, for which special provision can be made. Scholarships, three of ten rupees a month and two of five rupees have already been awarded from the Jubilee Fund. At present 353 boys are attending village-schools in the Ahmedabad District, 83 in Káira and 9 in Broach. Compulsory powers should more than double the number. There are now 14 boys from the more important estates at the Scott College at Sádra, four of whom joined during the year. One of the greatest drawbacks is that the education provided in the village-schools, though better than none at all, is hardly suitable to the sons of Tálukdárs, while education at the central colleges, Sádra, Gondal, and Wadhwán, costing Rs. 300 to 500 a year is beyond the reach of any but the largest and least embarrassed estates. To meet this difficulty in some measure, arrangements are being made in consultation with Kumár Shri Harbhámji of Morvi, President of the Girrasia Association, to start hostels in connection with selected Anglo-Vernacular schools in centres round which Tálukdári estates are most numerous. It is hoped that hostels will be established during the coming year at the Táluka head-quarters of Virámgam, Dhándhuka, and possibly Gogho. The main objects are to keep expenses down to Rs. 60 or 80 a year, which is the utmost the majority of estates can afford; to provide an education superior to that offered by the village-schools and to place the boys under the disciplinary control of a reliable and efficient master of the hostel. It is proposed that the Jubilee Fund of Rs. 33,000 should contribute towards the payment of the masters' salary and hostel rent.

At the urgent request of this Department, a school has been started at the tálukdari village of Tanmania in the Virámgam Táluka by the Educational authorities.

Application has been made to the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction to review the order referred to last year that "maintenance" in Section 324 A, Civil Procedure Code, does not include educational expenses, but the question still awaits decision.

21. **Waste Lands.**—Owing to the unfavourable character of the season no progress was made with the reclamation of waste land except in Dholka Táluka, where 2,693 acres were brought under cultivation, the greater portion belonging to the Gángad estate.

22. **Local Fund.**—Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 32,203 out of a demand of Rs. 34,348. The collections in Káira amounted to Rs. 6,011. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 16,728 in Ahmedabad, of which Rs. 9,300 were spent in the construction of new wells and repair of old ones, and Rs. 7,428 in repairing tanks in Dholka and Dhándhuka Tálukas. Of Rs. 2,861 expended in Káira Rs. 453 were utilised for the repairs of masonary bunds, Rs. 1,169 for wells, and the rest for repairs of schools and other works of public utility.

23. **Partition Cases.**—Eleven cases were pending at the commencement of the year and six new applications were received. Of these, one was withdrawn, one was referred to the Civil Court and two were dismissed for want of jurisdiction up to date, leaving 13 pending. These cases can be heard only during the rains at head-quarters. It was impossible for me to take them up as my time was very fully occupied with debt-settlement, the preparation of a draft bill, and successive periods of double duty amounting to nearly four months. It was therefore proposed to authorise the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer, Mr. Mehta, under Section 11 of the Tálukdári Act, to deal with them. The

recommendation was sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908, Revenue Department.

24. Borrowing.—Applications to borrow with permission under Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were allowed to the extent of Rs. 23,815, the following being the chief items :—

Rs.

10,000 to the Thákor of Utelia for the marriage expenses of his daughter.

3,000 to the Sádatpura estate for building quarters for tenants.

3,500 to the Tálukdárs of Khás in connection with the suits filed by Banias claiming occupancy-rights in their village against them.

1,500 to the Thákor of Kherda for the funeral expenses of the late Thákor.

4,640 to the Pipli estate of Gágubha Shivsangji for satisfaction of old debts.

Permission was also granted to Gámph, Ránpur, Pipli, Bhadiád, Vithlápur, Gunjála, Bhánkoda and other estates to borrow sums amounting to Rs. 94,338 from the advance of 15 lacs sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 11193 dated 16th November 1907, Revenue Department, for debt-settlement. Rs. 88,239 were actually advanced (details shown in the margin) during the year under report. Permission to create usufructuary mortgages on their estates in full discharge of liability (in lieu of cash payments in satisfaction of old debts) was granted to Ukárdi, Náni Ránti and Ránpur, Jorsing Hárising estate, for 18, 6 and 11 years for sums of Rs. 4,536, 1,300 and Rs. 700 respectively.

	Rs.
Gámph ...	13,155
Ránpur ...	2,290
Pipli ...	7,822
Bhadiád ...	3,401
Vithlápur ...	14,808
Gunjála ...	8,979
Modhwána ...	193
Bhánkoda ...	37,591
	88,239

25. Suits.—There were in all 45 suits pending during the year, of which 13 were disposed of, four in favour of this Department, three against it, while six were settled by private compromise. Most of the suits related to money claims against Tálukdárs and minors whose estates are under the management of this Department, and in many cases the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is merely a *pro forma* defendant as manager of the estates. An appeal against the District Court's adverse decision in the Chhárodi case has been preferred to the High Court.

The year has been productive of litigation between Tálukdárs and Bania vendees and mortgagees claiming occupancy-rights in their villages. Tenants in Tálukdári villages, despite the fact that they are tenants-at-will and generally admit it, have been induced to pass mortgage-deeds by money-lenders from whom they were under the necessity of borrowing. In Aghár the Banias have filed a suit claiming occupancy-rights against the Tálukdárs and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as the manager of their estates. The suit has been dismissed in the Assistant Judge's Court. The plaintiffs have filed an appeal in the District Court. Similar disputes between Banias and Tálukdárs arose in Khás, a Tálukdári village in Dhándhuka Táluka. The village owing to disputes between the co-sharers was resumed by Government in 1856. It was restored on its former tenure to the Tálukdárs in 1863. A year after, a temporary restriction on the power of the Tálukdárs to raise the vighoti of the village was imposed by Government but was withdrawn within a month and a half. From this and from a number of sale and mortgage-deeds, which tenants have been compelled to pass under the necessity of raising money, the money-lenders contend that the village is excluded from the category of Tálukdári villages and that tenants' rights are transferable as in Khálsa villages. The Tálukdárs of the village filed a suit in the Dhándhuka Sub-Judge's Court against the vendees for the resumption of their lands but it was dismissed. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer unfortunately was not a party to the suit and the case was mishandled. An appeal against the decision has been filed in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

The failure of the suit necessitated the adoption of an alternative procedure in the case of other tenants, who had been compelled to mortgage rights which they did not possess. Resignation of their rights, whatever they might be, was accepted and the lands were then let to others by public auction after due notification. When the new tenants sought to take possession they were resisted by the Bania mortgagees and a scuffle ensued, resulting in bloodshed and loss of life on both sides. The incident is as regrettable as unexpected. The anticipated result has however been attained, since five suits have been filed by the Bania mortgagees against the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the new tenants for alleged illegal disturbance of their possession. The suits will now be efficiently defended and it is hoped that the rights of the Tálukdárs will be definitely established. It is a matter of life and death to them, for, at their present rate of increase, the lands will soon be incapable of supporting them, unless they till with their own hands, and this they cannot do if the tenants are adjudged to have acquired permanent rights.

26. **Tágavi and Loans**—The year being one of scarcity, it was necessary to continue the advance of Tágavi on the same scale as during the preceding lean years. Rs. 1,17,627 were given as Tágavi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 1,900 under Act XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. The agricultural conditions prevailing rendered progress in the recovery of Tágavi and loan advances slow. Only Rs. 16,256 could be recovered in Ahmedabad under the Tágavi Acts. Recovery on account of special loans amounted to Rs. 13,907 as detailed in the margin against Rs. 23,400 in the preceding year. Tágavi advances in Káira and Broach Districts were mostly made from the Collectors' grants and recovered by the Mámlatdárs. The loan and Tágavi accounts for the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	8,490
Káira	5,253
Broach	164
	13,907

27. **General Remarks**—The constantly increasing work renders expansion of the office establishment inevitable and proposals will shortly be submitted. The staff has worked excellently during the year and the acting Head Clerk, Mr. I. M. Hora, has displayed great energy and ability.

Acknowledgment for good work is due to Mr. Narabdashankar, Mámlatdár of Daskroi, and Mr. Dalal, Mámlatdar of Dhandhuka.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1907 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
1	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	19,939 2 1	......	19,939 2 1
2	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	11,287 12 3	......	11,287 12 3
3	Aniáli Kasbáti...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	2,857 14 6	......	2,857 14 6
4	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0	1,263 4 2	......	1,263 4 2
5	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Narsangji .	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,258 2 0	......	1,258 2 0
6	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	798 4 0	......	798 4 0
7	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji ...	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,396 13 8	......	3,396 13 8
8	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,644 0 0	7,644 0 0
9	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái ..	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	4,736 0 0	4,736 0 0
10	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0	......	886 0 0	886 0 0
11	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	405 14 5	......	405 14 5
		Viramgám Táluka.					
12	Rudátal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	529 11 9	......	529 11 9
13	Do. ...	Mádháji Rámáji ...	Do. ...	10,594 0 0	3,912 4 2	......	3,912 4 2
14	Do. ...	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	4,252 6 9	......	4,252 6 9
15	Sinaj Kánpura...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,508 14 1	......	1,508 14 1
16	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,074 4 11	......	3,074 4 11
17	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c..	Do. ...	10,424 0 0	1 7 3	......	1 7 3
18	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
19	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	5,655 1 4	......	5,655 1 4
20	Dábhsar ...	Patháji Becharji, &c..	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0	15,181 4 2	......	15,181 4 2
			Total ...	1,54,807 0 0	75,322 9 6	20,025 0 0	95,347 9 6

DIX I.

Act VI of 1862, 1907-1908.

Interest on Loan for the year 1907-1908.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1908.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
239 2 6	20,178 4 7	7,124 14 8 of concessions.	13,053 5 11	......	13,053 5 11	36	9	
129 9 8	11,417 5 11	4,208 8 10 Includes 4,182 8 10 of concessions.	7,208 13 1	......	7,208 13 1	37	29	
121 0 0	2,978 14 6	875 0 0	2,103 14 6	......	2,103 14 6	31	67	
57 14 8	1,321 2 10	300 0 0	1,021 2 10	......	1,021 2 10	24	75	
64 4 9	1,322 6 9	50 0 0	1,272 6 9	......	1,272 6 9	4	27	
40 1 7	838 5 7	60 0 0	778 5 7	......	778 5 7	8	49	
175 0 1	3,571 13 9	300 0 0	3,271 13 9	......	3,271 13 9	9	28	
......	7,644 0 0	200 0 0	......	7,444 0 0	7,444 0 0	3	28	
......	4,736 0 0	360 0 0	......	4,376 0 0	4,376 0 0	8	40	
......	886 0 0	443 0 0	......	443 0 0	443 0 0	50	90	
13 6 8	419 5 1	175 0 0	244 6 1	......	244 5 1	43	88	
27 12 7	557 8 4	0 1 0	557 7 4	......	557 7 4	...	76	
44 9 8	3,956 13 10	1,755 6 3 Includes 1,450 3 1 of concessions.	2,201 7 7	......	2,201 7 7	45	79	
50 12 1	4,303 2 10	1,561 5 10 Includes 1,465 10 11 of concessions.	2,741 13 0	......	2,741 13 0	37	64	
78 14 6	1,587 12 7	......	1,587 12 7	......	1,587 12 7	...	73	
154 11 0	3,228 15 11	179 5 0	3,049 10 11	......	3,049 10 11	6	67	
0 1 5	1 8 8	1 8 8	......	......	......	100	100	Released from management.
......	6,759 0 0	......	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0	...	39	
61 10 11	5,716 12 3	*2,469 13 4 Includes 2,263 4 7 of concessions.	3,246 14 11	......	3,246 14 11	44	55	*Includes Rs. 50 of refund on account of Special Loan.
167 3 0	15,348 7 2	6,020 14 7 of concessions.	9,327 8 7	......	9,327 8 7	40	61	
1,426 3 1	96,773 12 7	26,084 14 2 Includes 22,507 8 8 of concessions.	61,666 14 5	19,022 0 0	70,688 14 5	27	54	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management, 1907-1908.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1907 as per Ledger.			Interest on loan for the year 1907-1908.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda ...	Takhatsing Ajubhai.	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,102 5 11	......	5,102 5 11	44 14 11
2	Makhiáv.	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0	39,693 9 6	......	39,693 9 6	1,550 6 6
		Dhandhuka Táluka.						
3	Bagad ...	Punja Vikamsi.	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	11,672 2 6	......	11,672 2 6	623 13 10
4	Do.	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0	876 2 3	.....	876 2 3	43 4 11
5	Hadmantála.	Bulakhi Modji.	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	9,681 6 11	......	9,681 6 11	486 13 7
6	Kinara...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884 .	5,374 0 0	1,701 9 8	......	1,701 9 8	87 7 7
7	Khokernesh.	Jivábhái Desubhái.	29th October 1885.	2,193 0 0	2,618 5 5	......	2,618 5 5	29 9 5
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bávábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,637 10 9	......	1,637 10 9	19 0 2
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	1,324 2 9	......	1,324 2 9	13 9 11
10	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing.	Do. ...	850 0 0	679 14 9	......	679 14 9	5 10 6
11	Bela ...	Viká Dosa ...	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	8,547 13 6	......	8,547 13 6	107 1 1
12	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	6,586 8 11	......	6,586 8 11	78 6 6
			Total ...	1,23,772 13 4	90,121 12 10	......	90,121 12 10	3,090 2 11

No.	Name of Estate.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1908 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Khoda .	5,147 4 10	3,024 2 11 Includes Rs. 2,223-12-10 of concessions.	2,123 1 11	...	2,123 1 11	59	79	
2	Makhiáv.	41,244 0 0	1,700 0 0	39,544 0 0	...	39,544 0 0	4	29	
3	Bagad .	12,296 0 4	375 0 0	11,921 0 4	...	11,921 0 4	3	...	
4	Do.	919 7 2	300 0 0	619 7 2	...	619 7 2	34	92	
5	Hadmantála.	10,168 4 6	1,250 0 0	8,918 4 6	...	8,918 4 6	13	48	
6	Kinara..	1,789 1 3	30 0 0	1,759 1 3	...	1,759 1 3	2	67	
7	Khokernesh.	2,647 14 10	1,061 12 9 Includes Rs. 966-12-9 of concessions.	1,586 2 1	...	1,586 2 1	41	28	
8	Do. ...	1,656 10 11	596 0 10 of concessions.	1,060 10 1	...	1,060 10 1	36	36	
9	Do. ...	1,337 12 8	611 0 10 Includes Rs. 481-0-10 of concessions.	726 11 10	...	726 11 10	46	34	
10	Do. ...	685 9 3	403 3 4 Includes Rs. 273-3-4 of concessions.	282 5 11	...	282 5 11	59	67	
11	Bela ..	8,654 14 7	2,934 14 0 of concessions.	5,720 0 7	...	5,720 0 7	34	28	
12	Do. ...	6,664 15 5	2,290 9 5 of concessions.	4,374 6 0	...	4,374 6 0	35	24	
		93,211 15 9	14,576 12 1 Includes Rs. 9,766-6-0 of concessions.	78,635 3 8	...	78,635 3 8	16	36	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1907 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	5,482 3 6	......	5,482 3 6
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábava, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,601 8 10	......	1,601 8 10
3	Do.	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	17th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0	63 5 1	......	63 5 1
4	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,602 3 1	480 6 0	4,082 9 1
		Borsad Táluka.					
5	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	7,855 6 9	......	7,855 6 9
6	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	4,939 10 3	......	4,939 10 3
7	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	7,848 6 4	......	7,848 6 4
8	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	4,123 14 8	......	4,123 14 8
9	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,681 10 0	......	1,681 10 0
10	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,505 11 6	......	1,505 11 6
11	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	252 2 10	......	252 2 10
12	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10	21,688 2 7	......	21,688 2 7
13	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	14,897 10 7	......	14,897 10 7
14	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	2,274 3 10	......	2,274 3 10
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878 .	4,335 0 0	2,681 14 11	18 3 0	2,700 1 11
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
17	Ankláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	2,814 1 10	......	2,814 1 10
		Mátar Táluka.					
18	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	364 6 8	......	364 6 8
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
19	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	4,357 0 6	......	4,357 0 6
20	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2
			Total ...	2,34,573 1 9	88,033 11 9	4,862 12 2	92,896 7 11

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1907-1908.

Interest on Loan for the year 1907-1908.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1908 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
279 12 4	5,761 15 10	825 7 3	4,936 8 7	......	4,936 8 7	15	64	
81 1 6	1,682 10 4	218 1 4	1,464 9 0	......	1,464 9 0	14	64	
3 4 1	66 9 2	66 9 0	0 0 2	......	0 0 2	106	100	
184 0 1	4,266 9 2	415 10 1	3,370 9 1	480 6 0	3,850 15 1	10	67	
384 0 2	8,239 6 11	1,500 0 0	6,739 6 11	......	6,739 6 11	19	71	
239 14 9	5,179 9 0	1,100 0 0	4,079 9 0	......	4,079 9 0	22	75	
87 4 2	7,935 10 6	3,429 12 9 Includes 2,979 12 9 of concessions.	4,505 13 9	......	4,505 13 9	44	48	
46 4 3	4,170 2 11	1,695 15 2 Includes 1,545 15 2 of concessions.	2,474 3 9	......	2,474 3 9	41	52	
86 4 6	1,767 14 6	200 0 0	1,567 14 6	......	1,567 14 6	12	50	
75 7 7	1,581 3 1	150 0 0	1,431 3 1	......	1,431 3 1	10	57	
2 8 11	254 11 9	130 0 5 Includes 105 0 5 of concessions.	124 11 4	......	124 11 4	52	72	
230 9 9	21,918 12 4	10,129 12 2 Includes 8,429 12 2 of concessions.	11,789 0 2	......	11,789 0 2	47	60	
149 3 10	15,046 14 5	7,419 0 1* Includes 6,019 0 1 of concessions.	7,627 14 4	......	7,627 14 4	50	66	* Includes Rs.186-9-5 of refund on account of special Loan.
24 11 11	2,298 15 9	1,072 11 9 Includes 822 11 9 of concessions.	1,226 4 0	......	1,226 4 0	47	77	
29 4 8	2,729 6 7	1,159 12 4 Includes 959 12 4 of concessions.	1,551 7 3	18 3 0	1,569 10 3	43	64	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42	
32 0 7	2,846 2 5	1,100 1 3 Includes 1,000 1 3 of concessions.	1,746 1 2	......	1,746 1 2	39	72	
18 6 6	382 13 2	......	382 13 2	......	382 13 2	...	89	
217 4 7	4,574 5 1	649 0 6	3,925 4 7	......	3,925 4 7	15	90	
......	2,849 3 2	......	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2	...	78	
2,171 8 2	95,068 0 1	31,261 14 1 Includes 21,862 1 11 of concessions.	53,943 5 10	4,862 12 2	63,806 2 0	34	73	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1907-1908.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1907 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1907-1908.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1908 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.													
1	Magnád	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ..	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	221 8 4	221 8 4	...	221 8 4	173 11 0	...	47 13 4	47 13 4	78	100
		Broach Táluka.													
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	5,808 0 0	5,808 0 0	...	5,808 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	3,808 0 0	3,808 0 0	34	91
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	...	6,029 8 4	6,029 8 4	...	6,029 8 4	2,173 11 0	...	3,855 13 4	3,855 13 4	36	94

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1907-1908.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1908.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1906-1907.	Paid to Creditors during 1907-1908.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1907-1908.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1906-1907.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1908.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1907-1908.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	32	20,025	1,003	19,022	1,65,444	4,516	1,69,960	39,658	1,30,302
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	4,863	88,034	2,172	90,206	31,262	58,944
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	6,030	2,174	3,856	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	54	30,918	3,177	27,741	2,53,478	6,688	2,60,166	70,920	1,89,246

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1907.	Total realizations during 1907-1908.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	11,814	28,672	40,486	4,135	17,107	21,242	3,823	1,106	603
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	76,128	1,01,634	1,77,762	58,853	87,192	1,46,045	33,365	6,955	2,980
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,54,551	3,64,308	5,18,859	1,44,182	2,76,188	4,20,370	90,074	25,976	8,722
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	16,084	37,683	53,767	39,240	30,732	69,972	10,672	3,428	1,420
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	36,176	45,801	81,977	28,833	25,617	54,450	18,656	4,377	1,177
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ..	3,062	2,215	5,277	1,658	544	2,202	240	301	59
Total ...	2,97,815	5,80,313	8,78,128	2,76,901	4,37,380	7,14,281	1,56,830	42,143	14,961
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	26,763	36,654	63,417	6,024	31,959	37,983	6,768	2,031	841
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	15,567	24,157	39,724	14,096	24,726	38,822	4,606	1,159	659
Miscellaneous Estates ...	83,456	85,241	1,68,697	26,808	67,133	93,941	17,099	5,962	1,967
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	27,281	21,053	48,334	6,568	20,711	27,279	10,769	1,797	407
Total ...	1,53,067	1,67,105	3,20,172	53,496	1,44,529	1,98,025	39,242	10,949	3,874
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	3,380	5,700	9,080	5,231	4,827	10,058	1,311	501	144
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act ...	5,434	3,536	8,970	1,520	3,198	4,718	460	263	63
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,14,241	1,04,337	2,18,578	88,082	1,08,649	1,96,731	29,626	6,459	2,699
Total ...	1,23,055	1,13,573	2,36,628	94,833	1,16,674	2,11,507	31,397	7,223	2,906
Grand Total ...	5,73,937	8,60,991	14,34,928	4,25,230	6,98,583	11,23,813	2,27,469	60,315	21,741

V.

management for the year 1907-1908.

Charges.				Balance in hand on 1st July 1908.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1908.	Takávi and Loan Advances.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1907.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1908.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
476	8,097	3,711	17,816	3,426	1,321	22,058	...	...	...	...	
17,475	7,791	37,668	1,06,234	39,811	36,469	54,101	...	...	...	...	
55,254	71,549	59,983	3,11,558	1,08,812	6,090	2,36,581	2,40,204	1,19,527	16,256	3,43,475	
								Takávi.			
3,629	16,521	4,715	40,385	29,587	1,329	21,706	...	...	...	...	
6,150	1,291	3,638	35,289	19,161	992	55,368	50,944*	2,336†	8,490	44,790	* Differenc due to subsequen correction and to concession grante under G R No. 1623 dated 15t Februar 1908.
								Loans.			
...	600	77	1,277	925	...	4,733	...	...	...	...	
82,984	1,05,849	1,09,792	5,12,559	2,01,722	46,201	3,94,547	2,91,148	1,21,863	24,746	3,88,265	† Represent interes accrue during th year.
8,244	10,393	3,227	31,504	6,479	2,293	29,165	...	...	...	...	
5,886	1,070	5,869	19,249	19,573	1,456	13,542	25,596	760	1,158	25,198	
								Takávi.			
17,292	8,294	13,657	64,271	29,670	6,679	94,885	...	...	...	...	
560	40	932	14,505	12,774	1,028	26,595	14,949‡	697§	5,253	10,393	‡ Differenc due to concession grante under G. R No. 1623 dated 15t Februar 1908.
								Loans.			
31,982	19,797	23,685	1,29,529	68,496	11,456	1,64,187	40,545	1,457	6,411	35,591	§ Represen interes accrue during th year.
1,215	2,173	2,269	7,613	2,445	427	3,826	...	...	...	...	
535	800	1,003	3,124	1,594	5	5,767	671	...	428	243	
								Takávi.			
16,663	53,202	28,863	1,37,512	59,219	13,545	96,384	968	48‖	164	852	‖ Represen interes accrue during th year.
								Loans.			
18,413	56,175	32,135	1,48,249	63,258	13,977	1,05,977	1,639	48	592	1,095	
1,33,379	1,81,821	1,65,612	7,90,337	3,33,476	71,634	6,64,711	3,33,332	1,23,368	31,749	4,24,951	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarat, for the year 1907-1908.

No. 400 of 1909.

Revenue Department,

Camp Párdi, 28th January 1909.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Tupper's ably written report bears ample testimony to the keen interest he continues to take in the affairs of the Tálukdárs who have been specially committed to his care, and comprises the record of a satisfactory year's work.

3. One of the most agreeable features of the year's work is the progress made in the matter of debt-settlement. The results have proved successful beyond anticipation and reflect credit not only on the Tálukdári Settlement Officer but also on the Special Debt-Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlal. Satisfactory also is the progress made during the year in the matter of leasing out estates, more especially since it is recorded that, in most cases, it has been found possible to arrange leases for sums considerably in excess of the average yearly income obtained under direct management; it is to be hoped that further advance will not be checked by the season having proved somewhat unfavourable to lessees. The area of waste land brought under cultivation is appreciably less than last year, the reason assigned being the poorness of the season, but the reclamation of even 2,693 acres is worth effecting.

4. Special reference has been made as directed to the case of those estates which, after a long period of management, are now more heavily encumbered than when management was first undertaken. A separate report with respect to them is promised and any discussion of the subject now would be idle. It may be hoped that the report will contain definite proposals for putting an end to an unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

5. The exceedingly important problem of how to force the Tálukdárs to give their sons an adequate education in order that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's labours may not be entirely wasted has already attracted the attention of Government, and Mr. Tupper's promised proposals in this direction will be awaited with interest. In the meantime, much is being done which may be expected to turn to the advantage of the rising generation of Tálukdárs; the effort which is being made to build hostels in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular schools in centres round which Tálukdári estates are numerous deserves all encouragement.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1907-08.

No. 3667.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1909.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 400, dated 28th January 1909—Forwarding a letter No. 1617, dated 17th December 1908, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1907-08.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the Commissioner's appreciation of Mr. Tupper's report and of the work done during the year.

2. The Government of India have drawn special attention to the case of estates in which the debt due to Government has increased during management. It appears that such estates are only three in number, and the details given in paragraph 6 of the report show that in each instance successful management was from the beginning impossible. Government will await the separate report on the subject which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer promises to submit.

3. In spite of the unsatisfactory nature of the season some progress was made in reducing liabilities. A large portion of the decrease, however, is due to the concessions sanctioned by Government during the year. It is satisfactory that in so lean a year most of the estates managed to pay something on account of debt settlement, while showing considerable leniency to their tenants. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer's action in dealing with the important estates of Sánand, Gángad and Gámph appears to have been judicious.

4. The results achieved have fully justified the appointment of a special Debt Settlement Officer, and Government concur with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in regarding the progress made as eminently satisfactory. If the percentage in reduction of claims is maintained, the sanctioned Government loan with the cash contributions of the estates will be more than enough to liquidate the total estimated liabilities.

5. It is to be hoped that the losses which appear to have been incurred by some of the lessees under the leases granted during the year will not impede further progress in leasing out estates under management.

6. The proposals which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer promises to submit on the subject of securing the education of the children of tálukdárs and on other important matters will, when received, be taken into most careful consideration by Government. In dealing with these subjects continuity of administration and experience are of very great importance, and the Governor in Council has taken measures to ensure that this continuity shall be preserved.

7. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the commendation bestowed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer on various officers, who have worked under his direction with ability and zeal.

H. B. CLAYTON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
} With copies of the report.

[P. T. O.

The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahàls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909.

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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1909

No. 1754 OF 1909.

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 13th December 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year commencing 1st August 1908 and ending 31st July 1909.

2. I held charge of the office till 7th May when I was granted privilege leave combined with furlough for 6 months. Charge then devolved upon Mr. Mehta till the end of the year. In addition to my own duties I acted as Collector of Ahmedabad from 3rd September to 11th November 1908.

3. Annual Tour.—My tour commenced in the latter part of November, a short interval being necessary at Head Quarters to clear off certain arrears which had accumulated during the period of double duty. I spent nearly a month in the Broach District, traversing it from end to end and visiting Mátar, Ámod, Sarod and Kerváda which are among the largest Tálukdári estates in Gujarát. I inquired personally into the vexed question of the application of the Record-of-Rights Act to *wantas* held by Tálukdárs in which the Broach Thákors are keenly interested as their estates are chiefly composed of *wanta* lands. After investigating the affairs of the above estates, I moved to Broach where most of my time was occupied with the affairs of the minor Desai whose estate is under management under the Court of Wards Act. A happy result of my visit to this district was the establishment of close and cordial relations with leading Tálukdárs not under management, who were eager to seek the advice and help of this department in matters relating to their estates.

January was spent in the Viramgám Táluka, the home of the *Thakarda* Tálukdárs of the Chuvál as this tract is called. My first camp was at Bhankoda, the chief village of the premier estate of the táluka. I succeeded in rescuing the Tálukdárs of this estate from the clutches of grasping *kárbháris* and inquired on the spot into certain matters relating to alienations in the village of Kánz. My next halt was at Vithlápur where I settled the conditions of a long term-lease for the village. Here and at Bhankoda it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the damage inflicted by a severe frost in this part of the Táluka. Personal inspection of the area enabled me to settle, in consultation with the local authorities, the jama collections for the year.

February was spent in the Sánand Táluka and at Head Quarters, with a short visit to Bombay. The major portion of my time in Sánand was occupied in personal inspection of the complicated irrigational system of tanks and bándhs, which had been allowed by the Tálukdárs to go to ruin during recent famine years, with the result that the greater part of the Táluka was seriously impoverished. Action, for years in contemplation, had been too long delayed and I found that immediate steps were necessary. Time was very short, but by a flying visit to Bombay I obtained informal permission to start work at once. I arranged a joint camp with the Executive Engineer at Makhiav as the most convenient centre for inspection and we arranged for the temporary repair of a considerable portion of the system before the rains, thus saving Government and the estates no inconsiderable revenue. Permanent repairs are now in course of execution. The works are on a large scale and the cost is heavy, about half being borne by Government; but the investment is highly profitable. The economic waste which has been draining the resources of the táluka is checked, and large areas of fertile land which were lapsing into desert have been brought under rice and wheat.

Part of March was spent in the Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas, the visit to the latter being chiefly devoted to starting the Jubilee Hostel for Tálukdárs' boys, noted separately. While at Dhandhuka I inquired into the affairs of the Rozka estate which had been recently taken under management under the Court of Wards Act.

Ill health and the necessity of winding up affairs before my departure on leave compelled me to spend most of April at Head Quarters, where I was able personally to bring to a successful termination protracted negotiations with the chief creditor of the Gámph estate for a claim exceeding Rs. 2,15,000. After a brief visit to the Prántij Táluka, I proceeded on leave on 8th May. Mr. Mehta, who succeeded me, spent the whole of May in Dhandhuka where his survey work was proceeding.

4. **Season.**—The year under report was more favourable than its predecessor. There was an ample fall of rain but its distribution was bad. A steady downpour throughout July and August made work on the land practically impossible. The result was very late sowing and consequent deterioration of crops from lack of water when they were maturing.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—There were 19 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year under report. Twenty years' management under the Act having expired in the case of 18 estates they were formally released under the Act but continued to be managed, along with 12 others previously released, for the recovery of Government loans. Figures are given in Appendices I and I-A, the latter dealing with those estates which, after 20 years' management under the Act, have outstanding liabilities to Government. Total repayments made on account of Government loans under the Encumbered Estates Act during the year amounted to Rs. 7,383. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year including Rs. 16,721 of arrears of interest stood at Rs. 1,28,599. The whole outstanding debt to private creditors, amounting to Rs. 18,479 is now discharged under Section 16 of the Act, the period of 20 years' management being completed. The number of estates managed under the Act and for recovery of Government loan was 31 at the commencement of the year and is now reduced to 27.

6. A separate report on the financial condition of estates, the debts of which have increased during management referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3667, dated 15th April 1909, Revenue Department, has been submitted.

7. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 at the commencement of the year, one of which Nápád, Rupsang Abhesing, &c., was released during the year. In all Rs. 11,565 were recovered in repayment of Government loan against Rs. 9,400 last year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 49,770 (including Rs. 2,633 of interest) against Rs. 58,944 of the previous year. The Kaira estates show better results than those of Ahmedabad, the reduction effected this year representing nearly 16 per cent. of the balance outstanding. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 4,655.

8. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District at the commencement of the year. There is no Government debt and the estates were retained under management on account of debts due to private creditors. The Magnad creditors were paid off and the estate has been restored to its owners in a solvent condition. One estate only remains and its debt has been reduced to Rs. 2,808.

9. **Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.**—Separate reports regarding these estates have, as usual, been submitted. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer was appointed Court of Wards for the whole of the area to which the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act applies under orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9606, dated 21st September 1908.

10. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code**—There were 135 estates under management under Section 323 (paragraph 7 of the third schedule of the new Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 148 during the preceding year. There were also 2 estates under attachment under Section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5 of the new Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,02,533 as shown in the margin including Rs. 2,10,461 for decrees under enquiry against Rs. 6,27,254 last year. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 64,861 were ordered to be paid to judgment-creditors during the year. Some of the most difficult settlements made during the year related to the Bavaliari estate in Dhanduka Táluka. Twenty-six *darkhast* claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 59,752 were filed against the estate. Of these 18 for Rs. 31,652 were settled during the year, 14 by *pullachhut* (usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full discharge of liability) estimated as equivalent to Rs. 8,650 in cash and the rest by cash payments aggregating Rs. 551.

		Rs.
Dhanduka	...	2,30,671
Viramgám	...	1,16,379
Gogho	...	1,987
Prántij	...	11,022
Sánand	...	1,36,298
Dholka	...	6,176
Total	...	5,02,533

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted:—

Names of estates.		Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
		Rs.	Rs.
Dadubha Vajesang's estate of Unchdi	...	22,905	6,900
Umedsing Pathabhai of Tágdi ...	...	1,741	420
Khodubha Bhojrajji of Rozka ...	...	31,203	11,501
Satabhai Banesang of Jhinjhar ...	...	2,425	901
Bavabhai Ajabhai of Ránpur ...	...	10,900	731
Kunversang Alambhai of Ránpur ...	...	38,882	15,500
Bhimsing Devising of Advál ...	...	1,074	320
Raghabhai Jethibhai of Vadhela ...	...	1,213	12
Vakhatsing Vajabhai of Vágad ...	...	3,101	1,150
Champa Dada of Nagadka ...	...	3,269	659
Dipsing Himatsing of Bhágápura ...	...	79,951	14,502
Sujaji Chandaji of Chhaniar ...	...	13,685	3,625
Kalaji Jelaji of Ujedia ...	...	4,564	551
Gabadbha Jalubha of Ránpur ...	...	2,222	701
Umedsing Gagabhai of Adval ...	...	9,395	1,175

Among *pullachhut* settlements of decretal debts may be noted:—

Abhesing Patabhai of Fedra—Rs. 9,891 settled by *pullachhut* for 15 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 4,000 in 15 annual instalments.

Bai Dhanuba of Tágdi—Rs. 3,257 settled by *pullachhut* for 15 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 600 in 15 annual instalments.

11. **Execution of Decrees**.—There were 377 decrees and *darkhasts* under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 40. Of the total number of decrees and *darkhasts* under execution, 218 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 66 are under enquiry and 133 were returned to the Courts for the reasons shown in the margin, leaving 284 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 5 decrees under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 284 decrees transmitted by the Civil Courts to this office and now pending execution 138 were *ex parte* decrees, 64 consent decrees, and only 82 were contested.

1. Owing to amicable settlements ...	104
2. Owing to death of judgment-debtors	12
3. Absence of certificate under Section 29-E of the Tálukdári Act ...	1
4. Destitution of judgment-debtors ...	1
5. Disposed of by Courts either on Mokufnamas presented by the judgment-creditors or for other reasons	8
6. Miscellaneous, such as existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment-creditors, &c. ...	7
Total ..	133

The figures corroborate the inferences drawn in the reports of last year and the year before. Less than 29 per cent. of the decrees were contested. Over 70 per cent. represent cases in which, as Sir James Peile said in 1866, the Tálukdárs

" either ignored the summonses to their own discomfiture or compromised matters with their creditors at a monstrous sacrifice." The extent of the loss suffered by the Tálukdárs on account of their inveterate avoidance of the Civil Courts may be gauged by the settlements quoted in the preceding paragraph. The argument that the enormous reduction merely represents a rebate for cash down cannot be sustained. Not only is it inadequate to account for the extent of the reduction, but it is negatived by the fact that *pullachhut* settlements (in which no cash passes and in which repayment in kind is spread over a series of years) are hardly less favourable than those for cash down.

12. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 251 estates under the management of this Department under sections 26 and 28 of the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

13. **Sánand and Koth Estate.**—The total demand of the estate during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,48,592 against Rs. 1,40,573 last year and Rs. 1,39,630 in the year preceding. The increse is due to irrigational improvements and cultivation of waste land given out at low initial rates. The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,42,269, the season being fairly good on the whole. The recovery of tagávi from tenants, Rs. 13,602 was satisfactory, despite a partial failure of crops in four villages where recovery had to be postponed. Rs. 5,000 were advanced as tagávi to the tenants of the estate during the year, Rs. 64,692 were credited to Government, Rs. 47,870 on account of current year's dues, Rs. 13,003 on account of arrears, and Rs. 3,819 on account of tagávi. Rs. 10,000 were paid to Mahipatram Anathashram, in discharge of private liabilities of the estate, Rs. 3,403 for stones used in the detailed survey and Rs. 15,253 to the Irrigation Department for bund repairs. The Goraj, Soela and Kalana bunds were partially restored during the year. Permanent repairs and improvements are now in progress which will add largely to the annual income of the estate. As the balance is not at present sufficient to pay the estate's share of the costs, it is proposed to borrow Rs. 25,000 of tagávi from Government to be repaid when the year's revenue is realised. The present debts of the estate amount to Rs. 83,104 including Rs. 53,312 of jama and local fund cess, Rs. 6,577 of tagávi and Rs. 23,215 due to private creditors.

The marginal table shows the actual income of the estate from the date of Government management. The figures indicate the rapid improvement of the property under Government management, and reflect no little credit upon the Deputy Manager. Management has had to contend with a series of unfavourable seasons but the remarkable advance made under such adverse conditions warrants the expectation that a few more years will see the income of the estate nearly doubled since the beginning of the century.

	Rs.
1901 1902 ...	11,625*
1902-1903 ...	99,450
1903-1904 ...	1,24,000
1904-1905 ...	55,000†
1905-1906 ...	1,26,693
1906-1907 ...	1,04,963
1907-1908 ...	69,532†
1908-1909 ...	1,42,269

* Represents income for a part of the year.

† Years of scarcity.

14. **Gangad.**—The total demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 55,473 against Rs. 50,412 last year, the increase being due to enhancement of vighoti (cash rent) and cultivation of waste lands let out at low initial rates. The income realized during the year amounted to Rs. 50,778, the balance being suspended on account of failure of crops in certain villages which was caused by the deficiency of late rainfall. Tagávi instalments were postponed in Chiada, Bavla, Dhedhal and Gundanuparu, but Rs. 2,582 of tagávi and Rs. 4,385 on account of stones used in the detailed survey were recovered. Rs. 18,649 and Rs. 1,000 on account of Government dues and special loan respectively were credited to Government and Rs. 1,500 were remitted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad. The estate is very heavily encumbered (the present debts amounting to Rs. 1,60,597 ; Rs. 1,51,990 due to private creditors and Rs. 8,607 to Government on account of special loan) and, as stated in last year's report, it will be necessary either to sell occupancy rights to the tenants or to put a portion of the estate upon the market. Rs. 13,000 (Rs. 9,895 on account of interest and the rest on account of principal) were repaid to private creditors during the year and Rs. 2,614 were

credited to the Irrigation Department for Bhamsra Bund repairs. The Rohika, Kalangarh and Khimli bunds are in disrepair and the rice crops in consequence suffer severely. Arrangements for repair will be made as soon as the funds of the estate permit. In order to supplement the Thakor's allowance (a mere pittance, Rs. 155 for himself and Rs. 45 for the Thakráni) he was allowed to enjoy the income of the lands given in jivai to Bai Majirajba and Jethiba which reverted to the estate. He abused the concession by creating an encumbrance on the lands, which have again been placed under direct management. Of Rs. 4,000 borrowed from the Shermian estate to pay Mr. Carrel's claim against Bai Majirajba, Rs. 1,218 were repaid during the year, Rs. 218 on account of interest and Rs. 1,000 on account of principal. The Thakor filed a suit against the Limdi Darbár in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court of Ahmedabad in the matter of Sial Bhal lands, but it was rejected on the preliminary ground of want of Government sanction. Another suit filed against tenants with respect to *Bavla wanta* lands is proceeding.

15. **Gamph.**—The estate was leased this year to the Thákor Sáheb of Gamph for Rs. 25,000, Rs. 3,000 less than last year in view of failure of crops in some of the villages of the estate on conditions similar to those described in last year's report. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 15,650 on account of Government dues and Rs. 6,858 on account of tagávi were credited to Government. It was impossible to pay anything to private creditors. Orders have however been issued to pay them Rs. 5,000 from the income of the present year. A very satisfactory feature of the year's work was the settlement of the largest claim against the estate amounting to Rs. 2,15,906 for a sum of Rs. 1,55,000. The debt was originally contracted by the Thakor with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the purpose of discharging old guaranteed debts. The rate of interest was 5 per cent. subsequently increased to 7½ per cent. on unpaid arrears of annual instalments of Rs. 20,000 each. I effected the settlement personally with the able assistance of the estate Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidas and, considering the nature of debt, the reduction of 28 per cent., saving the estate nearly Rs. 61,000 is, I think, one of the best bargains made. It certainly created a sensation in Ahmedabad business circles. Of the 7 claims aggregating Rs. 2,50,203, which remained unsettled at the end of last year, 3 for Rs. 2,22,206 including interest up to date have now been settled for Rs. 1,59,451. Rs. 1,61,533 were advanced from the Government loan on the security of the villages of Padana and Gorasu. The remaining claims will take time to settle as it is still necessary to play a waiting game. The debt due to Government on account of debt settlement and famine loan amounts to Rs. 1,74,688 and that due to private creditors to Rs. 37,097 at the end of the year. The suit filed for the resumption of the village of Piparia on account of the failure of the cadet's heirs and the appeal filed by the elder wife of the Thákor to set aside the decision of lower Court in the matter of a spurious son are still pending. The Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai, has done and is doing work of a very high order.

16. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total jama due for the year under report was Rs. 3,40,493 of which Rs. 3,16,534 were recovered. The arrears Rs. 23,959 relate mainly to Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukas, Rs. 19,739 and Rs. 3,188 respectively. Of the Dhandhuka arrears Rs. 14,356 are merely nominal, relating as they do to the Navda and Dholera estates the jamas of which are, under the orders contained in Government Resolutions No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, and No. 7455, dated 30th September 1904, to be taken at half the gross receipts. Rs. 3,188 remained outstanding in the Sánand Táluka chiefly from the Hirápur and Makhiav estates. Rs. 2,196 due from the Hirápur estate represent a demand which is merely nominal since, under the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 8443, dated 18th August 1908, the jama of the Hirapur estate is to be taken at half the gross receipts. The arrears (Rs. 900) of the Makhiav estate were due to a partial failure of crops which prevented the Thakor from paying the lease money in full. Suspended irrecoverable arrears of jama for 1901-1902, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 amounting to Rs. 52,513 were remitted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants are shown in column 17 of Appendix V. They amount in the aggregate to Rs. 7,63,518. The increase is due to the inclusion of arrears of the Court of Wards estates which have recently come under the management of this Department. Most of this represents demand for famine years which will have to be written off. Proposals for the reduction of the jama of Hariala and Kharanti villages belonging to the Utelia Darbár in the Mátar Táluka, the income of which was nearly equalled by the jama, were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8039, dated 18th August 1909, Revenue Department. The jama of the villages has been reduced to Rs. 2,500 for a period of 5 years and the arrears which have accrued since 1901 are ordered to be written off. Proposals for the reduction of the jamas of the Oran and Mujra estates have been submitted. The income of Makhiav, Kunvar, Hirapur, Gangad and other estates shows a serious decline owing to the progressive dilapidation of irrigational works. Repairs and improvements are being undertaken on a large scale. Plans and estimates in many cases have already been submitted to Government. On receipt of sanction the Tálukdárs' share of the cost will be credited to the Irrigation Department and the work will be put in hand.

17. **Detailed Survey.**—The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District and the Panch Mahàls was continued during the year under the supervision of this office. Measurement work was done in 55 Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka Táluka, 11 of Dohad Táluka and 14 of Jhálod Mahál. Classification work was completed in the Tálukdári villages of the Viramgám Táluka and 36 villages of Dohad. The work is under the immediate control of Mr. Mehta who is pushing it on vigorously.

18. **Debt Settlement.**—During the year under report claims for Rs. 8,50,852 have been settled for Rs. 3,56,549, *i. e.*, at the average rate of 42 per cent. This includes applications for Rs. 12,907 rejected under section 29-B. The rate of settlement last year was 33 per cent. The higher rate this year is due to the fact that the settlements include heavy claims against the Gamph, Sarod and Ranpur estates which are in a class by themselves. The debts had been incurred with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act in past years: the whole principal claimed had unquestionably been received, there was no inflation and the rate of interest was fair. These settlements have brought up the average, which would otherwise have been even lower than last year. If the Gamph claim (alluded to in para. 15) alone be omitted from the calculation, the percentage works out to less than 32, so it will be seen that the previous rate of reduction has been fully maintained.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of debt settlement is Order XXI, Rule 52 of the New Civil Procedure Code. Creditors are naturally disinclined to accept an offer, however, fair so long as they have a prospect of snatching an order from the Civil Court which enables them to enforce payment, immediately and in full, of a claim however inflated. The difficulty grows in intensity and the only remedy appears to be suspension of the operation of the section while debt settlement is in progress. This is necessary as much in the interest of the creditors as of the debtors for the success of a single creditor in obtaining an order prejudices the prospect of all other creditors of the same estate.

A comprehensive review of debt settlement as far as possible up to date is necessary to show progress since its inception. The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned to the end of October 1909. Comparison of these figures with those given in last year's report shows the progress made within the last 12 months:—

Statement showing progress of debt settlement to the end of October 1909.

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Under section 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.	2,225	16,12,457	6,32,793	4,223	42,30,550	70,00,000	4,44,116 12 0 23,273 0 0	Already advanced. Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	328	2,59,014	65,637	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired	203	1,71,097	...	203	1,71,097	......	......	
Under section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code.	18	9,272	4,099	18	9,272	......	......	
Total ...	2,774	20,51,870	7,02,529	4,444	44,10,919	70,00,000	4,67,389 12 0	
Under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	356	5,99,651	1,81,517	560	8,37,921	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	2	1,350	251	...	......	......	......	
Total ...	358	6,01,001	1,81,768	560	8,37,921	...	......	
Grand Total ...	3,132	26,52,871	8,84,297	5,004	52,48,840	70,00,000	4,67,389 12 0	

The estates are roughly estimated to be indebted to the extent of some 70 lákhs of rupees (column 7). Claims to the amount of fifty-two and a half lákhs (column 6) have now been filed and fresh applications continue to be received in response to notices under section 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer exercises no powers of retrenchment and the only weapon at his command for the settlement of debts is a cash credit on the treasury of 15 lákhs of rupees. The amount is small in comparison with the total debt to be settled and it is necessary to economise its use to the greatest extent possible. Up to the end of October 1909 claims for some twenty-six and a half lákhs (column 3) had been settled for Rs. 8,84,297 (column 4) of which Rs 4,67,389 (column 8) were advanced from the Government loan. It is hoped that Rs. 1,55,000 advanced to the Gamph estate (para. 15) will again be made available since the estate may be able to borrow at a lower rate of interest than is carried by the Government loan. In any case more than a third of the total estimated debt has been settled and less than a third of the Government loan has been utilised. In order to economise the Government loan settlements have been made wherever possible by pullachhut (usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance) and comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that little more than half the total of payments represents cash down. This is important in its bearing on the significance of the settlement. If the whole settlement were for cash down it might be possible to argue (as it is argued in some quarters) that the enormous reduction effected (nearly 70 per cent.) represented wholly or mainly rebate for cash. The reason assigned is in any case inadequate to account for more than a fraction of the reduction, but the bottom drops out of the theory when it is shown that in a large part of the settlement rebate for cash is a factor which does not exist. The true explanation of the reduction lies in the enormous inflation of the claims, and the fact remains that the Civil Courts would decree these claims almost in their entirety, and in many cases have actually decreed them. It is not fair to blame the Courts, for the Tálukdárs make no defence and the Courts must proceed *ex parte*. But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Tálukdárs' mistrust of existing tribunals is such that they will submit to ruinous imposition rather than defend themselves in the Courts. Their attitude has permitted the law to be converted into an engine of exploitation against them, and the question is whether their unceasing avoidance of the

Courts for half a century justifies the substitution of other judicial machinery of which they would avail themselves. Proposals embodied in a draft bill have been submitted for the consideration of Government.

Details of individual settlements would swell this report beyond legitimate limits. Mr. Mohanlal has well maintained the high level of work accomplished last year.

19. **Leasing.**—The period covered by the report bisects the leasing season. Results are therefore given, as in last year's report up to the end of October 1909. On that date there were 301 leases in existence as compared with 251 on the same date last year. It was not of course to be anticipated that the initial rate of expansion could be maintained. It was noted in last year's report that "it is important that satisfaction with immediate results, favourable as they are, should not be allowed to obscure the essential limitations imposed by social and economic conditions." In addition to permanent factors which militate against the development of leasing in Gujarát on the same scale as in Sind, two causes combined to check progress in the present season. A considerable number of lessees last year made very little profit owing to the sudden cessation of rains, and the reaction was very apparent in this year's market. To make matters worse heavy rain fell on the 'Sili Satem' (6th September), a sure prognostication according to the astrologers and the weather-wise of severe frost in the coming winter. Under these adverse circumstances the increase in the number of leases is to be regarded with satisfaction. It is due mainly to the energy of one man, Mr. Durlabhram, the Deputy Manager of Viramgám. He has 91 estates under his care and he succeeded in leasing 87, a brilliant piece of work. The Deputy Manager of Sánand, Mr. Kalianrai, also did well, leasing 15 estates out of 30 in his charge. The system of leasing, which was only adopted in 1906 as the policy of the department in imitation of Sind practice, is now fairly established. The idea has been popularised and the secret opposition which it at first encountered from subordinates has been checked. There is still much room for expansion though practical universality is not attainable as in Sind.

20. **Education.**—The general situation was fully described in last year's report. With one exception, the encouraging experiment of a hostel at Dhandhuka, it remains practically unchanged. General improvement must remain very slow in the absence of compulsion. Proposals in this respect are incorporated in a draft bill submitted to Government for consideration.

The number of boys attending Ahmedabad village schools has increased from 353 to 374. In Kaira it has fallen from 83 to 80 and in Broach it has increased from 9 to 18. Compulsory powers would double or treble the numbers.

From the larger estates 8 boys attend the Scott College at Sádra, 1 is at the Wadhwán Tálukdári Girássia School and 2 are at the Rewa Kántha Tálukdári School at Godhra.

In order to meet the needs of the large intermediate class of Tálukdárs, whose estates are unable to bear the expenses of one of the central colleges, but whose requirements are not met by the education provided at the village schools (an education suited to cultivators rather than small estate-owners) the experiment foreshadowed in last year's report was attempted at Dhandhuka, the centre of a cluster of Tálukdári estates. A hostel was started in connection with the Dhandhuka Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools with a sufficient staff, a thoroughly capable Superintendent of the Tálukdár class, and a strong Managing Committee on which the Tálukdárs themselves are well represented. 20 boys joined in the middle of March when the hostel was opened and the number had increased to 31 by the end of July. The chief difficulty now is accommodation. Applicants for admission have to be refused. The present quarters consist of two adjoining houses which have been lent rent-free for nine months. Government has promised the present District bungalow and site rent free as soon as a new bungalow can be constructed. This however may be a matter of years, and some temporary increase of accommodation must be arranged. I have not been able to visit Dhandhuka since my return from leave last month, but hope to camp there shortly and make the necessary arrangements. Expenses have been reduced to a minimum and the total cost for 4½ months was little over Rs. 900. On this basis it will be possible for Tálukdári boys to get a decent education under thoroughly satisfactory disciplinary conditions for about Rs. 100 a year, or one-third of the cheapest rate possible at the central colleges. Many of the smaller estates are so heavily encumbered that they cannot afford even this moderate sum, but the Jubilee Fund has come to the rescue. The Fund is small and there are other calls upon it, so that it will be necessary to raise subscriptions and probably to ask Government for assistance. The Girássia Association is keenly interested in the question and measures are being concerted with its President, Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, for strengthening the financial position of the hostel and for the foundation of similar institutions in other suitable centres. It is hoped to start another hostel at Viramgám and possibly one at Gogha on the lines which have proved so successful at Dhandhuka. The large estates of Ahmedabad have contributed scholarships, Sánand two of Rs. 5 a month, and Gamph, Gangad and Utelia one each of the same amount. The boys' work is reported to be excellent, their appearance smart and their prowess in field sports, as befits Rajputs and Kathis, to have outdistanced all competitors.

21. **Waste Lands.**—Progress in the reclamation of waste lands was again slow owing to the character of the season. 1,642 bighás in Dhandhuka Táluka and 3,088 in Sánand were brought under cultivation during the year. The lands were given out on nominal initial rents with progressive increments. Guarantees are taken against resignation of the land for a term of years.

22. **Local Fund.**—Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 32,790 out of a demand of Rs. 34,348. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 5,087. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 23,486 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,560 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 5,073 were devoted to repairing tanks, Rs. 774 to repairing school buildings, Rs. 7,211 to digging new wells and Rs. 1,538 to repairing old ones. The rest was utilized for road repairs, Dharmashálás and similar works of public utility. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were repair of roads, Dharmashálás, wells and schools.

23. **Partition Cases.**—Under the authority vested in him under Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908, Mr. Mehta while at Head Quarters undertook the disposal of partition cases, of which there were thirteen pending. No new application was received during the year. Partition was made in three cases and six applications were dismissed, three under sections 10 and 11 of the Tálukdári Act, leaving 4 pending.

24. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow with permission under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were allowed to the extent of Rs. 41,626, the following being the chief items:—

Rs. 35,000 to the Thákor of Katosan for satisfaction of old debts.

Rs. 4,000 to the Thákor of Gangad to pay off Mr. Carrel's claim against Bai Majirajba.

Rs. 1,000 to the Adval Estate of Shivsing Becharsing for marriage expenses.

Rs. 1,126 to the Dholera estates of Balubha Rasabhai, Becharsang Radhubhai and Gagabhai Pathabhai for satisfaction of old debts.

Rs. 500 to the Tálukdárs of Khas in connection with the suits filed by Banias claiming occupancy rights in their village against them.

Permission was also granted to Gamph, Pipli, Panchi, Ranpur, Mota Tradia, Unchdi, Vithlapur, Bhankoda, Chhaniar, Mithapura, Matar, Amod and other estates to borrow sums amounting to Rs. 2,78,791 from the advance of 15 lákhs sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907, for debt settlement. Rs. 2,35,427 were actually advanced during the year under report. Permission to create usufructuary mortgages on their estates in full discharge of liabilities was granted among others to Keria, Dekavada, Kharad and Jorapura Nathubava Bhimsing Estate for 7, 6, 13 and 11 years for sums of Rs. 301, 670, 1,300 and 1,001 respectively.

25. **Suits.**—There were in all 59 suits pending during the year, of which 20 were disposed of, 7 in favour of this Department, 10 against it and 3 were settled by private compromise. Most of the suits related to money claims against Tálukdárs and minors whose estates are under the management of this Department and in many cases the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was merely a *pro formâ* defendant as manager of the estates.

The suits filed against the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and others to establish the possession of occupany rights by tenants in the village of Khas are still pending. The circumstances were described at length in last year's report.

The year witnessed a qualified decision of the suit filed against the Secretary of State by Malek Adamia to prove that the village of Chharodi is held on Tálukdári (*i. e.*, proprietary) and not on leasehold tenure. The case is of considerable importance as the future of several other villages depends on its ultimate result. The suit was filed in 1898 and was decided by the District Judge on 30th November 1907 against Government, the Court holding that the village was held on Tálukdári tenure. On appeal, the High Court held that the plaintiff's possession was not terminable at the will of Government but their Lordships remanded the case for determining the conditions under which the plaintiff was to hold the village. The District Court has reported its finding to the High Court and the matter is now pending final disposal.

Another interesting case was one relating to the production of a supposititious child, a practice which is unfortunately common among the Girássias. Thakor Vakhatsing of Kaira died in 1906 leaving a daughter and two widows. The elder widow announced that she was pregnant and soon after left her husband's house. Notices were issued by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer asking her to submit to a medical examination at the hands of a lady doctor, but she evaded compliance with this request and ultimately gave out that she had been delivered of a son in an out of the way hamlet in the Panch Mahâls District. Police inquiries disclosed the parentage of the child and it was decided, in consultation with the Collector of Kaira, to prosecute the woman and her abettor. This drastic procedure proved effective and the woman appeared before the Magistrate, announced that her child was dead and prayed for mercy. As the object of the prosecution to prevent a spurious son being declared heir to the estate was fulfilled, it was decided, out of deference to the wishes of the late Thakor's family, to abandon the prosecution.

Another case of considerable importance was one relating to the interpretation of section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. The question arose whether land belonging to a minor in the Dhandhuka Táluka, situated in a neighbouring *Government* village, was entitled to the protection given by section 31. Conflicting opinions have been given from time to time on the subject and it was sought to obtain a definite ruling from the High Court with a view to move for amendment of the law, if necessary. The case (Patel Vela Dhanji and another *versus* Bhikhubha Mavsangji, minor by his guardian, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát), was decided in July last, the Court holding that section 31 only applied to lands held by a Tálukdár as a Tálukdár. This does not in any way advance a final solution of the question since lands held by a Tálukdár *as a Tálukdár* embrace lands held on different tenures. The Court however remarked that the section was difficult of interpretation and suggested the advisability of amendment.

26. **Tagávi and Loans.**—Agricultural conditions having improved, it was not necessary to continue the advances of tagávi and loans on the same scale as during the previous year. Rs. 59,146 were distributed as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 13,959 under Act XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. It was also possible to make substantial progress in the recovery of advances. Rs. 73,162 were recovered in Ahmedabad under the Tagávi Acts. Recoveries on account of famine loans

amounted to Rs. 9,993 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 2,590 in the Kaira District. In addition a sum of Rs. 40,118 was recovered in the Ahmedabad District in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement. Tagávi advances in Kaira and Broach Districts were made from the Collectors' grants and recovered by the Mámlatdárs. The tagávi and loan accounts for the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V. An advance of Rs. 10,000 was made in the Viramgám Táluka with a view to restocking a denuded tract with plough bullocks. A large part of the táluka is understocked, as I ascertained by personal investigation, and the policy of restocking will be steadily pursued.

27. **General Remarks**—Proposals for expansion of the office establishment necessitated by the great increase of work in all departments have been approved by Government. It has also been decided that Government shall bear in future one-third of the cost of the office establishment, which does a considerable amount of work which is Governmental rather than Managerial.

The staff has worked excellently and the Head Clerk, Mr. I. M. Hora, has displayed equal zeal and ability.

Acknowledgment for admirable work is due to Mr. Dalal, Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, and his Aval Kárkún, Mr. Amratlal, both as regards the general administration of the táluka which is almost entirely Tálukdári and also in connection with the foundation and supervision of the hostel for the sons of Tálukdárs.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates under Act VI of 1862, 1908-1909.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1908 as per Ledger.			Interest on loan for the year 1908-1909.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Virамgám Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dábhsar	Patháji Bechar-ji, &c.	19th September 1889.	23,626 0 0	9,327 8 7	......	9,327 8 7	369 1 1

No.	Name of Estate.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1909 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dabhsar	9,696 9 8	1,320 14 7	8,375 11 1	...	8,375 11 1	14	65	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ahmedabad Estates removed from Act VI of

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1908 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda ...	Takhatsing Ajubhai .	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	2,123 1 11	......	2,123 1 11
2	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Raesingji.	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0	39,544 12 1	......	39,544 12 1
		Dhandhuka Táluka.					
3	Bagad ..	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0	11,921 0 3	......	11,921 0 3
4	Do. ...	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0	619 7 2	.....	619 7 2
5	Hadmantála ..	Bulakhi Modji ..	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0	8,918 4 6	......	8,918 4 6
6	Kinara ...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884 .	5,374 0 0	1,759 1 3	......	1,759 1 3
7	Khokernesh .	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885.	2,193 0 0	1,586 2 1	......	1,586 2 1
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhavábhái.	Do. ...	1,648 0 0	1,060 10 1	......	1,060 10 1
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing.	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	726 11 10	.....	726 11 10
10	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ..	Do. ...	850 0 0	282 5 11	.....	282 5 11
11	Bela ...	Viká Dosa ..	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0	5,720 0 7	......	5,720 0 7
12	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta .	Do. ...	5,750 0 0	4,374 6 0	......	4,374 6 0
13	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0	13,053 5 11	......	13,053 5 11
14	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái	Do. ...	10,164 0 0	7,208 13 1	......	7,208 13 1
15	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0	2,103 14 6	......	2,103 14 6
16	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0	1,021 2 10	......	1,021 2 10
17	Do. ...	Dádubha Narsangji ..	Do. ...	1,744 0 0	1,272 6 9	......	1,272 6 9
18	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0	778 5 7	......	778 5 7
19	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji ...	Do. ...	4,556 0 0	3,271 13 9	......	3,271 13 9
20	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057 0 0	244 5 1	......	244 5 1
21	Do. ...	Báváji Jethibhái ...	Do. ...	10,399 0 0	......	7,444 0 0	7,444 0 0
22	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái	Do. ...	7,273 0 0	......	4,376 0 0	4,376 0 0
23	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji ...	Do. ..	4,385 0 0	......	443 0 0	443 0 0
		Viramgam Taluka.					
24	Rudátal ..	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0	557 7 4	......	557 7 4
25	Do. ...	Mádháji Rámáji ...	Do. ...	10,594 0 0	2,201 7 7	......	2,201 7 7
26	Do. ..	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0	2,741 13 0	......	2,741 13 0
27	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Sáváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0	1,587 12 7	......	1,587 12 7
28	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0	3,049 10 11	......	3,049 10 11
29	Do. ...	Hariji Bádarji ...	Do. ...	11,158 0 0	......	6,759 0 0	6,759 0 0
30	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c..	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0	3,246 14 11	......	3,246 14 11
			Total ...	2,44,529 13 4	1,20,975 5 6	19,022 0 0	1,39,997 5 6

DIX I-A.

1862, but continued under management, 1908-1909.

Interest on Loan for the year 1908-1909.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1909.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
84 8 1	2,207 10 0	700 0 0	1,507 10 0	......	1,507 10 0	33	85	
1,597 4 10	41,142 0 11	......	41,142 0 11	......	41,142 0 11	...	26	
633 5 9	12,554 6 0	800 0 1	11,754 5 11	......	11,754 5 11	7	...	
28 13 11	648 5 1	353 4 11	295 0 2	......	295 0 2	57	96	
469 3 6	9,387 8 0	......	9,387 8 0	......	9,387 8 0	...	46	
91 0 11	1,850 2 2	......	1,850 2 2	......	1,850 2 2	...	66	
63 3 10	1,649 5 11	110 9 5	1,538 12 6	......	1,538 12 6	7	30	
42 7 10	1,103 1 11	25 0 2	1,078 1 9	......	1,078 1 9	2	35	
29 3 4	755 15 2	......	755 15 2	......	755 15 2	...	31	
11 5 7	293 11 6	......	293 11 6	......	293 11 6	...	65	
215 8 3	5,955 8 10	275 0 7	5,680 8 3	......	5,680 8 3	5	29	
171 12 8	4,546 2 8	300 6 6	4,245 12 2	......	4,245 12 2	7	26	
536 1 7	13,589 7 6	......	13,589 7 6	......	13,589 7 6	...	5	
288 13 1	7,497 10 2	100 9 8	7,397 0 6	......	7,397 0 6	1	27	
103 9 8	2,207 8 2	500 0 0	1,707 8 2	......	1,707 8 2	24	73	
49 2 8	1,070 5 6	450 14 8	619 6 10	......	619 6 10	44	85	
64 14 5	1,337 5 2	75 7 1	1,261 14 1	......	1,261 14 1	6	28	
38 14 0	817 3 7	75 1 7	742 2 0	......	742 2 0	10	52	
167 15 11	3,439 13 8	150 12 10	3,289 0 10	......	3,289 0 10	5	28	
11 11 1	256 0 2	120 6 8	135 9 6	......	135 9 6	49	93	
......	7,444 0 0	*7,444 0 0	......	......	......	100	100	* This is an adjustment not a cash payment; released from Management.
......	4,376 0 0	†4,376 0 0	......	......	......	100	100	† Rs. 100 was paid in cash the rest is an adjustment; released from Management.
......	443 0 0	443 0 0	......	......	......	100	100	Released from Management.
28 9 10	586 1 2	49 14 5	536 2 9	......	536 2 9	9	77	
87 15 10	2,289 7 5	300 0 0	1,989 7 5	......	1,989 7 5	14	81	
110 1 2	2,851 14 2	50 0 0	2,801 14 2	......	2,801 14 2	2	64	
83 7 1	1,671 3 8	100 0 0	1,571 3 8	......	1,571 3 8	6	73	
152 15 1	3,202 10 0	500 0 0	2,702 10 0	......	2,702 10 0	16	70	
......	6,759 0 0	‡6,759 0 0	......	......	......	100	100	‡ This is an adjustment not a cash payment; released from Management.
123 14 4	3,375 13 3	1,025 0 0	2,350 13 3	......	2,350 13 3	32	67	
5,311 0 3	1,45,308 5 9	25,084 8 7	1,20,223 13 2	......	1,20,223 13 2	18	51	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1908 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	4,936 8 7	......	4,936 8 7
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,464 9 0	......	1,464 9 0
3	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,370 9 1	480 6 0	3,850 15 1
		Borsad Táluka.					
4	Náṛa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	6,739 6 11	......	6,739 6 11
5	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing.	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	4,079 9 0	......	4,079 9 0
6	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	4,505 13 9	......	4,505 13 9
7	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	2,474 3 9	......	2,474 3 9
8	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,567 14 6	......	1,567 14 6
9	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,431 3 1	......	1,431 3 1
10	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	124 11 4	......	124 11 4
11	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	11,789 0 2	......	11,789 0 2
12	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji.	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	*7,449 3 6	......	7,449 3 6
13	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing.	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	1,226 4 0	......	1,226 4 0
14	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878.	4,335 0 0	1,551 7 3	18 3 0	1,569 10 3
15	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
16	Ankláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	1,746 1 2	......	1,746 1 2
		Mátar Táluka.					
17	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878.	3,354 9 6	382 13 2	......	382 13 2
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
18	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	3,925 4 7	......	3,925 4 7
19	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,849 3 2	2,849 3 2
			Total ...	2,14,885 1 9	58,764 10 10	4,862 12 2	63,627 7 0

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1908-1909.

Interest on Loan for the year 1908-1909.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance Outstanding on 31st July 1909 as per Ledger.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
248 7 11	5,185 0 6	532 8 7	4,652 7 11	......	4,652 7 11	11	66	
73 5 10	1,537 14 10	335 0 0	1,202 14 10	......	1,202 14 10	23	70	
167 14 6	4,018 13 7	400 0 0	3,138 7 7	480 6 0	3,618 13 7	10	69	
329 0 0	7,068 6 11	1,700 0 0	5,368 6 11	......	5,368 6 11	25	77	
198 0 11	4,277 9 11	1,200 0 0	3,077 9 11	......	3,077 9 11	29	81	
179 0 3	4,684 14 0	400 0 0	4,284 14 0	......	4,284 14 0	9	51	
99 1 8	2,573 5 5	250 0 0	2,323 5 5	......	2,323 5 5	10	55	
79 14 9	1,647 13 3	200 0 0	1,447 13 3	......	1,447 13 3	13	54	
66 15 5	1,498 2 6	275 0 0	1,223 2 6	......	1,223 2 6	19	63	
4 12 10	129 8 2	30 0 0	99 8 2	......	99 8 2	24	77	
456 13 5	12,245 13 7	2,050 0 0	10,195 13 7	......	10,195 13 7	17	65	
*276 12 5	7,725 15 11	2,875 0 0	4,850 15 11	......	4,850 15 11	39	78	*Difference due to subsequent adjustments.
48 15 2	1,275 3 2	250 0 0	1,025 3 2	......	1,025 3 2	20	81	
60 0 7	1,629 10 10	360 0 0	1,251 7 10	18 3 0	1,269 10 10	23	71	
......	1,515 0 0	......	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0	...	42	—
68 15 10	1,815 1 0	150 0 0	1,665 1 0	......	1,665 1 0	9	73	
17 4 7	400 1 9	40 6 8	359 11 1	......	359 11 1	10	89	
194 8 4	4,119 12 11	517 4 7	3,602 8 4	......	3,602 8 4	13	91	
......	2,849 3 2	208 0 0†	......	2,641 3 2	2,641 3 2	7	80	†This is an adjustment, not a cash payment.
2,570 0 5	66,197 7 5	11,773 3 10	49,769 7 5	4,654 12 2	54,424 3 7	19	75	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1908-1909.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1908 AS PER LEDGER.			Interest on Loan for the year 1908-1909.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1909 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	R p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.													
1	Magnád .	Sadáji Dáji, &c.*.	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	...	47 13 4	47 13 4	...	47 13 4	47 13 4	...	... ..	......	100	100
		Broach Táluka.													
2	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	43,175 0 0	...	3,808 0 0	3,808 0 0	...	3,808 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	26	93
			Total	66,913 0 4	...	3,855 13 4	3,855 13 4	...	3,855 13 4	1,047 13 4	...	2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	27	96

* Released from management.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1908-1909.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1909.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1907-1908.	Paid to Creditors during 1908-1909.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1908-1909.	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1907-1908.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1909.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1908-1909.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	27	19,022	19,022	....	1,30,302	5,680	1,35,982	7,383	1,28,599
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	19	4,863	208	4,655	58,765*	2,570	61,335	11,565	49,770
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	3,856	1,048	2,808	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	47	27,741	20,278	7,463	1,89,067*	8,250	1,97,317	18,948	1,78,36

* Difference due to subsequent adjustments.

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT V.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1908.	Total realizations during 1908-1909.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	22,058	30,450	52,508	3,426	22,541	25,967	8,837	1,207	564
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	81,936	1,49,824	2,31,760	47,117	1,47,927	1,95,044	49,159	9,851	2,752
Miscellaneous Estates ...	2,29,650	4,47,848	6,77,498	1,05,373	4,16,116	5,21,489	1,46,832	23,775	7,574
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	18,396	74,102	92,498	26,497	68,692	95,189	16,994	1,710	800
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	51,612	51,536	1,03,148	18,737	46,812	65,549	25,068	3,592	681
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	3,530	3,482	7,012	1,519	3,205	4,724	1,654	191	47
Total ...	4,07,182	7,57,242	11,64,424	2,02,669	7,05,293	9,07,962	2,48,544	40,326	12,418
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	27,635	34,492	62,127	5,265	32,712	37,977	8,581	2,352	699
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	13,631	21,516	35,147	14,570	22,458	37,028	7,041	1,721	475
Miscellaneous Estates ...	92,480	69,919	1,62,399	23,735	63,369	87,104	27,684	5,444	1,462
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	26,552	24,746	51,298	12,827	27,841	40,668	18,602	2,437	610
Total ...	1,60,298	1,50,673	3,10,971	56,397	1,46,380	2,02,777	61,908	11,954	3,246
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	3,826	5,578	9,404	2,415	4,222	6,667	1,195	491	142
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	91,565	30,945	1,22,510	46,335	30,787	77,122	3,362	2,620	75
Miscellaneous Estates ...	99,336	1,39,930	2,39,266	59,244	1,15,670	1,74,914	30,268	6,587	3,115
Total ...	1,94,727	1,76,453	3,71,180	1,08,024	1,50,679	2,58,703	34,825	9,698	3,332
Grand Total ...	7,62,207	10,84,368	18,46,575	3,67,090	10,02,352	13,69,442	3,45,277	61,978	18,996

V.

management for the year 1908-1909.

Charges.				Balance in hand on 1st July 1909.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1909.	Takávi and Loan Advances.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1908.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1909.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
345	7,948	2,915	21,816	4,151	1,555	28,412	...	...	...	...	
22,988	29,149	22,322	1,36,221	58,823	7,540	76,293	...	...	...	...	
43,557	1,16,425	72,655	4,10,818	1,10,671	22,267	2,39,115	3,43,475	73,105	74,181*	3,42,399	* Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 1,019.
								Ta	kávi.		
4,848	38,900	4,163	67,415	27,774	5,015	18,791	...	...	...	...	
4,387	2,519	4,018	40,265	25,284	2,154	54,182	44,772†	2,150††	9,996	36,926	† Difference due to subsequent adjustments. †† Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Lo	ans.		
650	427	141	3,110	1,614	217	3,590	...	...	...	...	
76,775	1,95,368	1,06,214	6,79,645	2,28,317	38,748	4,20,383	3,88,247	75,255	84,177	3,79,325	
4,750	12,337	2,449	31,168	6,809	5,701	23,714	...	...	...	...	
3,882	2,442	7,267	22,828	14,200	2,921	9,768	25,198	2,275	3,149	24,324	
								Ta	kávi.		
10,957	7,280	8,298	61,125	25,979	16,751	82,279	...	...	...	...	
602	331	251	22,833	17,835	2,719	20,738	10,376‡	485‡‡	2,590	8,271	‡ Difference due to subsequent corrections. ‡‡ Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Lo	ans.		
20,191	22,390	18,265	1,37,954	64,823	28,092	1,36,499	35,574	2,760	5,739	32,595	
831	...	837	3,496	3,171	513	4,669	...	...	...	...	
5,048	7,868	33,803	52,776	24,346	2,149	89,574	243	9	22	230	
								Ta	kávi.		
18,324	34,440	24,589	1,17,323	57,591	11,203	1,12,393	852	43§	...	895	§ Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Lo	ans.		
24,203	42,308	59,229	1,73,595	85,108	13,865	2,06,636	1,095	52	22	1,125	
1,21,169	2,60,066	1,83,708	9,91,194	3,78,248	80,705	7,63,518	4,24,916	78,067	89,938	4,13,045	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1908-1909.

No. 331 of 1910.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Camp Mehmadabad, 25th January 1910.

Submitted to Government.

2. Though marked by a bad distribution of the rainfall the season was more favourable than its immediate predecessor, and may be described as fairly good. This was reflected by the recoveries of jama in the Tálukdári villages which totalled Rs. 3,16,534 out of a demand of Rs. 3,40,493; but on the other hand it was found necessary to write off over half a lakh of irrecoverable suspended arrears of previous years. Tagávi advances, no longer as necessary as in the previous year, diminished by about a half. The balance of the Government advance against the Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad and Kaira was reduced from Rs. 1,89,246 to Rs. 1,78,369.

3. The area of waste land brought under cultivation amounted to 4,730 bighás as against 2,693 acres last year, the bulk of it in Sánand Táluka. The much-needed repairs to Tálukdári bándhs and tanks in that táluka have now been actively taken in hand, with results that should be apparent next year. The leasing of estates has made some progress although last year's fears of a check consequent on the smallness of the lessees' profits have been realised; fifty new leases have been given out.

4. Management of the large estate of Sánand and Koth has been particularly satisfactory; large irrigational improvements have been undertaken and waste land made culturable and there appears to be every probability that before long the income of the estate will be double what it was in 1900. The very favourable settlement of a heavy claim against Gamph, effected this year was a good piece of work. Gangad is so heavily encumbered as to need special measures for its rehabilitation, and these the Tálukdári Settlement Officer already has under consideration. Of his two alternatives the former will be preferable if feasible.

5. Debt settlement continues to progress satisfactorily and the credit for this rests entirely with Mr. Tupper and his Special Debt Settlement Officer. Up to the end of the period covered by the report claims amounting to over 26½ lakhs of rupees have been settled for less than 9. Mr. Tupper ascribes to the fact that most of the claims are fraudulent and that creditors take advantage of the Tálukdárs' known antipathy to the Civil Courts, the success which has so far attended settlement negotiations. The cause is of so much less importance than the effect in this case that it ceases to be very material. But it is a somewhat sweeping assertion that the reason usually assigned is inadequate to account for more than a fraction of the reduction in claims during settlement; the promptness of settlement, whether the debt is liquidated in cash or by *pullachutt* must be a powerful factor in making the settlement possible.

*6. The draft bill referred to in paragraph 18 of the report contains proposals for some radical changes in Tálukdári administration, amongst the most important of which is a proposal to invest the Tálukdári Settlement Officer with the power, at present denied him, of compelling the education of Tálukdárs' sons. It is of almost paramount importance that the indifference and opposition of parents towards education should no longer be permitted to block the way to the advancement of the Tálukdár class. Only a small proportion of their children are at present receiving any education. The Dhandhuka hostel has proved a success and further accomodation is now required; the opening of two others is in contemplation.

7. Mr. Tupper's administration of his office has been marked as usual by great ability and earnestness and an intense interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Tálukdárs. His commendations on the work done by officers serving under him are noted with satisfaction.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1908-09.

No. 3582.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1910.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 331, dated 25th January 1910—Forwarding a letter No. 1754, dated 13th December 1909, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1908-09.

Resolution.—The measures taken for the settlement of debts continued to be one of the most important features of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's administration during the year under report. Two-fifths of the total amount of the estimated debt of tálukdári estates has now been settled for exactly one-third the nominal claims, and if the present very satisfactory rate of progress is maintained the Government loan of fifteen lákhs will, it is hoped, be sufficient to effect a complete settlement. The extension of the leasing system, the continued reclamation of waste lands, the repairs to tanks and bándhs and the restocking of one tract with plough bullocks are measures which, coupled with the fairly good season, contributed to a marked improvement in the general condition of the estates during the year. It is noted that two of the three estates in which the debt due to Government has increased during management were able to effect a small reduction of their debts.

2. The large arrears due from tenants in the estates under management are stated to be mostly irrecoverable, and careful enquiry should now be made and the irrecoverable balance written off.

3. The establishment of a hostel in Dhandhuka is a measure which Government observe with much satisfaction, and its progress and the introduction of similar schemes in other parts will be watched with interest. It has been repeatedly remarked that the problem of tálukdári indebtedness cannot be fully solved until the education of the Tálukdárs has been placed upon an assured basis, and Government continue to give this matter their anxious consideration.

4. The question of protecting the Tálukdárs against inflated claims made in the Civil Courts has been dealt with by Government in separate orders, in which, for reasons stated, Government have determined that they are not disposed to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts but are willing to take measures which will enable the Tálukdárs to obtain the assistance of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in defending suits which may be brought against them.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Tupper's administration and to observe that his interest in the welfare of the Tálukdárs as well as his energy and skill are reflected in the work of the officers serving under him.

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahàls,
The Collector of Broach,
} With copies of the Report.

[P. T. O.

Rev 635

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the Report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1909-1910.

I
11

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1910

No. 1655 of 1910.

From
J. H. E. TUPPER, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To
The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Goraj, 15th November 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year commencing 1st August 1909 and ending 31st July 1910.

2. Mr. Mehta was in charge for three months and six days in addition to his own duties as Assistant Survey Settlement Officer till I returned from furlough and relieved him on the 7th November, after which charge devolved upon me till the end of the year.

3. **Annual Tour.**—It was necessary to spend the remainder of November and also December in Head Quarters owing to the necessity of disposing of a mass of business which had reached a critical stage during my six months' absence. Much of this involved personal interviews with a number of Chiefs and Sardars who could not be asked to follow my camp through the district. One of the most important matters settled was the tedious Salangpur dispute with the Limdi Darbar which was only brought to a successful termination on the 6th January after protracted negotiations and personal interviews with the Darbar and the representatives of the Swami Narayan Maharaj (*vide* Government Resolution No. 12318, dated 21st December 1909). Serious difficulties had arisen during my absence on leave. Among others the Thakor of Makhiav and a number of the Bhankoda co-sharers had got completely out of hand. Both had fallen into the clutches of pleaders and professional fomenters of litigation who had worked up an elaborate case for the Courts which had to be met and defeated before the respective estate-owners (the nominal litigants) could be brought to reason. The Bhankoda case was the first to collapse, and both the Makhiav cases have now been withdrawn. Having gathered up the threads of administration, I left for the Dholka Táluka on 14th of January, after a short visit to Bombay and encamped at Koth, Bagodra and Dev-Dholera. At Koth (the principal village of the Thakor of Sánand), I was able among other things to arrange for the cultivation of considerable areas of land which had lain waste for many years. At Bagodra, with a view to raising money for debt settlement, I negotiated with some of the chief tenants of the Gangad estate who were anxious to purchase occupancy rights. The offers received at the time were not suitable for immediate acceptance and the subsequent conduct of the negotiations has been entrusted to the new *Karbhari* Mr. Narsidas. While in the táluka I took prompt measures to terminate the suicidal action of the Tálukdárs of Dumali. The village is owned by a number of sharers (one of whom is a minor under management) whose insane policy of harassment and violence had driven away the best cultivators and brought the estate to the verge of ruin, with the incidental consequence that a large amount of Government jama was in arrears. Having satisfied myself by personal inquiry on the spot that the conduct of the Tálukdárs was wholly unjustifiable, I at once attached the village under the Land Revenue Code, dispensed with the services of the mukhi, himself a Tálukdár, and appointed a Mahomedan who could be trusted not to collude with the Tálukdárs in their blind persecution of the tenants. I also dealt with the tenants of Roika (a village of the Gangad estate) who were giving trouble, aided by the ubiquitous *Vakil.* They sought to evade payment of the

ordinary *bighoti* rates and to perpetuate the temporary reduction granted on account of bad years. A visit to the village satisfied me that there was no hardship involved in reverting to the ordinary rates and orders were issued accordingly (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3943, dated 30th April 1910). This and other work occupied all that remained of January. In the beginning of February I toured in the Sánand Táluka in order to inspect the *bandhs* erected, or in process of erection, by the Public Works Department. The attention of the Engineer was called to various defects and suggestions were made with a view to preventing disputes between villages whose water-supply will be affected by the extended system of irrigation. The work was considerably accelerated. During my stay in Sánand I conferred with the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer as to the best way of utilizing the new detailed survey in the preparation of *pahani patraks* and other records of management. The present survey, with the formation of new survey numbers and the abolition of old boundary marks, necessitates a general revision of estates' records and a readjustment of rents which will require careful handling throughout the whole Tálukdári area. Experiment is being conducted in a typical village in order to obtain data for the formulation of a comprehensive scheme. My presence at Goraj, in the vicinity of the Makhiav estate, fortunately coincided with the Makhiav Thakors' open declaration of war. On receipt of notice of intended litigation and repudiation of the Government debt and the lease granted to them, I at once resumed possession of the estate on my own responsibility, thereby anticipating the *interim* injunction on which the Tálukdárs relied to retain possession and disconcerting their entire scheme of operation. My action was subsequently endorsed by Government, and later developments have shown that prompt action alone saved the situation. I returned to Head Quarters in the middle of February and left a few days later for the village of Kujad in the Daskroi Táluka, whence I was compelled to return suddenly after a short stay by the receipt of an *interim* injunction from the District Court issued at the instance of the Makhiav Tálukdárs. I was detained at Ahmedabad for some time in connection with this matter which required immediate personal attention, as an attempt on the part of the Tálukdárs to resume possession on the strength of the injunction would have resulted in a breach of the peace. The Court ultimately cancelled the injunction. On the 9th of March I was free to start for the Kaira District, and encamped first at Mogar in the A'nand Táluka and then at Napa in Borsad. While at Mogar I succeeded in settling the long standing dispute between the Thakor and his stepmother, the lady withdrawing her objections to the Thakor's claim to the *gádi* under the rule of primogeniture and agreeing to receive *gharkhed* lands and certain amounts in cash for herself and sons. In the beginning of April I proceeded to Bombay in connection with pending litigation and other matters and then moved to Dhandhuka Táluka, camping at Dhandhuka itself and at Ra'npur. At Dhandhuka the division of work between the Revenue and Tálukdári staff was revised, and arrangements were made for reducing the disorganised records to order. The new and flourishing Hostel for Tálukdári boys received careful attention and the hotly contested partition case of the Adval estate was finally settled. At Ránpur I was able to settle on the spot three of the five suits filed by some of the tenants of Khas who claimed permanent occupancy rights. Here also I was able to watch the operations of the Survey party working in the vicinity. A visit to the Prántij Táluka in May, where the affairs of the estate of Antroli-Vas-Dolji and tagávi work demanded personal attention, closed my tour, the greater part of June being occupied at Head Quarters in connection with the Makhiav litigation. Despite the unavoidably late commencement of the tour, and its continual interruption by litigation, it embraced seven tálukas in two districts, and was productive of valuable and decisive results. With three districts to cover, with the volume of work constantly growing, and with multiplied calls for the presence of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer himself at Head Quarters, the need of a personal Assistant is increasingly felt. To some extent the gap was filled by the Debt Settlement Officer and by the Head Clerk, Mr. Hora, who paid flying visits to estates where emergencies arose, in order to obtain the independent and first hand information which is essential to the efficient administration of estates whose affairs are a network of intrigue.

4. **Season.**—The season was fairly good from an agricultural point of view, the rainfall being 30 inches against 33 in the preceding year.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—The solitary estate which remained under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year has since passed into the category of those which, though released under the Act by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are yet retained under attachment for the security of debts due to Government. In all 27 estates thus remained under attachment during the whole or part of the year. Of this number four were released free of debt, *viz.* (1) Bagad, Naja Ebhal, (2) Khokhernesh, Rupabhai Bhavabhai and (3 and 4) Aniali Kasbati and Bubavav, Chandrasing Amiji and Murchha Sultanbhai. The number of estates at the end of the year was therefore reduced to 23, which henceforth appear under Appendix I, the distinction between Appendix I and I-A having now disappeared. The total reduction of debt effected during the year amounted to Rs. 25,844 which included Rs. 13,425 of cash repayments and Rs. 12,419 remitted under special concessions granted to five of the estates under Government Resolutions Nos. 4214, dated 9th May 1910 and 7684, dated 25th August 1910. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year including Rs. 7,447 of arrears of interest stood at Rs. 1,07,459 as compared with Rs. 1,28,599 last year. Nothing remains due to private creditors.

6. **Kaira.**—There were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 10,729 were recovered in repayment of Government loan, representing nearly 20 per cent. of the sum outstanding at the commencement of the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 41,168 including Rs. 2,142 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 3,991. These estates are now making rapid progress towards the discharge of their liabilities.

7. The orders of Government on the report on the financial condition of three estates, whose debts it had been found impossible to reduce by management, referred to in paragraph 6 of last year's report, and in respect of other cases in which the reduction of liability was retarded, were issued in Government Resolutions Nos. 4214, dated 9th May 1910 and 7684, dated 25th August 1910. Under these orders the concessions specified in Government Resolution No. 1623, dated 15th February 1908, are extended to five estates, and in the case of nine estates of the Ahmedabad District and two of Kaira, which are very seriously involved, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered, if all other expedients fail, to resort to sale of a portion of the land. It is not anticipated that sale will be necessary except in a few cases, in which negotiations are already in progress, and even in these instances it is hoped to save half the area or more owing to the existence of peculiar conditions which will probably enable the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to realise a price greatly in excess of the real market value.

8. **Broach.**—Only one estate remained under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district. There is no Government debt and Rs. 1,069 were paid to private creditors during the year. The balance outstanding is now reduced to Rs. 1,739, which it is expected to pay off within the next two years.

9. **Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.**—There were 63 estates, 48 in Ahmedabad, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts, of which 6 were released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

10. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 104 estates under management under section 323 (paragraph 7 of the third Schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 135 during the preceding year. There was also one estate under management under section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5 of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,311, as shown in the margin, including

	Rs.
Dhanduka ...	1,67,860
Viramgám ...	98,211
Gogo ...	1,869
Dholka ...	5,996
Sánand ...	1,35,500
Prántij ...	8,875
Total ...	4,18,311

Rs. 1,97,703 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 5,02,533 last year. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 55,624 (Rs. 15,452 from the balances of estates and Rs. 40,172 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors during the year in part payment of their claims. The darkhast claims against the Bhimnath estate of the aggregate value of Rs. 71,454 were settled by Mr. Mehta personally while acting as Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The claims which amounted to Rs. 87,271 on the date of settlement were compounded for Rs. 85,000, one of the conditions being that interest should cease to run from the date of settlement. A large part of the estate is mortgaged with possession to the claimants, who are bound under certain conditions to contribute Rs. 10,000 annually to the coffers of the estate.

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted :—

Name of estate.	Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
Naransing Pathabhai of Kharad ...	20,727	3,001
Raja Jetha of Jalila	5,163	952
Adesing Panchabhai and others of Vadhela ...	2,150	301
Ramsing Ravat of Jalila	1,253	251

Among *pullachhut* settlements of decretal debts may be noted :—

Ratansing Bavaji of Fedra—Rs. 16,690 settled by *pullachhut* for 19 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 4,800 distributed over 19 annual instalments.

Kalliansingji Dipsingji of Vagad—Rs. 1,352 settled by *pullachhut* for 12 years which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 500 distributed over 12 annual instalments.

11. **Execution of Decrees.**—Decrees and *darkhasts* under execution reached a total of 284 at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 39. Of the total number, 172 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 61 are under enquiry and 90 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 233 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 5 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 233 (172+61) decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office and now pending execution, 112 were *ex-parte* decrees, 43 were consent decrees and only 78 were contested.

1. Owing to amicable settlements ...	64
2. Owing to death of judgment-debtors...	3
3. Absence of certificate under section 29-E of the Tálukdári Act ...	6
4. Destitution of judgment-debtors ...	4
5. Disposed of by Courts either on *Mokufnamas* presented by the judgment-creditors or for other reasons	1
6. Miscellaneous, such as existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment-creditors, &c. ...	12
Total ...	90

The significance of these figures in two directions is worthy of notice. Attacks have been made in different quarters on the progress of execution by this Department. Despite the fact that execution of decrees by sale—the only rapid process—is forbidden by executive order except under very exceptional circumstances in the case of Tálukdári estates, the number of decrees pending execution (a quantity which is constantly being reinforced) has been reduced in two years from 377 to 233. A reduction of over 38 per cent. in two years defies criticism.

In another respect the figures are equally instructive. Over 66 per cent. of the decrees were uncontested. Consent decrees are for the purpose of this calculation included in the same category as those passed *ex-parte*, since experience has shown that they involve no less sacrifice on the part of the Tálukdárs. Debt Settlement proves that failure to resist the claims was certainly not due to lack of good ground of defence. Even the most extortionate claims were allowed to go by default. The explanation lies in the constitutional antipathy of the Tálukdárs to the Civil Courts. Sir J. Peile noted the phenomenon in 1866 and traced it to its historical cause. Its persistence to the present day, in spite of the enormous sacrifices it has entailed upon the Tálukdárs, is evidence of the rooted conservatism of a class which is only now emerging from a century of suspended animation. Some weakening of the prejudice may be observed in the increase of contested decrees from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. in the last two years, a tendency mainly attributable to the persistent efforts of this Department, and one which it is proposed to re-inforce by empowering the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to intervene in cases filed against Tálukdárs and by providing them with facilities for obtaining good legal advice.

12. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 332 estates as against 251 last year under the management of this Department under sections 26 and 28 of the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagavi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

13. **Sánand and Koth Estate.**—The income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,414—the largest amount ever realized—against Rs. 1,42,269 last year. The increase is due to irrigational improvements, progressive rents of waste lands given out at low initial rates in previous years and recovery of arrears. In all Rs. 95,341 were credited to Government during the year, Rs. 47,927 on account of current year's dues, Rs. 25,056 on account of arrears, and Rs. 22,358 in repayment of tagavi borrowed by the estate for bandh repairs and for agricultural purposes. A further sum of Rs. 28,592 was paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department for irrigation repairs and improvements. Repairs to five irrigational tanks and bandhs were completed during the year, and seven more were partially repaired. The balance of debt due by the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 56,285—Rs. 28,256 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 4,814 on account of tagávi, and Rs. 23,215 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 13,444 due from tenants of the estate who died without leaving property was written off. The Thakor Saheb's son Kuvar Bhavsingji, who is now 6 years old, is studying under the supervision of the Head Master of the Sánand Vernacular School, who has with the permission of the Educational Department been engaged to give private tuition to the boy for two hours daily.

The marginal table shows the actual annual income of the estate from the date of Government management. It exhibits at a glance the great progress made, much of the credit for which is due to the experienced Deputy Manager, Mr. Kallianrai.

		Rs.
1901-02	...	11,625*
1902-03	...	99,450
1903-04	...	1,24,000
1904-05	...	55,000†
1905-06	...	1,26,693
1906-07	...	1,04,963
1907-08	...	69,532†
1908-09	...	1,42,269
1909-10	...	1,53,414

* Represents income for a part of the year.

† Years of scarcity.

14. **Gangad.**—The income amounted to Rs. 62,762 against Rs. 50,778 last year, the increase being due both to enhanced demand for the year and to the collection of arrears. Rs. 17,918 on account of Government dues and Rs. 1,000 on account of special loan were credited to Government during the year and Rs. 619 were paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department for repairs to the Rohika Bandh. Rs. 3,393 of tagávi and Rs. 4,646 on account of boundary stones used in the detailed survey, were recovered. A sum of Rs. 2,004 was credited to the Shermian estate in part repayment of the balance of a loan of Rs. 4,000 advanced from the funds of the latter estate to pay off Mr. Carrel's claim against Bai Majirajba. Only Rs. 1,171 with interest now remain due. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,933 with interest, of which Rs. 24,106 were paid to creditors and Rs. 6,228 were reduced by settlement during the year, leaving Rs. 1,41,599 outstanding. It has been feared by successive Tálukdári Settlement Officers that the estate could be cleared only by sale of part of its area. There is now a reasonable prospect of saving it intact without further sacrifice than the sale of occupancy rights to a limited number of tenants. The Thakor endeavours to assist management but his ineptitude is monumental and results in an accumulation of embarrassments that is exasperating. The salvation of the estate lies in keeping him under constant, firm and capable control, a requirement which it has at last been possible to meet by the appointment of Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai

as Karbhari on terms similar to those arranged in Gamph. Mr. Narsidas has for a considerable period been dividing his time between the Gamph estate and Saela, a jurisdictional State in the Káthiáwár Agency. He has been induced to surrender the latter post and will henceforth act as Kárbhári in both the Gamph and Gangad estates, which are separated only by a few miles. If he proves as successful in Gangad as he has been in Gamph, rapid improvement is to be expected.

15. **Gamph.**—The whole estate including the village of Derdi was leased to the Thakor Saheb for a sum of Rs. 38,500 on conditions similar to those of the last two years. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 10,582 on account of Government dues and Rs. 15,800 on account of debt settlement loan were credited to Government and Rs. 5,000 were paid to private creditors. Of the 19 claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,37,616 filed against the estate, 15 for Rs. 3,09,619 including interest upto date have already been settled for Rs. 1,76,807. Four claims remained unsettled at the beginning of the year. Two of these are admitted in full, the amounts having been advanced from the balances of other estates under management. The third claim is pending decision in the Courts. The fourth is in process of settlement. The total liabilities of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,024, of which Rs. 1,78,637 are due to Government, on account of Jama and Debt Settlement loan, and Rs. 33,387 to private creditors. It is estimated that, unless abnormal circumstances supervene, the outstanding debts of the estate will be discharged in about 12 years. The Thakor Saheb has lately married the daughter of a Jhala Tálukdár of Karmad under the Bhoika Thána, a match which enhances his social status. The appeal in connection with the spurious son put forward by the elder wife of the Thakor has been decided by the High Court in favour of the Thakor. The suit for the resumption of the Piparia village referred to in last year's report is proceeding. The Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai, continued to do excellent work.

16. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhád and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,837, of which Rs. 3,15,209 were recovered during the year. The arrears Rs. 26,628 relate mainly to Dhandhuka and Prántij Tálukas. Of the Dhandhuka arrears Rs. 14,356 were nominal, representing the Jamas of the Navda and Dhollera estates in which under the orders of Government half the gross revenue is to be taken as Jama, the rest being remitted. Rs. 3,058 were due from the Gamph estate. The latter amount, which had remained unpaid owing to oversight, has since been credited to Government. The arrears in Prántij, which amounted to Rs. 1,594 only, were due from the Oran and Majra estates, the Jama of which has been recommended to be reduced. Suspended arrears of Jama of the Latifkhan and Shermia estates in Dholka Táluka for 1904-05 amounting to Rs. 9,456 were remitted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad. Proportionate remissions of rents amounting to Rs. 13,841 were granted to the tenants. Plans and estimates for the repairs of Makhiav, Bol, Modasar, Soyla, Goráj, Kalana, Baldana, Hirapur, Lekhamba and Amipur bandhs have been sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. W.I.—634, dated 12th March 1910. The Tálukdars' shares of the cost have been paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department in all cases except those of Makhiav and Lekhamba and work has commenced. Nothing can be done for Makhiav until the present unsatisfactory situation of the Thakor's own creation is terminated. The Lekhamba estate is mortgaged with possession and the mortgagees refuse consent to the borrowing of tagávi for the work contemplated.

The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 5,93,868 at the end of the year for the three disiricts, and are shown in detail in column 17 of Appendix V. Most of this sum represents irrecoverable arrears. Rs. 1,48,657 were written off during the year. Inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding.

The year is memorable for the creation of the Gujarát Sardarate, of which body Tálukdars constitute the predominating element. The Sirdars elect a member to the Legislative Council and their first and present representative is a Tálukdar, the Hon'ble Sirdar Naharsingji Ishversingji, Thakor of Amod.

No. 4955 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1911.

To

The Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Branch of the
Royal Asiatic Society.

Sir,

Annual Administration Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1909-10.

I have the honour to forward one copy of the book specified in the margin, and to be

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. VAKIL,

Assistant Secretary to Government.

2247

B.M.R.

17. **Detailed Survey.**—The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District and the Panch Maháls was continued by Khán Bahádur Mehta under the supervision of this office. Measurement work was completed in the Dhandhuka Táluka and in 30 villages of the Gogho Mahál of the Ahmedabad District and in 17 villages of the Godhra Táluka in the Panch Maháls. Classification work was finished in 65 villages of the Dhanduka Táluka, 14 villages of Jalod Mahál and 17 villages of Godhra Táluka. It is expected that field work in the Ahmedabad District will be completed by the end of the ensuing fair season.

18. **Debt Settlement.**—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned, to the end of October 1910:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00.000 since beginnig of 1908.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Under section 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act 1 of 1905.	2,942	21,86,630	7,52,337	5,103	47,97,691	70,00,000	4,64,548 12 0 35,808 0 0 5,00.356 12 0	Already advanced. Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	389	2,13,889	78,632	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	249	1,88,104	...	249	1,88,104	......	......	
Under section 79-A of Land Revenue Code.	61	35,336	11,643	61	35,336	......	......	
Total ...	3,641	26,25,959	8,42,612	5,413	50,21,131	70,00,000	5,00,356 12 0	
Under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	402	6,91,141	2,38,776	584	8,90,678	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	12	18,378	4,253	...	......	......	......	
Total ...	414	7,09,519	2,43,029	584	8,90,678	......	......	
Grand Total ...	4,035	33,35,478	10,85,641	5,997	59,11,809	70,00,000	5,00,356 12 0	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the Tálukdárs is roughly 70 lákhs, of which nearly six-sevenths or over 59 lákhs have now come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of 59 lákhs 33·3 lákhs have now been settled, and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is considerably less than 11 lákhs. Nearly half of the estimated debt, and considerably more than half of the debt now before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for disposal, has therefore been settled, and settled for less than one third of the amout claimed. This result has been achieved without the aid of powers of retrenchment and by dint of sheer haggling, the material for which is supplied chiefly by expert scrutiny of the accounts, which in the majority of cases are miracles of inflation.

Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that only half the settlement rests on a cash basis. Wherever possible settlement is máde by *pullachhut*, *viz.*, usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance of the debt. This policy, originally adopted with a view to husbanding the cash credit of 15 lákhs placed at the disposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, is maintained and emphasised by a growing conviction of the political inexpediency of replacing the private creditor by Government unless the advantage thereby acquired is of dimensions that cannot fail to be appreciated even by the most ignorant debtor. Experience has shown that loans advanced by Government even at 5 per cent. to save an estate from ruin may be represented by the debtor as harsh and usurious. In one case, unconnected with the present debt settlement, the recipient of the loan after ventilating his grievance in the press, has carried it to the Courts. Naturally he has failed, but the uncontradicted press version has excited some degree of commiseration for the ingrate and the incident has given occasion for misrepresentation of motive to which it is undesirable that a philanthropic policy should be exposed. The cash credit therefore is sparingly used, one third only having been expended though half the debts are settled. It is however indispensable in many cases and invaluable in all as a weapon in reserve. Many a creditor who was ultimately satisfied with *pullachhut*, would have gone in the first instance to the Civil Court instead of bargaining with the Settlement Officer, but for the lure of the cash credit in the Government Treasury. It may be possible also at the completion of debt settlement operations to obtain materially better terms in many cases by the substitution of cash for existing *pullachhut* settlements, good as the latter are.

Of the 5 lákhs advanced for debt settlement since the beginning of 1908, Rs. 1,01,334 have already been recovered, of which Rs. 61,216 were collected during the year under report.

Comparison of this year's statement with that shown in the last report exhibits the progress made during the last twelve months. A debt aggregating Rs. 6,82,607 has been settled for Rs. 2,01,344. The average rate of settlement, under 30 per cent., well maintains the level of previous years. The volume of work shows some decrease, but this is fully accounted for by the fact that a considerable portion of the Special Debt Settlement Officer's time was absorbed by constant visits to Bombay to assist in pending litigation, and by laborious work such as the preparation of schemes for the conversion of crop-share into cash-rents—an operation which is only indirectly and incidentally connected with debt settlement. Mr. Mohanlal's work speaks for itself. The proposals he submits are nearly always well thought out and are frequently brilliant.

Details of individual settlements are omitted since they would swell this report beyond legitimate limits.

The legislative proposals by which it is hoped to perpetuate the results of the present debt settlement and to prevent a relapse such as that which followed the settlement of 1864 have been redrafted and are now before Government. To the same end a further measure is in contemplation—the institution of a Tálukdári Land Bank. The difficulties are many and great but it is believed not insuperable. The outline of the scheme has been explained to leading Tálukdárs to whom it strongly appeals. When it has been finally elaborated, proposals for the necessary legislation, without which no Land Bank can operate, will be submitted to Government.

19. **Leasing.**—The period covered by the report bisects the leasing season. Results are therefore given as in previous years up to the end of October 1910. On that date there were 381 leases in existence as compared with 301 last year, 251 in 1907-08 and 114 in 1906-07. The rate of progress is eminently satisfactory and the limits of expansion are now within measurable distance. The number of unleased estates in which leasing would be profitable is not believed to exceed 50 or 60. Mr. Durlabhram, the Deputy Manager of Viramgám, again did brilliant work. He had 126 estates in his charge and succeeded in leasing 123 and part of another. It was necessary to retain the remaining two estates under direct management for special reasons. The quality of the leases improved in spite of the fact that Viramgám received only half its normal rainfall. It is significant of the forces which control an Indian market that the depressing effect of scanty and ill-distributed rain should have been counteracted by a piece of pure superstition. The '*Sili Satim*' (6th September) was fine, an infallible sign that the ensuing winter will be free from severe frosts. Both the officers in charge of Dhandhuka did well, Mr. Govindrai obtaining 73 leases and Mr. Maneklal 138. The Dhandhuka leases however do not fall within the same category as those of Viramgám, being almost entirely short term leases to the estate-owners themselves.

The extension of leasing, in adddition to increasing direct profits, has enabled a considerable reduction to be effected in the field staff, though it affects the volume of work in the Head Office only to a slight extent. Intervention is constantly required to settle differences between the Tálukdárs and Lessees on the one hand and the Lessees and tenants on the other.

20. **Education.**—There are encouraging signs of progress among tálukdárs of the higher class, but the most strenuous efforts have failed to make any considerable impression upon the main body. This is no fault of the system of supervision which embraces every tálukdári child of school-going age. Terminal reports are submitted by the schoolmasters showing the progress and attendance of each child at school, accompanied by catalogues of those who ought to be at school but are not. These reports are carefully scrutinised by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and influence, official and unofficial, is laid under contribution to induce parents and guardians to send absentees to school. Results are meagre. There are 423 boys attending the village schools of Ahmedabad now, as compared with 374 last year and 353 in the year preceding. In Kaira and Broach, where the tálukdári staff is numerically weak, there is no improvement. Existing results are incommensurate with the energy and machinery employed. This however was anticipated. When the measures described were first adopted it was explained that they aimed "more at clearing the way for compulsory education than at the production of immediate effect which, under existing conditions, is attainable only in a minor degree." It is hoped that powers provided in the Draft Bill will enable the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to reduce the number of absentees to a negligible quantity.

Among tálukdárs of the better class, for whose sons the education afforded by the village schools is unsuitable, more satisfactory results have been obtained. The hostel at Dhandhuka founded in March 1909 has succeeded beyond expectation. When I visited it in April a year after its foundation, the change was amazing. It was difficult to believe that the smart, alert and courteous lads were the listless lounging crew of last year. Given the right treatment the old Rajput blood responds at once. The hostel is already popular. 38 boys are in residence, and a score more are ready to join as soon as room can be made for them. Unfortunately additional accommodation is not available, and postponement of the proposed transfer of the district bungalow and site may be continued indefinitely. It is therefore intended to ask Government for another site and also a grant in lieu of the building which it was intended to lend rent-free.

After much deliberation and sounding the views of tálukdárs it was decided that the scene of the next experiment in hostels should be A'nand. Situated at the junction of two railways within the limits of the Kaira District and on the confines of Broach, and itself the centre of an archipelago of tálukdári estates, it was selected as the best position for a hostel intended to draw the boys of both districts and to do for them what the Dhandhuka hostel is doing for Ahmedabad. A'nand possesses an excellent Government Vernacular School and the only drawback was the fact that the Anglo-Vernacular School was a proprietary institution over which Government exercised control only by virtue of a grant-in-aid. Everything was prepared for starting the hostel in March but personal inspection of the aided school, supplemented by local enquiry, convinced me that I could not accept the responsibility of sending boys to it till a change was made in the staff. This proved no easy matter and was only accomplished after a six months' campaign with the aid of the Collector and the Acting Educational Inspector. Further negotiations are in progress which, it is hoped, will terminate in the Municipality taking over the school and placing it under the control of the Educational Department. The hostel was opened in September with 21 boys in residence. The building is lent rent-free for a year by Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas, and donations and scholarships have been received from the leading tálukdárs of Broach and Kaira. It is calculated that the average cost, as at Dhandhuka, will not exceed Rs. 120 a year for each boy including all charges, a marvellously cheap rate for a sound education under effective disciplinary control, but all that the majority even of the larger estates can afford till they are freed from their burden of debt.

21. **Waste lands.**—Progress in reclamation is inevitably slow in consequence of the dearth of labour. Immigrants from Káthiáwár and Baroda have been settled in the Sánand estate where two new hamlets have been established to accommodate them. 600 vighas of waste lands in Dholka and 500 in the Sánand

Táluka were brought under cultivation during the year. The lands have been granted on nominal initial rents with progressive increments, the usual guarantees being taken against resignation for a term of years.

22. **Local Fund.**—The question of the levy of Local Fund cess from the holders of alienated lands in tálukdári villages and of the mode of its recovery was disposed of by Government in Government Resolution No. 3787, dated 26th April 1910. Government have decided that Local Fund cess on account of alienated lands is payable by the tálukdárs in the first instance, but that it is recoverable by them from their alienees and that they are entitled to assistance in recovery under the Land Revenue Code.

Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 32,137 out of a demand of Rs. 34,419, the balance, which is mostly on account of Dhollera and Návda estates, being suspended with the land revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 6,290. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 26,196 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,891 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 5,775 were devoted to bandh and tank repairs, Rs. 1,101 to repairing school buildings and Rs. 13,626 to construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repairs of wells, roads, dharamshálas and schools. The Collector of Broach has been asked to enquire into the truth of an impression prevalent in the district that tálukdári villages do not receive allotments proportionate to their contributions.

23. **Partition cases.**—Three out of four partition cases pending during the year were disposed of by Khán Bahádur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908. Partition was made in all cases. Partition is as far as possible discouraged in the interests of the tálukdárs themselves and no new application was received during the year.

24. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,68,252. Of this sum Rs. 1,14,527 were permitted to be borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lákhs, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907, for the purpose of debt settlement and Rs. 1,40,897 represent the value of the *pullachhut* encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose. Sixteen loans aggregating Rs. 12,828 were permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crises or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.

25. **Suits.**—There were in all 45 suits pending during the year of which 23 were disposed of, 8 in favour of this Department, 3 against it and 12 were settled by compromise.

Personal advocacy on behalf of tálukdárs is one of the most important duties of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and nowhere is it more necessary than in guiding and advising them in litigation. The work covers a wide and varied field and can only be illustrated by a brief description of a few of the leading cases.

The ancient and fraudulent practice of widows to provide deceased tálukdárs with posthumous heirs (invariably male) is a clamant offence on which the Department wages unceasing war, and one which it is extremely difficult to bring home to the culprit, owing to the facilities it derives from the Zenana system. The Thákor of Bhetashi died childless in 1907 leaving a brother and two widows. One of the latter announced that she was pregnant but persistently evaded medical examination by a lady doctor. After the necessary lapse of time she notified the Tálukdári Settlement Officer that she had been delivered of twins (both boys) in an obscure hamlet in foreign territory. Her brother-in-law, the Thákor, by the advice of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, filed a suit for a declaration that the children were supposititious. The real father of one of the boys was discovered. He gave evidence of the purchase of the child and the next day contradicted his own story. After a protracted hearing it was held that the children were spurious. Appeal is pending in the High Court.

The tálukdári tenancy question has figured prominently in litigation. There is a movement among tenants, engineered and financed generally by Banias and money-lenders to whom they have been induced to pass illicit mortgage-deeds, to claim permanent rights in the land. Matters came to a head almost simultaneously at places as widely distant as Khas, Aghar and Khasta, the last named being a village of the Vánkáner Darbár. The agitation in Khas, to which reference has been made in the reports of the last two years, has collapsed. The overwhelming weight of evidence arrayed against them by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer left the Banias no hope and they surrendered at discretion. The suits have been unconditionally withdrawn, and practically the whole body of tenants have passed rent-notes as tenants-at-will. Some have been permitted, as in other estates where funds are required, to purchase a restricted occupancy right, admitting *a fortiori* the hollowness of their pretensions to be absolute masters of the soil subject only to payment of rent to the tálukdár, a right much superior to that conferred upon the tenants of Government villages. In the Aghar case also, practically a test case, an enormous body of evidence was adduced. The Assistant Judge held that the tenants were tenants-at-will, a decision upheld on appeal by the District Court.

One suit was of a class remarkable for its rarity. The virtual opponent of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was the Collector of Kaira. It is the only instance, for some years at least, in which it has been found impossible for a Collector and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of an estate to arrive at an agreement. The two Thákors of Mogar, one of whom is under management, hold a *Wanta* in the village of Narsanda. The villagers set up prescriptive right to part of the *Wanta* as a grazing ground. At the Collector's request the Assistant Collector and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer held a joint enquiry on the spot. They agreed that the villagers had no case. The Collector however took a contrary view and a strong line of action. The opinion of higher authority supported the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, but the Collector stood firm and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of the estate was compelled to file a suit to disprove the villagers' pretensions. When the case came into Court the villagers withdrew their claim and a decree was passed in favour of the tálukdárs.

In a suit involving the right of female succession among Kathis, where certain collaterals sued to oust the minor daughter of a deceased Kathi Tálukdár under management on the ground that daughters are not entitled to inherit among the Kathis, the case was won for the minor.

A powerful opponent successfully encountered in the Courts was the Chief of Jasdan in Káthiáwár, who was paying less than his fair share of jama on one of his tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad, thereby throwing an undue burden on the neighbouring tálukdárs. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer reapportioned the jama between the parties, and the Thákor replied with a suit against Government which was dismissed.

An attempt to right a wrong resulting from a decision of a Subordinate Civil Court resulted in signal defeat. The lands of a tálukdár were sold by the Court in contravention of section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act and of section 320 (old) of the Civil Procedure Code. By the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's advice the tálukdár filed a suit to set aside the sale. The suit failed on a technical ground, and as the only way of re-agitating the legality of the sale, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, with the sanction of Government, evicted the purchaser. The decision of the District Court was adverse and in appeal the High Court, it is believed under some misapprehension, passed severe strictures on the action taken. The matter has been represented to Government and it is hoped that their Lordships may be induced to modify their judgment.

The interminable Chharodi suit is still pending.

26. **Tagávi and Loans.**—Owing to improvements in agricultural conditions, it was not necessary to continue the advances of tagávi and loans on the same scale as during preceding years. Rs. 18,402 only were advanced as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 22,300 under Act

XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. It was possible to make substantial progress in the recovery of advances. Total recoveries under both the Tagávi Acts in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 94,857. Recoveries on account of famine loans amounted to Rs. 8,880 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,667 in Kaira. A sum of Rs. 61,216 was recovered in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement as detailed in the margin. The tagávi and loan accounts for the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	42,271
Kaira	1,450
Broach	17,495
	61,216

27. **General Remarks.**—Proposals for the expansion of office establishment, provisionally approved in Government Resolution No. 9847, dated 11th October 1909, Revenue Department, were finally sanctioned during the year and took effect from the 1st of May 1910. The numerical strength of the clerical establishment has been increased by three units and all salaries have been placed on an incremental basis.

The members of the Head-quarter office have worked hard and well. Able and indefatigable, the Head Clerk Mr. M. Hora communicates his own keenness to the whole staff.

Acknowledgment for good work is due to Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai, Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, and Mr. Amratlal his Head Kárkún, both as regards the general administration of the táluka which is almost entirely tálukdári and for unfailing attention and assistance to the Tálukdári Hostel. Mr. Pendse, the Mámlatdár of A'nand, has been energetic in promoting the interests of the hostel recently founded in his táluka. Mr. Dalal, the Mámlatdár of Daskroi, has rendered able assistance in the disposal of difficult work in the Shah Alam estate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.			Balance due to Government on 1st August 1909 as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Khoda ...	Takhatsing Ajubhai ...	11th February 1869.	9,898	5	4	1,507	10	0
2	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Raesingji ...	19th May 1883.	55,893	0	0	41,142	0	11
		Dhandhuka Táluka.							
3	Begad ...	Punja Vikamshi ...	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	11,754	5	11
4	Do. ...	Nája Ebhal ...	11th September 1884.	7,417	0	0	295	0	2
5	Hadmantála ...	Bulakhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884.	17,226	0	0	9,387	8	0
6	Kinara ...	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884.	5,374	0	0	1,850	2	2
7	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885.	2,193	0	0	1,538	12	6
8	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhavábhái ...	Do. ...	1,648	0	0	1,078	1	9
9	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing ...	Do. ...	1,100	0	0	755	15	2
10	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0	293	11	6
11	Bela ...	Viká Dosa ...	5th May 1887.	7,986	0	0	5,680	8	3
12	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750	0	0	4,245	12	2
13	Jhánjherka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889.	14,359	0	0	13,589	7	6
14	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodabhái ...	Do. ...	10,164	0	0	7,397	0	6
15	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0	1,707	8	2
16	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107	0	0	619	6	10
17	Do. ...	Dádubha Narsangji ...	Do. ...	1,744	0	0	1,261	14	1
18	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0	742	2	0
19	Do. ...	Bapusáheb Jonáji ...	Do. ...	4,556	0	0	3,289	0	10
20	Do. ...	Murchha Sultánbhái, &c.	Do. ...	2,057	0	0	135	9	6
		Viramgám Táluka.							
21	Rudátal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889.	2,285	0	0	536	2	9
22	Do. ...	Mádháji Rámáji ...	Do. ...	10,594	0	0	1,989	7	5
23	Do. ...	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0	2,801	14	2
24	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0	1,571	3	8
25	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0	2,702	10	0
26	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Sáváji, &c. ...	4th July 1889.	7,149	0	0	2,350	13	3
27	Dabhsar ...	Pathaji Becharji, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0	8,375	11	1
			Total ...	2,34,940	13	4	1,28,599	8	3

DIX I.

of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1909-1910.

Interest on loan for the year 1909-1910.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance due to Government on 31st July 1910.	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
59 15 11	1,567 9 11	500 0 0	1,067 9 11	33	89	
1,635 9 6	42,777 10 5	3,600 0 0	39.177 10 5	9	30	
255 1 11	12,009 7 10	5,972 11 2 Includes 5,272 11 2 of concessions.	6,036 12 8	51	28	
7 0 2	302 0 4	302 0 4	......	102	100	Released from management.
215 5 9	9,602 13 9	4,370 6 4 Includes 4,060 11 3 of concessions.	5,232 7 5	47	70	
41 10 2	1,891 12 4	823 10 8 of concessions.	1,068 1 8	45	80	
60 14 6	1,599 11 0	95 0 0	1,504 11 0	6	31	
41 6 6	1,119 8 3	1,119 8 3	......	104	100	Released from management.
30 8 11	786 8 1	42 13 3	743 10 10	6	32	
11 13 3	305 8 9	40 0 1	265 8 8	14	69	
238 0 5	5,918 8 8	......	5,918 8 8	...	26	
171 8 9	4,417 4 11	......	4,417 4 11	...	23	
561 9 6	14,151 1 0	502 3 6	13,648 13 6	4	5	
297 9 11	7,694 10 5	609 13 1	7,084 13 4	8	30	
84 8 5	1,792 0 7	703 9 8	1,088 6 11	41	83	
15 8 2	634 15 0	634 8 0	0 7 0	103	100	Released from management.
64 3 9	1,326 1 10	164 14 5	1,161 3 5	13	33	
37 5 6	779 7 6	50 14 0	728 9 6	7	53	
64 3 10	3,353 4 8	1,863 3 7 Includes 1,587 3 8 of concessions.	1,490 1 1	57	67	
1 15 8	137 9 2	135 9 6	1 15 8	100	100	Released from management.
27 8 7	563 11 4	71 6 5	492 4 11	13	78	
76 11 8	2,066 3 1	607 15 10	1,458 3 3	31	86	
112 2 1	2,914 0 3	150 13 3	2,763 3 0	5	64	
34 15 4	1,606 3 0	883 4 1 Includes 674 5 7 of concessions.	722 14 11	56	88	
132 5 11	2,834 15 11	851 15 1	1,983 0 10	32	78	
92 14 2	2,443 11 5	378 14 8	2,064 12 9	16	71	
331 9 5	8,707 4 6	1,369 1 1	7,338 3 5	16	69	
4,704 3 8	1,33,303 11 11	25,844 4 3 Includes 12,418 10 4 of concessions.	1,07,459 7 8	20	54	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1909 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	4,652 7 11	......	4,652 7 11
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,202 14 10	......	1,202 14 10
3	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	3,138 7 7	480 6 0	3,618 13 7
		Borsad Táluka.					
4	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	5,368 6 11	......	5,368 6 11
5	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	3,077 9 11	......	3,077 9 11
6	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	4,284 14 0	......	4,284 14 0
7	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	2,323 5 5	......	2,323 5 5
8	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,447 13 3	......	1,447 13 3
9	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,223 2 6	......	1,223 2 6
10	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	99 8 2	......	99 8 2
11	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	10,195 13 7	......	10,195 13 7
12	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	4,850 15 11	......	4,850 15 11
13	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	1,025 3 2	......	1,025 3 2
14	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878 .	4,335 0 0	1,251 7 10	18 3 0	1,269 10 10
15	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
16	A'nkláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	1,665 1 0	......	1,665 1 0
		Mátar Táluka.					
17	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	359 11 1	......	359 11 1
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
18	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	3,602 8 4	......	3,602 8 4
19	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,641 3 2	2,641 3 2
			Total ...	2,14,885 1 9	49,769 7 5	4,654 12 2	54,424 3 7

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1909-1910.

Interest on Loan for the year 1909-1910.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1910 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
221 9 0	4,874 0 11	1,178 10 8	3,695 6 3	......	3,695 6 3	25	73	
58 15 0	1,261 13 10	252 14 10	1,008 15 0	......	1,008 15 0	21	75	
151 4 8	3,770 2 3	500 0 0	2,789 12 3	480 6 0	3,270 2 3	14	72	
248 1 9	5,616 8 8	2,132 0 0	3,484 8 8	......	3,484 8 8	40	85	
137 0 5	3,214 10 4	998 0 11	2,216 9 5	......	2,216 9 5	32	87	
166 12 3	4,451 10 3	550 0 3	3,901 10 0	......	3,901 10 0	13	55	
91 11 7	2,415 1 0	249 1 8	2,165 15 4	......	2,165 15 4	11	58	
72 0 1	1,519 13 4	128 7 10	1,391 5 6	......	1,391 5 6	9	56	
58 0 3	1,281 2 9	200 15 5	1,080 3 4	......	1,080 3 4	16	67	
3 14 6	103 6 8	47 0 0	56 6 8	......	56 6 8	47	87	
393 4 7	10,589 2 2	1,556 13 7	9,032 4 7	......	9,032 4 7	15	69	
175 11 8	5,026 11 7	1,806 12 5	3,219 15 2	......	3,219 15 2	37	85	
39 3 9	1,064 6 11	198 15 2	865 7 9	......	865 7 9	19	84	
48 8 0	1,318 2 10	200 0 7	1,099 15 3	18 3 0	1,118 2 3	16	74	
......	1,515 0 0	*538 12 0	......	976 4 0	976 4 0	36	63	* Includes an adjustment of Rs. 2-8-0.
65 4 3	1,730 5 3	178 15 10	1,551 5 5	......	1,551 5 5	11	75	
17 7 3	377 2 4	147 4 7	229 13 9	......	229 13 9	41	93	
178 11 11	3,781 4 3	402 8 4	3,378 11 11	......	3,378 11 11	11	91	
......	2,641 3 2	125 5 0	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2	5	81	
2,127 8 11	56,551 12 6	11,892 11 1	41,168 6 3	3,990 11 2	45,159 1 5	21	79	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1909-1910.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1909 AS PER LEDGER.			Interest on Loan for the year 1909-1910.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1910 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Broach Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	...	2,808 0 0	1,069 0 0	...	1,739 0 0	1,739 0 0	38	96

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1909-1910.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1910.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1908-1909.	Paid to Creditors during 1909-1910.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1909-1910.	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1908-1909.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1910.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	23	......	......	...	1,28,599	4,704	1,33,303	25,844	1,07,459
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	19	4,655	664	3,991	49,770	2,127	51,897	10,729	41,168
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	2,808	1,069	1,739	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	43	7,463	1,733	5,730	1,78,369	6,831	1,85,200	36,573	1,48,627

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	RECEIPTS.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1909.	Total realizations during 1909-1910.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	27,561	26,225	53,786	3,093	25,928	29,021	9,311	1,516	598
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	92,603	1,82,356	2,74,959	66,581	1,77,839	2,44,420	56,315	10,116	4,747
Miscellaneous Estates ...	2,47,118	4,65,802	7,12,920	1,16,100	4,82,560	5,98,660	1,66,702	25,347	11,415
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	7,364	23,125	30,489	16,321	23,109	39,430	7,781	1,028	621
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	1,555	2,156	3,711	1,106	2,023	3,129	1,154	73	44
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	49,628	47,442	97,070	22,596	45,946	68,542	25,346	3,425	1,195
Total ...	4,25,829	7,47,106	11,72,935	2,25,797	7,57,405	9,83,202	2,66,609	41,505	18,620
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	24,333	35,083	59,416	6,958	34,505	41,463	9,112	2,531	978
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	13,546	24,800	38,346	14,331	22,930	37,261	7,074	1,848	585
Miscellaneous Estates ...	59,560	70,364	1,29,924	21,138	58,181	79,319	25,555	4,769	1,461
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	20,631	28,835	49,466	17,736	29,824	47,560	18,440	2,225	827
Total ...	1,18,070	1,59,082	2,77,152	60,163	1,45,440	2,05,603	60,181	11,373	3,851
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	790	3,579	4,369	1,277	3,998	5,275	732	381	91
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	89,633	66,095	1,55,728	26,013	66,309	92,322	3,400	2,451	171
Miscellaneous Estates ...	91,354	1,27,968	2,19,322	47,117	1,13,829	1,60,946	24,831	6,859	2,483
Total ...	1,81,777	1,97,642	3,79,419	74,407	1,84,136	2,58,513	28,963	9,691	2,745
Grand Total ...	7,25,676	11,03,830	18,29,506	3,60,367	10,86,981	14,47,348	3,55,753	62,569	25,216

V.

management for the year 1909-1910.

CHARGES.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1910.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1910.	TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1909.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1910.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25	12,150	1,085	24,685	4,336	4,792	23,066	...	...	...	...	* Difference due to subsequent adjustments.
24,644	29,132	45,991	1,70,945	73,475	23,822	73,298	...	...	...	...	
46,694	1,43,435	87,626	4,81,219	1,17,441	37,334	1,93,026	3,43,227*	40,702	1,02,334†	2,81,595	† Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 7,477.
								Takávi.			
541	7,613	939	18,523	20,907	848	6,532	...	...	...	...	
225	600	224	2,320	809	148	1,540	36,926	1,778‡	8,880	29,824	‡ Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Loans.			
3,662	2,755	5,253	41,636	26,906	2,244	48,880	...	...	...	...	
75,791	1,95,685	1,41,118	7,39,328	2,43,874	69,188	3,46,342	3,80,153	42,480	1,11,214	3,11,419	
4,595	11,530	5,762	34,508	6,955	6,813	18,098	...	...	...	...	
4,498	4,167	3,948	22,120	15,141	2,581	12,835	24,256*	2,966	5,153	22,069	* Difference due to subsequent adjustments
								Takávi.			
5,046	6,155	14,813	57,799	21,520	27,872	43,871	...	...	...	...	
2,963	327	2,839	27,621	19,939	2,991	16,651	9,218†	423‡	1,667	7,974	† Difference due to the inclusion of Rs. 947 due from the Ohandna Estate.
								Loans.			
17,102	22,179	27,362	1,42,048	63,555	40,257	91,455	33,474	3,389	6,820	30,043	‡ Represents interest accrued during the year.
720	2,069	521	4,514	761	45	326					
10,653	3,841	60,160	80,676	11,646	14,764	74,655	230	7	237	...	
								Takávi.			
15,217	36,806	39,434	1,25,630	35,316	24,403	81,090	895	45§	...	940	§ Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Loans.			
26,590	42,716	1,00,115	2,10,820	47,723	39,212	1,56,071	1,125	52	237	940	
1,19,483	2,60,580	2,68,595	10,92,196	3,55,152	1,48,657	5,93,868	4,14,752	45,921	1,18,271	3,42,402	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

B 1273—6

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1909-1910.

No. 651 of 1911.

Revenue Department:
Camp Surat, 13th February 1911.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report is succinct and full of information. In reviewing it one can do little more than point out the most salient details.

In 394 villages of which the ordinary revenue administration is in the hands of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Rs. 3,15,209 out of Rs. 3,41,837 total jama was recovered. It is shown in paragraph 16 that more than half of the arrears are nominal, and the rest are easily explained. The season was good, but it is clear that no slackness is allowed in collection. The outstandings of jama set down for collection are included in the above total. But it seems from Appendix V that the total realizations in all managed estates amounted to Rs. 10,86,981 out of current year's revenue Rs. 11,03,830 and outstandings Rs. 7,25,676. Comparatively little tagávi was advanced, but recoveries of loans and tagávi were large, Rs. 1,18,271 of which all but about Rs. 20,000 represents tagávi advances.

3. The amount due from encumbered estates managed under the old Acts is being steadily reduced. Under the Tálukdári Act, Bombay Act VI of 1888, the number of estates under management rose from 251 to 332. Under the Guardian and Wards Act there were 63 estates, under the Civil Procedure Code, 105, under management. These figures are significant of the extent of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's responsibility. The advance in leasing estates is very creditable to the staff. The progress made in the important estates of Sánand and Khot is most satisfactory. The repairs to important *bandhs* were pushed on with unusual rapidity and great advantage to the estate.

27.—Ahmedabad.
19.—Kaira.
1.—Broach.

The debt in the Gangad estate was reduced by Rs. 30,000. There is still nearly 1½ lakhs outstanding, but with the appointment of the new Kárbhári the prospect of keeping the estate intact is more hopeful. The same Kárbhári, who will now guide the administration of both Gangad and Gamph estates, has been very successful in the latter.

4. Regarding the execution of decrees some interesting figuers are given. In two years the number of decrees pending has been reduced from 377 to 233. By far the majority are being disposed of by management, a method of disposal which Collectors can rarely resort to. The inference is that creditors will wait a long time and accept whatever they can get when sales are practically forbidden. The antipathy of the Tálukdár to Civil Court procedure is brought into relief by the distribution of the 233 pending decrees into 112 passed *ex parte*, 43 passed with consent and 78 contested. For every loan that comes into Court and is recovered by a procedure which must, it is thought, have a most discouraging effect on money lending, there are, no doubt, many which give a rich return to the speculator. Education has been recognized to be the only real remedy for Tálukdár's improvidence. Mr. Tupper's efforts in this direction have before been noticed by Government, and it is earnestly hoped that the small assistance, asked for from Government, will be forthcoming. The Acting Commissioner saw the boys at the temporary Dhandhuka hostel a year ago and can fully endorse Mr. Tupper's remarks on their improved appearance.

5. The results of the debt settlement are summarized in paragraph 18. Out of an estimate of Rs. 70 lakhs of claims, claims amounting to Rs. 59,11,800 have been filed, and Rs. 33,35,478 have been settled for Rs. 10,85,641 and only 5 lakhs of the Government loan of 15 lakhs have been utilized so far. These are remarkable figures and bear eloquent testimony to the personal trouble taken in settling with creditors, both in reducing excessive demands and in conserving the cash available. It will be noticed that one-fifth of the 5 lakhs advanced has been already recovered.

6. Mr. Tupper has been able to gather round him a capable staff into whom he has infused some measure of his own painstaking enthusiasm. His success in the administration of the department is patent throughout the report.

(Signed) J. SLADEN,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1909-10.

No. 4130.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1911.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 651, dated 13th February 1911—Forwarding a letter No. 1655, dated 15th November 1910, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1909-10.

RESOLUTION.—The season covered by the report was good and the revenue collections in the managed estates were satisfactory. As a consequence the Government dues were paid nearly in full and substantial reductions were made in the debts of the encumbered estates. In the course of the debt settlement claims aggregating nearly seven lákhs were settled during the year for a little over two lákhs. Up-to-date nearly one-half of the claims against tálukdári estates, which are estimated to amount to seventy lákhs, have been settled for one-third of their nominal amount. This has been effected with the aid of Government cash advances amounting to five lákhs of which over one lákh has already been recovered. The account of takávi and loans for subsistence shows that repayments during the year exceeded new advances by Rs. 72,000. These are gratifying proofs of improvement in the financial condition of the estates.

2. The attendance of tálukdárs' children at school increases but slowly and their education, on which Government believe that the future welfare of their class depends, continues to excite no interest among the tálukdárs. Only the better class have so far responded to the efforts made by Government in this direction. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report on the recently established hostel at Dhandhuka, which is endorsed by the Commissioner, is very hopeful, and since the close of the year under review a second hostel has been opened at A'nand. It may be hoped that the example thus afforded by the well-to-do will assist the efforts of Government in breaking down the apathy of the main body of tálukdárs.

3. Government have read with pleasure the Commissioner's opinion of the abilities and enthusiasm of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's staff. Mr. Tupper has submitted an informing report and the Governor in Council is pleased to commend him for the continued success with which he has administered his charge.

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the Report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1910-1911.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1912

No. 2143 of 1911.

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Ránpur, 8th December 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year commencing 1st August 1910 and ending 31st July 1911.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. Annual Tour.—My tour commenced in November with a visit to the Sánand Táluka of the Ahmedabad District where the rice crop had failed. Suspensions to be given to the Tálukdárs and their tenants were determined after a careful inspection of the principal villages. The chains of irrigational tanks and embankments constructed by the Irrigation Department were inspected and arrangements were made to watch and protect them during the monsoon. The experiment alluded to last year in re-adjusting the rents of a typical village on the basis of the new Survey Assessment appears to have been entirely successful. This experiment, checked by others in the Viramgám Táluka, is intended to provide data for a general scheme of re-adjustment to be introduced as soon as the Detailed Survey is complete, and to be accompanied by the re-writing of estates' records which the Detailed Survey renders obsolete. In December I moved to the Broach District in order to meet the Director of Land Records with a view to joint inspection of the Record of Rights of Tálukdári Wantas. The resulting recommendations made by the Director led to the passing of orders contained in Government Resolution No 5668, dated 13th June 1911, Revenue Department, which have given the greatest satisfaction to the Tálukdárs of the Kaira and Broach Districts. Large arrears of rent covering a period of over 20 years were outstanding in the village of Kalam forming part of the estate of the minor Desai of Broach. Personal inquiry was made on the spot and about Rs. 40,000 were ordered to be written off. During the early part of January I was detained in Head Quarters by a final and unsuccessful attempt to compromise the interminable Chhárodi case, by negotiations with the Katosan Durbar, and by a series of interviews which resulted in the final settlement of the important Makhiav case. I then proceeded to the Viramgám Táluka, where I was able to visit a very large number of villages, examine the newly prepared Settlement Registers and settle a considerable number of leases on the spot. In consultation with the energetic and capable Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram, the re-organisation of the entire Tálukdári staff of the Táluka was planned and has since been carried into effect. The supersession of direct management by leasing, made it possible to effect a large reduction in the number of poorly paid and incompetent Talátis and to replace them by half their number of better paid and more capable Japti Kárkúns. The result is enhanced efficiency at a reduced cost. In some villages the conversion of crop-share into cash rents was arranged, uneven distribution of jama was rectified, and a re-adjustment of rents on the basis of the Survey Assessment was introduced. New schools were arranged for in consultation

with the Educational Inspector, and proposals were made for various irrigational improvements to the Executive Engineer. Early in February I returned to Ahmedabad where a series of interviews and conferences had been arranged, but left a few days later for a tour through the Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas. Parts of both Tálukas had suffered severely during the first days of February from a very sharp frost, the action which had been more than usually capricious, destroying utterly in some cases the crop in one part of a field and leaving another part untouched. This necessitated personal and minute inspection of crops in a very large number of villages in order to ascertain what suspensions of rent and of jama were required. With the exception of an interval during the first part of March, when my entire staff was required in Ahmedabad for census operations, my tour was largely devoted to this work till the beginning of April. The important Gangad, Utelia and Gamph estates received a large measure of attention, the last with especial reference to the terms of the lease to be granted to the Thakor. Several schemes for irrigational embankments and improved water supply were suggested, most of which are already taking shape. Various boundary disputes and encroachments were dealt with after personal inspection of the sites, and before leaving the Dhandhuka Táluka I had the satisfaction of arranging for the discharge of the liabilities of certain estates which had remained under Government management for protracted periods. Details appear in paragraph 5. After despatching business that had accumulated in Head Quarters I moved in the middle of April to the Prántij Táluka where a large question of the status of a number of Tálukdárs, and also disputes between the Tálukdárs of Antroli-Vas-Dolji and Antroli-Vas-Punjaji with some of their alienees required local investigation. The greater part of May was spent in the Gogha Mahál where the failure of indebted Tálukdárs to take advantage of the Tálukdári Act was closely investigated. Local creditors had succeeded in establishing a prejudice which the isolation of the Mahál alone rendered possible. The prejudice is rapidly disappearing and numerous applications for management have been received. The affairs of Tagdi-Vavdi, the Chief Tálukdári estate of the Mahál, received careful attention, and arrangements were made which are expected to result in clearing not only the British estate of the minor (a result already practically achieved) but also his estate in the Bhávnagar State by co-operation with the State authorities. As observed last year the need for a Personal Assistant becomes increasingly urgent. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, with a charge that embraces both sides of the Gulf of Cambay from Gogho on the one hand to Broach on the other, cannot himself cover all the ground in a single year. It is proposed, as soon as Debt Settlement is completed, to move Government to appoint the Special Debt Settlement Officer Personal Assistant to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The Settlement Registers now in course of preparation in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira Broach and the Panch Maháls will require annual inspection. This and supervision of the inspection of the new boundary marks, which are being erected throughout the Tálukdári area comprised in the four Districts, is a task which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer cannot possibly discharge without assistance in addition to the management of some 700 estates and his not inconsiderable revenue duties.

4. **Season.**—The rainfall was considerably below the normal, and there were no heavy falls to fill the tanks. The result was entire failure of the rice crop in a considerable area. Other crops promised to be excellent, but cotton, which had been substituted for the usual crop over large areas on account of the high prices anticipated, was seriously damaged and in some villages totally destroyed by severe frost at the beginning of February. The wheat crop was very light. With these large reservations the season left little to be desired.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—At the commencement of the year there were 23 estates under attachment, which though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are continued under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. While in Dhandhuka Táluka in March last I was able to make considerable progress with the affairs of estates, alluded to in paragraph 7 of last year's report, which appeared to be almost hopelessly involved. It was

arranged to pay off the total Government loan debt due by estates Nos. 5, 6 and 10 of Appendix I and about 29 and 86 per cent. respectively of the debt due by estates Nos. 4 and 9. The money was raised in estates Nos. 5 and 6 by the mortgage of 35 and 47 bighas of land for sums of Rs. 700 and 1,600 respectively; in estates Nos. 9 and 10 by sale of 129 and 126 acres respectively with the sanction of Government (Government Resolution No. 5330, dated 1st June 1911, Revenue Department); and in estate No. 4 by sale of a shop which was already mortgaged to a private creditor. Estates Nos. 5, 6 and 10, together with estate No. 1, which was ordered to be restored to its owners free of encumbrance as it had remained 42 years under management and as the repayments made amounted to more than double the original loan, were released free of debt during the year. The number of estates under attachment at the end of the year was therefore reduced to 19. The total reduction of debt effected during the year amounted to Rs. 23,048, which included Rs. 21,954 of cash payments and Rs. 1,094 remitted under the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 2638, dated 13th March 1911. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 5,282 of arrears of interest stood at Rs. 89,364 as compared with Rs. 1,07,459 last year. Nothing remains due to private creditors. Progress with these estates may now be regarded as satisfactory, the number under management having been reduced from 32 to 19 in the last four years.

The Makhiav estate maintained the position of unenviable prominence into which it has been brought of late years. The Thakor and his brother filed two suits, one against the Secretary of State and the other against the Tálukdári Setttlement Officer with a view to regain possession of their estate on the grounds that the debt due from them on account of the loan advanced by Government was extinguished under Section 16 of Bombay Act VI of 1862, that the mortgage deed executed by them securing the Government loan was obtained by undue pressure, and that they were not bound by the lease to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. One suit was dismisssed and the remarks passed by the Judge during the course of the preliminary hearing appeared to indicate a similar fate for the other. Thereupon the latter suit was withdrawn with permission to bring a fresh suit, but the Tálukdárs, finding their position utterly untenable, presented a petition praying that the Government debt might be secured on the large village of Samani and that the other two villages (Makhiav and Melasna with suburbs) might be restored to them for maintenance, they agreeing to pay the Jama and Local Fund of the whole estate including Samani. The proposals were generously accepted by Government (Government Resolution No. 2098, dated 2nd March 1911, Revenue Department), but it is to be feared that the whole estate will again have to be taken under management at no distant time. Rapid progress could be made by the estate, which is capable of considerable development, if the Tálukdár could be induced to assist management with a fraction of the energy which he devotes to obstruction and attempts to repudiate his just liabilities.

The only really hopeless case remaining is No. 11. Permission to sell part of the estate has been obtained from Government and sale will be arranged as soon as agricultural conditions are favourable.

6. **Kaira.**—There were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 12,420 were recovered in repayment of Government loan representing 30 per cent. of the sum outstanding at the commencement of the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 30,303 including Rs. 1,784 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 3,646. Progress in these estates is satisfactory, the Government debt having been reduced from Rs. 88,034 to Rs. 30,303 during the last four years.

7. **Broach.**—There was only one estate under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district. There is no Government debt and Rs. 1,000 were paid to private creditors during the year. Ninety-eight per cent. of the debt has now been repaid and it is expected to discharge the outstanding balance of Rs. 739 next year.

8. **Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.**—There were 62 estates, 44 in Ahmedabad, 15 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts, of which 6 were released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

9. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 78 estates under management under Section 323 (paragraph 7 of the third schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 104 during the preceding year. There were also two estates under management under Section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5 of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 4,54,900, as shown in the margin, including Rs. 2,33,454 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 4,18,311 last year. Decretal claims of Rs. 2,07,825 have already been settled but the *darkhasts* have not been returned to the Courts, since in some cases the amounts settled have not yet been paid to creditors and in others the *pullachhuth* period agreed upon has not expired. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 32,215 (Rs. 27,609 from the balances of estates and Rs. 4,606 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors during the year in part payment of their claims. The most important settlement of decretal claims made during the year related to the Kherva estate of minor Umarkhan Modji. He owed a large debt, contracted by his father to the nephews of the Chief of Patdi, which amounted to Rs. 60,626-11-8 at the date of settlement. The surplus of income over expenditure was insufficient to discharge the liability and the only course was sale. The Patdi Durbar was in a very strong position. The debt of Rs. 60,626-11-8 was however settled for Rs. 47,000, Rs. 39,000 to be paid by a transfer of half of the estate of the minor to the Durbar and Rs. 8,000 to be paid in cash. The settlement was arranged by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer personally after protracted negotiations and with the greatest difficulty.

	Ahmedabad District.	
		Rs.
Dhandhuka	...	1,50,239
Viramgám	...	99,285
Gogho	...	1,753
Dholka	...	20,327
Sánand	...	1,30,772
Prántij	...	8,369
Total	...	4,10,745
	Kaira District.	
Anand	...	34,714
Borsad	...	968
Total	...	35,682
	Broach District.	
Amod	...	8,130
Vágra	...	343
Total	...	8,473
Grand Total	...	4,54,900

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted :—

Name of Estate.		Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
		Rs.	Rs.
Himatsingji Takhatsingji of Kherda	...	32,339	17,619
Umedsang Jodhaji and others of Chhaniar	...	17,321	10,000
Raysangji Bawaji of Ránpur	...	4,063	802
Raning Ravat of Khas	...	3,110	45

Among *pullachhuth* settlements of decretal debts (*i. e.*, settlement by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance) may be noted :—

Varsabhai Ajabhai and others of Kadipur—Rs. 3,651 settled by *pullachhuth* for 5 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 510 distributed over 5 annual instalments.

Shivsangji Hanubhai and others of Vagad—Rs. 1,872 settled by *pullachhuth* for 14 years which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 350 distributed over 14 annual instalments.

10. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 233 decrees and *darkhasts* under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 40. Of the total number, 123 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 65 are under enquiry and 85 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 188 pending at the end of the year. There were also 2 decrees under execution under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 188 (123+65) decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office, and now pending execution, 74 were *ex-parte* decrees, 29 were consent decrees, and 85 were contested. These figures are encouraging as an indication that the traditional antipathy of the Tálukdárs to the Civil Courts is at length beginning to make way for an attitude that has less of prejudice and more of practical common sense. Unwavering avoidance of the Courts for half a century has cost the Tálukdárs very dear. It has overwhelmed them with inflated debts that were decreed only because they were not resisted. Every effort has been made to combat the prejudice, and as the figures seem to indicate, not altogether without success. Contested decrees, which three years ago represented only 25 per cent. now represent over 45 per cent. of the whole number under execution. The last year's figures show the greatest improvement, and it is permissible to hope that the ratio of increase may continue to be progressive. To some extent at least it is due to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

(1) Owing to amicable settlements ...	67
(2) Absence of certificate under section 29-E of the Gujárat Tálukdárs Act.	3
(3) Destitution of judgment debtors ...	7
(4) Disposed of by Courts either on *makufnama* presented by the judgment creditor or for other reasons...	1
(5) Miscellaneous, such as absence of the sanction of Government to the sale of the attached land, existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment creditors, &c....	7
	85

Progress in the execution of decrees which has been made the subject of unofficial criticism, as observed last year, could hardly be more satisfactory. The number of decrees under execution has been reduced in the last 3 years by over 50 per cent. from 377 to 188, and this notwithstanding the constant influx of new decrees from the Courts at the average rate of 40 a year, and in spite of the fact that sale—the only rapid process of execution—is precluded except under very exceptional circumstances. It is an exacting criticism that quarrels with these results.

11. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 359 estates as against 332 last year under the management of this Department under Sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukadárs Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

12. **Sa'nand and Koth Estate.**—The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,20,735 against Rs. 1,53,414 last year. The decrease was due to remissions of rents necessitated by failure of the rice crop and by damage caused to other crops by frost. Recovery of arrears was consequently impossible. Proportionate remission of Jama amounting to Rs. 2,753 was sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 8164, dated 26th August 1911, Revenue Department). The following items were credited to Government:—Rs. 41,694 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess; Rs. 3,466 on account of Summary Settlement on Wantas situated in Khálsa villages; and Rs. 3,166 on account of Tagávi taken by the Thákor Saheb himself or borrowed on his security by tenants who absconded or died without leaving any property. It was impossible to pay anything to private creditors or to Government on account of arrears. The total debts of the estate outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 54,523:—Rs. 28,256 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 3,052 on account of tagávi and Rs. 23,215 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 13,262 due on account of arrears from tenants, who died without leaving property, was written off. The estate has been awarded one lakh as compensation for lands taken up for the Chharodi Cattle Farm but the amount was not credited to the estate till after the close of the year. The Thákor Saheb's allowance, which had been reduced to Rs. 1,000 temporarily, has again been raised to Rs. 1,600 per mensem. The Thákor Saheb's mother, Bai Shri Rupaliba, died during the year, and the estate was compelled to spend Rs.10,000 on funeral ceremonies. Owing to the lady's death the

villages of Fangdi, Rajoda Wanto and lands in some of the villages of the estate which were in her possession have reverted to the estate. The Thákor Saheb's seven-year-old son Kunvar Bhávsangji is receiving private tuition. Repairs to seven irrigation tanks and bandhs, partially effected last year, were completed during the year. The character of the season deprived the estate of all advantage from its large irrigational improvements. Their effect will become apparent only when there is sufficient rainfall to fill the tanks.

13. Gamph.—The whole estate including the village of Derdi was leased to the Thákor Saheb for a sum of Rs. 34,000, being Rs 4,500 less than last year on account of deficient rainfall and frost. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 20,833 on account of Government dues and Rs. 13,000 on account of debt settlement loan were credited to Government and Rs. 5,310 were paid to private creditors. Of the two claims which remained unsettled at the beginning of the year, one which was pending adjudication in the Civil Court was decided, the Court passing a decree for Rs. 9,437, payable in four equal instalments, against the Thákor. An appeal has been filed in the High Court. The second claim is secured on valuable ornaments. A sum of Rs. 1,290 has been paid towards it, since it is impossible to effect any reduction.

Debt settlement of the estate is now complete and its character reflects no little credit on the Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai, whose service in both the Gamph and Gángad estates has now been made pensionable. The total liabilities of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,602, of which Rs. 1,71,221 are due to Government on account of debt settlement and famine loan and Rs. 28,381 to private creditors. The suit filed by the Thákor Saheb for the resumption of the village of Piparia on account of the failure of the cadet's line was decided against the estate, the Court rejecting the Thákor's claim to resume the village on account of the terms of a document passed by the late Thákor in favour of the deceased in 1871. An appeal has been filed in the High Court. Two suits have been filed against the Thákor Saheb and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, one by the elder wife of the Thákor in the matter of her *Jivái* lands and another by the Syeds of Chokdi in respect of an alleged right to a fourth share in the produce of that village.

The estate is a difficult one to develop. It is situated in country that offers no facilities for simple bandh and tank irrigation, but it is intended to get it thoroughly examined by an expert. The surface water is saltish nearly everywhere, but there is probably sub-artesian water. An experiment is to be made in artesian boring, but irrigation by artesian wells is unfortunately a project that requires a large capital expenditure. Even more important than the development of its natural resources is the improvement of the methods of cultivation practised in the estate. The cultivators are incredibly careless and lazy, but are beginning to show signs of progress under the firm and judicious handling of the Kárbhári.

14. Gangad.—The whole estate including the village of Bhumli was leased to the Thákor for a sum of Rs. 34,500 only as the crops suffered severely from frost. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 17,669 on account of Government dues and Rs. 2,500 on account of special loan were credited to Government during the year. Rs. 1,945 on account of tagávi and Rs. 3,844 on account of boundary stones erected during the Detailed Survey were recovered. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the credit of the Shermian estate in part repayment of the balance of a loan of Rs. 4,000 and only Rs. 229 with interest now remain due. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,142 with interest plus a loan of Rs. 2,000 contracted to meet current expenses. Rs 15,000 were paid to creditors and Rs. 2,337 were reduced by settlement during the year, leaving Rs. 1,33,805 outstanding. It is intended to repopulate two deserted hamlets and thus bring a considerable area of waste land under cultivation. 118 acres were reclaimed this year. Repairs to the Roika and Bhamsara bandhs, for which I pressed last year, have now been completed by the Irrigation Department. I have carefully examined the whole estate with a view to irrigational development and have made proposals, which are under consideration by the Executive Engineer, for further improvements or new works in five different villages, from which it is believed that a considerable increase of revenue will be derived.

The attempt to sell occupancy rights has been prosecuted with the greatest energy by the Kárbhári but serious difficulty has been encountered. The refusal of these rights has been offered to sitting tenants of substance, who are tenants-at-will, but feeling themselves safe from competition they decline to pay a fair price. It is not that there is any lack of good offers from other cultivators of the best class, but all such offers are conditional on entry into possession at the commencement of the next cultivating season. This unfortunately the estate is not in a position to promise, because, as the law is at present interpreted, tenants-at-will cannot be ejected without regular suits which may take years to run their tedious course through the Courts. The sitting tenants in consequence have the estate at grave disadvantage, and under legal advice they have been endeavouring to dictate their own terms. I have given the matter a great deal of time and attention, and have at last (though after the close of the year under report) succeeded, with the Kárbhári's assistance, in breaking the back of opposition in villages where it was most determined. Payment however has had to be arranged by small instalments spread over a considerable number of years, so that some time will elapse before the results are apparent in accelerated liquidation of the estate's liabilities. Ultimate success is however assured and the estate, the condition of which was regarded as hopeless a few years ago, will be cleared within ten years or less.

15. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,534 of which Rs, 3,01,313 were recovered during the year. The arrears Rs. 38,221 include Rs. 16,427 suspended in Dhandhuka and Dholka Tálukas on account of damage done by frost and in Sánand Táluka on account of failure of crops on rice lands. Arrears of Rs. 14,356 in the Navda and Dholera estates in Dhandhuka Táluka are nominal. Under the orders of Government the whole gross revenue is nominally taken as Jama, and half of it is each year remitted. The residue relates to estates which suffered on account of deficiency of rainfall or frost, and which were unable in consequence to pay in full. The proportion of rents to be collected from tenants was based on an anna valuation of the crops in estates in which cash rents obtained. No special measures were necessary for the villages under the Bhágbatái (crop-share) system, which gives automatic relief to the tenants. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 4,96,583 at the end of the year for the three districts and are shown in detail in column 17 of Appendix V. Irrecoverable arrears amounting to Rs. 1,83,130 were written off during the year and inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding. Proposals for the reduction of the Jama of the Oran and Majra estates, which have deteriorated owing to natural causes, have been sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 5781, dated 17th June 1911) and arrears amounting to Rs. 2,129-12-0 for 1907-08, 1908-09 and 1909-10 have been remitted (Government Resolution No. 9140, dated 28th September 1911, Revenue Department). Arrears of Jama amounting to Rs. 7,679 for 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08 of the Hirapur estate in Sánand Táluka, the Jama of which is to be taken at half the gross receipts, under the orders of Government, contained in Government Resolution No. 8443, dated 18th August 1908, were also remitted during the year (Government Resolution No. 4118, dated 27th April 1911, Revenue Department). Good progress has been made with irrigational development. Of 23 works enumerated in Government Resolution No. 5918, dated 19th June 1906, 19 have now been completed. The total cost is Rs. 74,199, of which Rs. 47,756 have fallen upon the Tálukdárs and Rs. 26,443 upon Government. These works constitute a part only of the irrigational programme, as is indicated by remarks made against such individual estates as it is possible to notice separately in this report. The rates charged by the Public Works Department have been found very onerous to estates, including, as they do, a surcharge of 24½ per cent. for tools and establishment. In one case an estate-owner, one of the best landlords in the Ahmedabad District, has rejected the Executive Engineer's estimate and has borrowed Rs. 4,000 tagávi to carry out the work himself on the lines laid down by the Department, but on a slightly reduced scale and at 40 per cent. of the official estimate. Government have been moved to grant more favour-

able terms and also to decide on whom the cost of irrigational improvement should devolve in Kasbati villages which are held on lease from Government.

16. **Detailed Survey and Settlement Registers.**—Field work in the Ahmedabad District is practically complete, only two wantas remaining to be measured. Measurement is finished in the Panch Mahāls and classification remains. Government have directed the preparation of Settlement Registers in all Wantas situated in Government villages (Government Resolution No. 5668, dated 13th June 1911, Revenue Department) and proposals for the extension of the Detailed Survey to the Tálukdári estates of Kaira and Broach Districts have been sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 10116, dated 28th October 1911, Revenue Department). Work in the latter districts commences in the opening fair season. The entire Tálukdári area of Gujarát extending over four districts will thus be brought under Detailed Survey at a cost originally sanctioned for the Tálukdári estates of the Ahmedabad District alone.

17. **Debt Settlement.**—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned, to the end of October 1911:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000 since beginning of 1908.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Under sectio 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.	3,776	26,36,633	8,72,171	5,720	51,39,296	70,00,000	5,14,058 8 0 44,211 0 0 5,58,269 8 0	Already advanced. Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	306	1,90,468	76,135	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	263	1,96,018	...	263	1,96,018	......	......	
Under section 79-A of Land Revenue Code.	152	69,795	28,272	152	69,795	......	......	
Total ...	4,497	30,92,914	9,76,578	6,135	54,05,109	70,00,000	5,58,269 8 0	
Under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	453	7,41,012	2,52,292	584	9,04,910	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	16	25,820	8,666	...	......	......	......	
Total ...	469	7,66,832	2,60,958	584	9,04,910	......	......	
Grand Total ...	4,966	38,59,746	12,37,536	6,719	63,10,019	70,00,000	5,58,269 8 0	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the Tálukdárs is roughly Rs. 70,00,000 of which some nine-tenths or over 63 lákhs have now come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of 63 lákhs, 38·6 lákhs have now been settled and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is considerably less than 12½ lákhs. The average rate of settlement is therefore less than one-third of the amount claimed. Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that less than half the settlement rests on a cash basis, liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed period in full acquittance being the method adopted wherever possible, for reasons explained last year. In pursuance of this policy the Government cash credit of 15 lákhs has been drawn on only to the extent of some 5½ lákhs (column 8.) Of this sum Rs. 1,48,657 have already been repaid, Rs. 47,323 having been recovered during the year under report. The whole cash credit will probably be utilised, but with added advantage at the close of operations, as shown in last year's report. Comparison of this year's statement with that of the previous year exhibits the progress made during the last 12 months; 911 claims aggregating Rs. 5,24,268 have been settled for Rs. 1,51,895, the average rate of settlement being under 30 per cent. The volume of work shows some decrease, which is fully accounted for by the fact that an increasing portion of the Special Debt Settlement Officer's time is necessarily diverted to purposes other than debt settlement under the circumstances described at the close of paragraph 3 of this report. Constant visits to Bombay to assist in pending litigation (the Chhárodi suit in particular) occupied a large part of his attention. He also performed a good deal of debt settlement work which does not appear in this report since it does not relate to the estates of Tálukdárs, claims for nearly half a lákh having been settled in one non-Tálukdári estate alone.

The very high rate of reduction obtained, on the average two rupees out of three, is attributable largely to the unconscionable inflation which characterises the operations not only of petty money-lenders but not infrequently of men in a comparatively large way of business. For example a claim for Rs. 1,66,123 was filed against the Simej estate. This was found to originate in a loan of Rs. 9,301 advanced in 1884 and secured by mortgage with possession of a Wanta of 568 acres. In spite of profits accruing from possession, which might have been expected to extinguish the whole debt years ago, it was asserted by the claimant to have increased to seventeen times its original amount. After the accounts had been submitted to expert scrutiny, the claimant was glad to accept Rs. 9,651.

Another claimant who sought to recover Rs. 37,196 on an original loan of Rs. 3,300, advanced in 1830, was glad to accept Rs. 1,801 when his accounts had been investigated. Mr. Mohanlal, the Special Debt Settlement Officer, has maintained the high level of his previous work.

18. **Leasing.**—The quality of leases continues to improve, but, as observed last year, the limits of expansion have nearly been reached as regards number, which was 370 at the close of the year under report as against 381 at the end of the previous October. Figures are usually given for the whole leasing season (ending in October) which is bisected by the period covered by this report, but it has not been possible this year to give leases after the end of July, owing to the failure of the rains. The slight shrinkage exhibited by the figures is due to the disappointment of some of last season's lessees, who had over-estimated the value of the leases and were disappointed of their profits. It is unlikely that the number of leases will fluctuate to any great extent in future except in famine years, when a heavy fall is inevitable. Under the most favourable circumstances the number is not likely to rise above 450, unless the number of estates under management increases, since profitable leases can rarely be negotiated except in estates where metayage obtains. The Department has lost to the Junagadh State its best leasing officer and ablest Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram, whose abilities attracted the notice of the Administrator.

19. **Education.**—The tendencies exhibited last year are confirmed and emphasised by this year's results. Progress among the better class of Tálukdárs is more clearly marked, but no efforts avail to make any impression upon the stolid inertia of the main body. The machinery described last year has been kept in active operation, but the number of boys attending village schools in Ahmedabad has fallen from 423 to 408. The mechanism itself can hardly be improved. It enables the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to put his finger on every child who ought to be at school but is not. Moral suasion is then applied but the cases amenable to this treatment are exhausted. Nothing more can be expected till the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is armed with the statutory powers for the application of which the existing system of intelligence was designed.

Progress among Tálukdárs of the better class is indicated by the increasing success and popularity of the hostels, which are now firmly established. Numbers at the Dhandhuka hostel in the Ahmedabad District remained stationary only because accommodation was already taxed to its utmost extent, but the progress made by the 38 boys in residence has been satisfactory in every respect. The teaching which they get from the Government schools and the training they receive from the Superintendent of the hostel are excellent and the keenness and *esprit de corps* developed are most encouraging. Applications for admission are numerous and it will soon be possible to meet them since the new buildings on the site of the district bungalow, which has been granted rent-free by Government, are now approaching completion. Accommodation will be provided for 80 boys at the cost of about Rs. 27,000 subscribed by Tálukdárs in memory of the late King-Emperor.

The hostel founded last year at A'nand for Tálukdár boys of the Broach and Kaira Districts has made rapid progress despite the numerous difficulties with which it has had to contend. It had to be closed in March on account of plague, but was reopened in April. It has been a hard task to find a suitable Superintendent of Tálukdár family but one has at length been obtained who, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory. The difficulties alluded to last year in connection with the grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular School proved insuperable owing to the reluctance of the A'nand Municipality to take over the school and place it under the control of the Educational Department. Political considerations made it impossible to continue to send the hostel boys to a school over the staff of which it was so difficult to exercise control. Since the Municipality were not prepared to assist, as had been hoped, it was necessary to arrange for the removal of the hostel from A'nand to Nadiád, a town which, though less conveniently situated geographically than A'nand for a hostel intended for Broach and Kaira boys, offers the great advantage of a High School of which the staff is under official control. The change of locality was effected after the close of the year. In spite of these vicissitudes and of the lack of personal interest displayed by some of the more prominent Tálukdárs of Broach and Kaira who had been loudest in promises of support, the number of boys has increased from 21 to 34 and the hostel has now passed out of the experimental stage. As at Dhandhuka, the erection of suitable buildings will soon become indispensable to further expansion, and it is proposed to ask Government for a site rent-free and possibly also for pecuniary assistance. At both Hostels the average cost of education and living for each boy, including all charges, is rigidly limited to Rs. 120 a year. The sons of larger estate-owners who can afford more, are sent to the Central Colleges at Sádra, Gondal or Wadhwán.

20. **Waste lands.**—Progress in the reclamation of waste lands was considerable in view of the dearth of labour and the character of the season; 1,752 bighas in Dhandhuka Táluka and 177 in Dholka were brought under cultivation. The lands have been granted on nominal initial rents with progressive increments, the usual guarantees being taken against resignation for a term of years.

21. **Local Fund.**—The Tálukdárs have been informed of the orders of Government regarding the liability of their alienees for the Local Fund Cess. In pursuance of the orders a sum of Rs. 178 was recovered from the alienees of the Gamph estate during the year. Elsewhere in estates under management notices for payment of the cess have been issued to the alienees.

Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 31,856 out of a demand of Rs. 34,335. The whole amount of arrears except about Rs. 300, consists of cess suspended along with Land Revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 8,002. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 27,676 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 523 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 10,014 were devoted to bandh and tank repairs, Rs. 1,326 to repairing school buildings and Rs. 10,956 to construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repair of wells, roads, dharamshalas and schools.

22. **Partition cases.**—At the beginning of the year there was one partition case pending and six new applications were received. Of these three were disposed of during the year by Khán Báhádur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908. Partition was made in one case and two applications were withdrawn.

23. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,82,914. Of this sum Rs. 84,947 were permitted to be borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lákhs sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th

November 1907, for the purpose of debt settlement and Rs 32,487 represent the value of the *pullachhuth* encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose. Twenty-two loans aggregating Rs. 65,480 were permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crisis or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.

24. **Suits.**—There were 40 suits pending during the year, of which 11 were disposed of,—9 in favour of this Department and 2 against it. Three suits were withdrawn and 2 were settled by compromise.

The Makhiav suits referred to in paragraph 5 of this report, entailed heavy work. The suits covered a very wide ground and raised issues impugning the character and the *boná fides* of the management of the estate by Government over a period of 30 years. One of the suits was dismissed with costs and the other was withdrawn. The suit filed by some of the Tálukdárs of Bhánkoda in Viramgám for possession of their estate was withdrawn. Better counsels prevailed and the Tálukdárs renewed their applications to continue the estate under management under Section 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act.

The Aghar case in which the tenants-at-will, supported by money-lenders, sought to establish their possession of occupancy rights, was decided in appeal in favour of the Tálukdárs and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer who were co-defendants. An appeal is pending in the High Court.

The Chhárodi suit in which a Kasbati lease-holder of Viramgám sought to establish proprietary rights against Government, has, at length, reached its final stage in the Indian Courts, 12 years after its institution. The High Court held that the plaintiff was neither a tenant-at-will nor a full proprietor, but a permanent manager of the village under certain conditions defined by the Court. Appeal to His Majesty in Council is contemplated by both parties.

The interpretation of the words "Tálukdár's estate" and "Tálukdári estate," which occur frequently in the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, yearly becomes a source of greater confusion and embarrassment. In Appeal No. 189 of 1909 the High Court decided that the words "Tálukdár's estate" did not include Wantas held by Tálukdárs under the Summary Settlement Act, thus excluding a large area, in some cases comprising whole estates, from the protection afforded by Section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. Opportunity will be taken as soon as possible to seek a revision of this decision.

25. **Taga'vi and loans.**—The distribution of tagávi was continued on a restricted scale as last year, Rs. 22,245 being advanced under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 2,185 under Act XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. The agricultural conditions prevailing rendered progress in the recovery of tagávi and loan advances less rapid than in the previous year, but Rs. 60,297 were recovered in Ahmedabad under the Tagávi Acts. Recoveries on account of famine loans amounted to Rs. 7,206 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,417 in Kaira, and Rs. 330 in Broach. A sum of Rs. 47,323 was recovered in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement as detailed in the margin. Tagávi advances in Kaira and Broach Districts were made from the Collectors' grants and recovered by the Mámlatdárs. The loan and tagávi accounts for the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	38,102
Kaira	2,360
Broach	6,861
	47,323

26. **General remarks.**—The members of the head quarter office, which was enlarged and reconstituted at the end of last year, have worked well. Mr. I. M. Hora, the Sheristedár, displays energy, ability and integrity which entitle him to a higher post. The work of other officers of the Department has been noticed in the body of the report.

Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai, Mámlatdár of the Dhandhuka Táluka which is almost entirely Tálukdári, and his Aval Kárkún, Mr. Amratlal, have done excellent work.

Mr. L. H. Barford, Inspector of Customs, Dhandhuka, has earned the gratitude of the Tálukdárs by the keen interest he has shown in the welfare of the hostel and the pains he has taken to drill and coach the boys in games.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.			Balance due to Government on 1st August 1910 as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Sánand Táluka.							
1	Khoda ...	Takhatsing Ajubhai ...	11th February 1869.	9,898	5	4	1,067	9	11
2	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Raesingji ...	19th May 1883.	55,893	0	0	39,177 *Add* 670	10 13	5 9†
							39,848	8	2
		Dhandhuka Táluka.							
3	Bagad ...	Punja Vikamshi ...	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	6,036	12	8
4	Hádmantala ...	Bulakhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884.	17,226	0	0	5,232	7	5
5	Kinara ...	Valji Modji ...	23rd October 1884.	5,374	0	0	1,068	1	8
6	Khokhernesh ...	Jivabhai Desubhai ...	29th October 1885.	2,193	0	0	1,504	11	0
7	Do. ...	Malekbhai Partapsing ...	Do. ..	1,100	0	0	743	10	10
8	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0	265	8	8
9	Bela ...	Vika Dosa ...	5th May 1887.	7,986	0	0	5,918	8	8
10	Do. ...	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750	0	0	4,417	4	11
11	Jhanjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889.	14,359	0	0	13,648	13	6
12	Do. ...	Ramsing Khodabhai ...	Do. ...	10,164	0	0	7,084	13	4
13	Aniali Kasbati and Bubavav.	Kanubhai Pirbhai ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0	1,088	6	11
14	Do. ...	Dadubha Narsangji ...	Do. ...	1,744	0	0	1,161	3	5
15	Do. ...	Motaji Bhagvanji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0	728	9	6
16	Do. ...	Bapusaheb Jonaji ...	Do. ...	4,556	0	0	1,490	1	1
		Viramgám Táluka.							
17	Rudatal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889.	2,285	0	0	492	4	11
18	Do. ...	Madhaji Ramaji ...	Do. ...	10,594	0	0	1,458	3	3
19	Do. ...	Dhanaji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0	2,763	3	0
20	Sinaj Kanpura ...	Savaji Ramaji ...	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0	722	14	11
21	Do. ...	Umaji Kaslaji ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0	1,983	0	10
22	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Savaji, &c. ...	4th July 1889.	7,149	0	0	2,064	12	9
23	Dabhsar ...	Pathaji Becharji, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0	7,338	3	5
			Total ..	2,19,711	13	4	1,08,127	14	9

DIX I.

of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1910-1911.

Interest on loan for the year 1910-1911.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance due to Government on 31st July 1911.	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
26 9 0	1,094 2 11	1,094 2 11*	......	100	100	* Remitted under Government Resolution No. 2638, dated 13th March 1911.
1,591 15 0	41,440 7 2	1,635 9 6	39,804 13 8	4	29	Released from management. † Added as per Government Resolution No. 2850, dated 28th March 1911, Revenue Department.
226 15 0	6,263 11 8	1,000 0 0	5,263 11 8	17	38	
193 12 0	5,426 3 5	1,500 0 0	3,926 3 5	29	77	
27 2 0	1,095 3 8	1,095 2 10	0 0 10	103	100	Released from management.
44 10 0	1,549 5 0	1,549 5 0	......	103	100	
30 0 0	773 10 10	107 0 0	666 10 10	14	39	
10 12 0	276 4 8	108 0 0	168 4 8	41	80	
231 4 0	6,149 12 8	5,073 2 9	1,076 9 11	86	87	
163 13 0	4,581 1 11	4,581 1 11	......	104	100	Released from management.
564 1 0	14,212 14 6	840 0 0	13,372 14 6	6	7	
285 8 0	7,370 5 4	440 0 0	6,930 5 4	6	32	
53 15 0	1,142 5 11	600 0 0	542 5 11	55	91	
55 11 0	1,216 14 5	175 0 0	1,041 14 5	15	40	
33 11 0	762 4 6	290 0 0	472 4 6	40	69	
55 3 0	1,545 4 1	590 0 0	955 4 1	40	79	
25 3 0	517 7 11	25 8 7	491 15 4	5	78	
57 13 0	1,516 0 3	376 11 8	1,139 4 7	26	89	
110 12 0	2,873 15 0	72 2 1	2,801 12 11	3	64	
27 10 0	750 8 11	99 5 5	651 3 6	14	89	
96 6 0	2,079 6 10	761 15 4	1,317 7 6	38	86	
82 1 0	2,146 13 9	402 14 2	1,743 15 7	20	76	
290 6 0	7,628 9 5	631 9 5	6,997 0 0	9	70	
4,285 0 0	1,12,412 14 9	23,048 11 7 includes 1,094 2 11 of remissions.	89,364 3 2	21	59	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1910 as per Ledger.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	3,695 6 3	......	3,695 6 3
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	1,008 15 0	......	1,008 15 0
3	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,308 10 9	2,789 12 3	480 6 0	3,270 2 3
		Borsad Táluka.					
4	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	3,484 8 8	......	3,484 8 8
5	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	2,216 9 5	......	2,216 9 5
6	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	3,901 10 0	......	3,901 10 0
7	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	2,165 15 4	......	2,165 15 4
8	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,391 5 6	......	1,391 5 6
9	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	1,080 3 4	......	1,080 3 4
10	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing .	Do. ...	440 0 0	56 6 8	......	56 6 8
11	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	9,032 4 7	......	9,032 4 7
12	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	3,219 15 2	......	3,219 15 2
13	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878 ..	5,270 7 11	865 7 9	......	865 7 9
14	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878 .	4,335 0 0	1,099 15 3	18 3 0	1,118 2 3
15	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	976 4 0	976 4 0
16	Ánkláv	Dábhái Bávàji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	1,551 5 5	......	1,551 5 5
		Mátar Táluka.					
17	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	229 13 9	......	229 13 9
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
18	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	*3,182 11 9	......	3,182 11 9
19	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2
			Total ...	2,14,885 1 9	40,972 6 1	3,990 11 2	44,963 1 3

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1910-1911.

Interest on Loan for the year 1910-1911.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1911 as per Ledger.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
178 2 0	3,873 8 3	1,421 9 0	2,451 15 3	......	2,451 15 3	38	82	
48 11 0	1,057 10 0	378 15 0	678 11 0	......	678 11 0	38	83	
128 12 0	3,398 14 3	2,001 4 8	917 3 7	480 6 0	1,397 9 7	61	88	
158 7 0	3,642 15 8	1,900 0 0	1,742 15 8	......	1,742 15 8	55	92	*
99 7 0	2,316 0 5	1,350 0 0	966 0 5	......	966 0 5	61	94	
154 9 0	4,056 3 0	350 0 0	3,706 3 0	......	3,706 3 0	9	58	
86 12 0	2,251 11 4	225 0 0	2,026 11 4	......	2,026 11 4	10	61	
69 4 0	1,460 9 6	75 0 0	1,385 9 6	......	1,385 9 6	5	56	
52 3 0	1,132 6 4	300 0 0	832 6 4	......	832 6 4	28	75	
2 5 0	58 11 8	......	58 11 8	......	58 11 8	0	87	
351 6 0	9,383 10 7	1,550 0 0	7,833 10 7	......	7,833 10 7	17	73	
117 6 0	3,337 5 2	1,200 0 0	2,137 5 2	......	2,137 5 2	37	90	
33 14 0	899 5 9	100 0 0	799 5 9	......	799 5 9	12	85	
42 7 0	1,160 9 3	310 0 0	832 6 3	18 3 0	850 9 3	28	80	
......	976 4 0	344 8 0	......	631 12 0	631 12 0	35	76	
61 11 0	1,613 0 5	75 0 0	1,538 0 5	......	1,538 0 5	5	76	
11 10 0	241 7 9	......	241 7 9	......	241 7 9	0	93	
154 5 0	3,337 0 9	1,182 11 9	2,154 5 0	......	2,154 5 0	37	94	* Difference due to subsequent corrections.
......	2,515 14 2	......	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2	0	81	
1,750 3 0	46,713 4 3	12,764 0 5	30,303 0 8	3,646 3 2	33,949 3 10	28	84	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1910-1911.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1910 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1910-1911.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1911 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Broach Táluka.													
1	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	1,739 0 0	1,739 0 0	...	1,739 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	739 0 0	739 0 0	58	98

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1910-1911.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1911.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1909-10.	Paid to Creditors during 1910-1911.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1910-1911.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1909-1910.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1911.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1910-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	19	......	......	...	*1,08,128	4,285	1,12,413	23,049	89,364
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	19	3,991	345	3,646	40,972	1,750	42,722	12,419	30,303
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	1,739	1,000	739	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	39	5,730	1,345	4,385	1,49,100	6,035	1,55,135	35,468	1,19,667

* Includes Rs. 670-13-9 added as per Government Resolution No. 2850, dated 28th March 1911, Revenue Department.

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Financial Review of the Estates under

				RECEIPTS.					
Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on 1st August 1910.	Total realizations during 1910-1911.	Total.	Government dues.	Collections, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates ...	23,101	38,003	61,104	4,271	38,403	42,674	8,807	1,490	655
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	71,059	1,92,709	2,63,768	72,530	1,79,089	2,51,619	59,182	10,364	4,994
Miscellaneous Estates ...	2,14,327	4,06,666	6,20,993	1,17,006	3,67,385	4,84,391	1,40,185	23,862	13,243
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	5,214	18,938	24,152	18,306	19,129	37,435	5,158	827	500
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	1,688	1,553	3,241	809	1,405	2,214	620	113	61
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	48,842	47,079	95,921	26,785	43,812	70,597	25,615	3,022	1,346
Total ...	3,64,231	7,04,948	10,69,179	2,39,707	6,49,223	8,88,930	2,39,567	39,678	20,799
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates ...	17,900	38,097	55,997	6,954	34,044	40,998	8,595	2,464	1,005
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	13,259	20,502	33,761	6,012	18,437	24,449	5,825	1,429	427
Miscellaneous Estates ...	45,127	86,406	1,31,533	31,289	73,026	1,04,315	29,399	5,955	1,922
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	14,997	22,722	37,719	19,217	22,436	41,653	14,683	2,361	618
Total ...	91,283	1,67,727	2,59,010	63,472	1,47,943	2,11,415	58,502	12,209	3,972
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates ...	326	3,342	3,668	761	3,322	4,083	732	289	120
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	68,743	38,925	1,07,668	11,646	38,829	50,475	3,395	1,153	173
Miscellaneous Estates ...	70,592	1,13,401	1,83,993	29,470	1,04,488	1,33,958	21,374	6,277	2,254
Total ...	1,39,661	1,55,668	2,95,329	41,877	1,46,639	1,88,516	25,501	7,719	2,547
Grand Total ...	5,95,175	10,28,343	16,23,518	3,45,056	9,43,805	12,88,861	3,23,570	59,606	27,318

V.

management for the year 1910-1911.

CHARGES.							TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1911.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1911.	Outstanding on 1st August 1910.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1911.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
612	22,691	5,026	39,281	3,393	3,112	19,589	2,81,595	24,430	61,338*	2,44,687	* Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 1,041.
								Takávi.			
21,222	26,212	52,326	1,74,300	77,319	22,772	61,907	...	...	...	...	
47,930	1,06,882	65,256	3,97,358	87,033	48,985	2,04,623	...	...	...	...	
730	12,318	1,871	21,404	16,031	937	4,086	29,824	1,407†	7,206	24,025	† Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Loan.			
225	300	90	1,409	805	148	1,688	...	...	...	...	
5,500	4,639	6,515	46,637	23,960	13,960	38,149	...	...	...	...	
76,219	1,73,042	1,31,084	6,80,389	2,08,541	89,914	3,30,042	3,11,419	25,837	68,544	2,68,712	
4,906	13,850	3,960	34,780	6,218	6,615	15,338	22,069	1,288	7,990*	15,367	* Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 1,736.
								Takávi.			
1,386	3,155	4,789	17,011	7,438	5,287	10,037	...	...	...	...	
9,855	12,086	24,505	83,722	20,593	21,012	37,495	7,974	369†	3,417	4,926	† Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Loan.			
2,163	95	3,576	23,496	18,157	4,866	10,417	...	...	...	...	
18,310	29,186	36,830	1,59,009	52,406	37,780	73,287	30,043	1,657	11,407	20,293	
720	1,000	406	3,267	816	10	336	...	...	...	...	
								Takávi.			
13,068	228	11,270	29,287	21,188	39,965	28,874	...	...	...	...	
11,046	31,399	32,009	1,04,359	29,599	15,461	64,044	940	48†	330	658	† Represents interest accrued during the year.
								Loan.			
24,834	32,627	43,685	1,36,913	51,603	55,436	93,254	940	48	330	658	
1,19,363	2,34,855	2,11,599	9,76,311	3,12,550	1,83,130	4,96,583	3,42,402	27,542	80,281	2,89,663	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

B 1383—6

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1910-11.

No. 350 of 1912.

Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, 26th January 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Tupper's clearly written report calls for little in the way of a review from the Commissioner. To his personal energy and his profound interest in every matter directly or indirectly affecting the well-being of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát may be mainly ascribed the continued success of his administration of the Department.

3. Twenty-three encumbered estates were under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year; by the close of the year this number was reduced to nineteen, three estates which were formerly considered to be in a hopeless condition having been fully cleared, and one having been restored to the owner technically free from debt because it had remained under management for 42 years. The debts due from the remaining nineteen estates are now being steadily reduced.

4. The settlement of decretal debt in the case of estates managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under the Civil Procedure Code, whether on the basis of cash payments or of the usufructuary mortgage, presents some remarkably satisfactory features as shewn in paragraph 9 of the report. Perhaps the most noteworthy instances are the settlement of a debt of Rs. 3,110 for a cash payment of Rs. 45 and the settlement of a debt of Rs. 1,872 by *pullachuth*, equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 350 in fourteen yearly instalments. Paragraph 10 of the report chronicles a distinct advance on the part of Tálukdárs in contesting suits filed in the Civil Courts, and it is perhaps not an unreasonable presumption that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's debt settlement operations have contributed in no small degree to overcoming the Tálukdárs well-known aversion to obtain the assistance of the Courts.

5. The number of estates managed under the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act rose from 332 to 359. A failure of crops, which largely diminished the income of the Sanand and Koth estate, precluded any clearing off of arrears except to the extent of Rs. 1,762 on account of Tagávi. Unfortunately the estate was compelled to spend Rs. 10,000 on funeral ceremonies but this expenditure was to some extent counterbalanced by the reversion to the estate of certain lands and villages. The liabilities of both the Gamph and Gangad estates were appreciably reduced. The prospects of the latter are now quite hopeful, notwithstanding the opposition encountered to the sale of occupancy rights.

6. General debt settlement continued to be as successful as before. Nearly 39 lákhs of debts have been settled for less than 12½ lákhs, while only about one-third of the Government cash credit has been utilized. The usufructuary mortgage is made use of as far as possible instead of cash payments.

7. It is satisfactory to note that some measure of progress in the matter of education is recorded, despite the apathy of most of the Tálukdárs, and although the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has as yet not been given the statutory powers which can alone enable him to overcome apathy and dislike. The new Hostel building at Dhandhuka is shortly to be opened; the result of the removal of the Anand Hostel to Nadiád will be watched with interest.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1910-11.

No. 5849.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1912.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 350, dated 26th January 1912—Forwarding a letter No. 2143, dated 8th December 1911, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1910-11.

RESOLUTION.—The report deals with the management of tálukdári estates in the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer during the year 1910-11. Estates managed under the provisions of the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts have also been included in the reports on the working of these Acts which were recently reviewed by Government.

2. The season of 1910-11, which was excellent throughout most of the Presidency, was only moderately good in the tálukdári areas. Owing to light rainfall the rice crop failed in many places and the wheat crop yielded only a poor outturn, while the frost in February damaged the cotton crop considerably. As a result, the total realizations (Rs. 9,44,000) fell short of the revenue for collection which amounted to Rs. 10,28,000 exclusive of arrears of Rs. 5,95,000 due to the estates. A great part of these arrears, however, has been reported in previous years to be irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory that the accounts were cleared to the extent of Rs. 1,83,000 by sums written off and remitted.

3. The nature of the season did not prevent considerable progress being made both in the settlement and payment of debts. During the year claims for 5¼ lákhs were settled for a little over 1½ lákhs, and the sum actually paid to creditors was Rs. 2,35,000. Out of a total original debt against tálukdári estates estimated at 70 lákhs, claims for 63 lákhs have now been placed before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. With the aid of a cash advance from Government of 5½ lákhs, of which nearly 1½ lákhs have already been repaid, 38½ lákhs of these claims have been settled for 12½ lákhs. In the tagái and loan advances account also the re-payments during the year were Rs. 80,000 against Rs. 27,500 of new advances. During the last three years special attention has been paid to fourteen heavily encumbered estates which had long been under management without any substantial reduction of their liabilities being effected. Four of these have now been released free of debt, and of the remainder only one is still in an unsatisfactory financial position. The large estates of Sánand, Gamph and Gangad continued to be carefully managed, and the last mentioned, which formerly appeared to be hopelessly insolvent, is likely to be free of debt in ten years. The reduction of decrees under execution from 377 to 188 in three years is another proof of the general improvement in the financial condition of tálukdári estates.

4. The education of tálukdárs' children continued to receive the close attention of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, but except among the well-to-do little or no progress was made. The hostels established for the benefit of the better classes have been a marked success, and the accommodation provided is being rapidly extended.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Mr. Tupper and his staff for the high standard of administration maintained by the Department.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with copies of the report),

[*P. T. O.*

Rev 1510

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Non-official members of the Legislative Council,
With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
By letter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1911-1912.

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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1913

No. 2679 OF 1912.

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Gamph, 12th December 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year commencing 1st August 1911 and ending 31st July 1912.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. **Crop failure and fodder famine.**—The rainfall was only 9 inches in the Ahmedabad District. The crops withered, the grass failed to grow, and the parched soil refused food to man and fodder to beast. The spectre of famine hung gaunt and menacing over the land. It was exorcised not by the bell book and candle of stereotyped precedent, but by the bold application of co-operative business methods. Prevention is better than cure, and the object was to prevent a state of famine from establishing itself. The people were shown by word and action that Government would help those who helped themselves and helped each other. Business co-operation was the key-note. Bestir yourselves and trust your neighbours, said Government, make yourselves jointly and severally responsible and we will advance you funds to the amount of your reasonable requirements. The people responded. They had in fact no great choice. In order to get help they were compelled to work themselves and to help others. They accepted joint and several liability for the Government tagavi advances, and incidentally gained a practical lesson in the principles of co-operation with each other and with Government which ought to improve 100 per cent the prospects of Co-operative Credit Societies in Gujarát. The stream of takávi flowed through the veins of the rayat like an elixir of life, infusing new energy and providing a novel stimulus in the conditions of the joint takávi bond. The drones of the community who would have preferred to be passive recipients of the Government money found themselves stung into activity by the busy importunities of their co-signatories, who were very much alive to the fact that they themselves would have to pay if their would-be sleeping partners in the bond failed to work off their own share of the takávi debt. The result was a universal access of energy which astonished no one more than the drones, unless it were some of the subordinate officers of Government to whom the joint bond was an apocalyptic instrument. The takávi policy was rendered as expeditious in operation as it was sound in theory. Advances were made before distress became acute. Tálukdári villages led the way in rapidity of distribution, as befits the economic conditions inherent in their constitution and reinforced by legislation. The Tálukdárs are protected by statute against the abuse of their credit and tenants are tenants-at-will unable to borrow on their holdings. They have not, fortunately for them in their present phase of development, the same facilities of resort to the money-lender as their brethren of Government villages, and they stand therefore in larger and more urgent need of Government takávi in time of stress. Rs. 14,62,027 in all were advanced by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to Tálukdárs and their tenants in five tálukas of the Ahmedabad District as special famine loans or under the Takávi Acts. Special loans to the Broach and Kaira Tálukdárs aggregated Rs. 20,500. A joint and several bond wherever possible was the security required. It was not limited to the cultivating tenantry, but extended to all classes of the village community, even to Tálukdárs themselves where there was a considerable number of co-sharers. Loans for maintenance in

idleness were sternly refused. Every applicant had to show that he could and would utilise the money for work that was economically productive or necessary to hold the village community together. Village servants had to be paid or they would have scattered and left the community disorganised. In the smaller estates Government relieved the Tálukdárs of this charge, but considerable sums were advanced for this purpose to larger estate owners, who required money also to keep up their live-stock and irrigate their home farm lands. Cultivators were advanced money freely for purchase of fodder to maintain their cattle, for seed-grain and for the construction of wells temporary or permanent with a view to raising fodder crops. Particular attention was paid to the construction of permanent wells, an officer being placed on special duty for this purpose. No work is of higher permanent economic value or of greater temporary utility. It provides employment for the village labourers who are deprived of their normal occupation by the cessation of agricultural operations. It keeps the brick-makers and the carpenters busy. Builders, carters, rope-makers, leather-workers all get their share. A 'pucka' well sunk in a famine year owing to its unusual depth is a permanent insurance against future famine and it is a valuable agricultural asset in every succeeding season, enabling the fields to get a final watering that so often makes the difference between a medium and a bumper crop. Rs. 81,503 in all were spent on wells and other irrigational works, either from Government advances or from the balances of estates, in the five tálukas of the Ahmedabad District of which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer holds revenue charge. In other tálukas of the Ahmedabad District and in the Broach and Kaira districts, takávi is distributed by the Collectors and their Assistants, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer being concerned only with loans to Tálukdárs themselves, which are secured on mortgage-bonds under the orders of Government.

Broach and Kaira were more fortunate in rainfall than Ahmedabad. It was in the latter district that the situation was most critical, and Broach escaped comparatively lightly. It was obvious from the first that Ahmedabad was the danger point. The limited extent of the area affected prevented the rise to famine prices of food-stuffs which could be readily imported, but grass and other fodder owing to its bulk could not be railed into the district with the same facility, and the main problem was the provision of fodder to save the cattle. Two methods presented themselves, complementary the one of the other; to bring fodder to the cattle and to take the cattle to fodder. In order to prevent overlapping the first was left mainly to the Collector, but 42 lakhs of pounds of grass were imported by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Deportation of cattle on a large scale was organised by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, with a view not only to save the cattle deported, but to relieve pressure on the local fodder supply. A grazing reserve was obtained in the Gir jungles of the Junágadh State.

4. **Gir Cattle Operations.**—The cattle deported were drawn entirely from the Ahmedabad District. They included 9,862 head supplied by Tálukdári and 3,156 head by Khalsa villages, making a total of 13,018 belonging to 8,806 different owners. To these were added 1,337 'charity' cattle (details given below) half of which were sent to the Gir, bringing the total number of cattle handled in the Gir to 13,727. Operations in the Gir itself were placed under the able charge of Mr. L. H. Barford of the Salt Department, who was placed on special duty. The operations included the collection of cattle from a large area, thier concentration at distant entraining stations by selected routes which had to be provided with facilities for feeding and watering, entrainment, detrainment, a march through 40 to 60 miles of foreign territory and the improvising of all resources including a water supply in the heart of primeval jungle.

The grazing fee for the whole season was Rs. 3 per head. The total cost of maintaining the cattle for 6 months, including transportation by rail to the Gir and back and the creation of a water-supply by blasting rock-wells with gelignite, of 112 lakhs of pounds of cut-grass and 31,306 mds. of concentrated food, of maintaining a staff that rose to over 700 units and of other items, was only Rs. 18-4-7 a head of cattle. The total cost of operations amounted to Rs. 2,38,033 plus Rs. 39,426 for the upkeep of the charity cattle.

The essential value of deportation operations lies not so much in the number of cattle successully brought back as in the number which are saved in the home-district by the fodder which is rendered available for them only by the absence of the deportees. The 8,800 cultivators, who sent away three head on the average to every two owners, were practically all small men with four or five animals a-piece. They could not possibly save *all* these at home, and religious and sentimental considerations forbade the destruction of the less valuable animals, which would have continued to exhaust the fodder supply to the eventual starvation of themselves *and the other cattle.* Deportation took the place of destruction and the 13,700 head deported saved an equal or larger number of more valuable cattle which were kept at home. Deportation in time of fodder famine is twice blessed. It saves those that stay even more certainly than those that go.

The number of cattle returned to Gujarát was slightly over 50 per cent. of those deported. This is believed to be a higher percentage than has been obtained on any previous occasion, but it does not represent the proportion that could be saved on a future occasion, or that might have been saved on this occasion but for exceptional circumstances against which provision can be made in future. Not more than 10 per cent. of the loss can be described as legitimate. 40 per cent. was due in about equal degrees to two causes: the inclusion of some 20 per cent. of old and decrepit animals that nothing could save, and the loss of some 20 per cent. of the weaker animals owing to the scanty and inferior grazing available in the Gir in March, combined with the inability of the Junágadh State to deliver in time or in full the cut-grass which should have taken the place of the exhausted grazing. With the experience gained in the Gir deportation operations there is no reason why 90 per cent. of the cattle should not be saved in future. In spite of the difficulty caused by the partial breakdown of the Junágadh State's arrangements for supplying cut-grass, villages which sent really good cattle (cultivators' cattle, not the hardier breed of graziers' herds) received back 80 per cent. to 100 per cent. Among villages which sent considerable numbers may be noted the following :—

Modhwana sent 55 head and received back 52, *i. e.* 94·5 per cent.

Ukerdi sent 211 head and received back 192, *i. e.* 91 per cent.

Dhanala sent 86 head and received back 73, *i. e.* 84·9 per cent.

Percentages in many other villages range from 80 to 100. If all the villages had sent the same class of cattle the results would have been equally good. The people have now gained confidence, and in future will be more ready to deport good cattle. The cost of deportation, a little over Rs. 3 a month, makes it possible to save average cattle of the value of about Rs. 50 a head which would not be worth saving at a cost of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month in the home villages when grass costs Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a thousand pounds.

5. Charity Cattle.—A supplementary feature of the Gir operations was the purchase and distribution of 1,337 cattle known as 'charity cattle' bought by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for Rs. 30,500 provided by the Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund and others. The object of the scheme was to buy while prices were low and to distribute cattle so purchased free of cost, except the actual expense incurred in keeping them, to deserving cultivators who had lost cattle in the Gir. About half of the 'charity cattle' were deported to the Gir and the rest were kept in a special cattle camp erected on the banks of the Sábarmati at Ahmedabad. 1,182 head representing 88·4 per cent. were saved. The average cost of purchase was Rs. 23 per head, the average cost of maintenance Rs. 29-7-10 and the average value at current rates after the fodder famine nearly Rs. 70 per head. The net profit made by these operations on the charity money before it reached the cultivator in the shape of cattle was Rs. 10,000 which, being realized in some four months, represents nearly 100 per cent. per annum. These cattle were distributed amongst poor and deserving cultivators who sent cattle to the Gir and who had the misfortune to lose them there. The recipients will have to repay Government the cost of their upkeep only in easy instalments as a tagávi debt, a very small price for animals worth at the time of distribution Rs. 70 a piece on the average.

6. **Annual Tour.**—Touring in the ordinary sense was impossible. The real strategic centre was Ahmedabad from which rapid excursions had to be made to threatened points as emergency demanded or occasion offered. It was never safe to be more than a few miles from a telegraph office, and it was in Ahmedabad alone that arrangements could be made from day to day and hour to hour to meet constantly recurring emergencies. The need for an Assistant to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, dwelt upon at the end of para 3 of last year's report, made itself acutely felt. The critical situation in the Ahmedabad District combined with the Gir operations rendered it impossible for the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to include the less affected districts of Broach and Kaira in his tour, with the exception of one flying visit to the latter. Organising a daily service of special cattle-trains for three months from various stations, with all arrangements for collecting cattle from an area of many hundred square miles, arranging marching routes for them through country devoid of fodder and water, and bringing them to the entraining stations at the right moment and in the right numbers to fill each train, meeting the urgent requirements of the Special Officer in the Gir in respect of blasting experts, skilled labourers, explosives, tools, cash remittances, veterinary staff, thousands of doses of serum, recruiting the necessary staff for these operations, negotiations with grass and other contractors, the purchase of 1,300 head of cattle, these and a hundred incidental operations could only be carried out efficiently in Ahmedabad itself. The tour was consequently a series of rushes from Head Quarters and back often for a single day only. Apart however from such flying visits 45 camps were made exclusive of Ahmedabad.

Starting in September, I visited the Dhandhuka, Sánand, Viramgám and Dholka tálukas in order to gain a general idea of the situation and to confer with local officers on the requirements of the various estates and villages in respect of tagávi and other loans, the provision and storage of fodder, exportation of cattle, the retention of village servants at their posts, and the raising of irrigated crops. During November I snatched time for visits to Sanand, Viramgám, Dholka, Prántij and Bombay. The whole of December until shortly before the Christmas holidays was spent in the Dhandhuka Táluka. Work continued at high pressure throughout the holidays in Ahmedabad and did not relax till the 13th January when I was able to leave for the Gir, where I visited 18 cattle camps in the Gir itself or on the transit-line between the Gir and rail-head. I was back in Head Quarters by the 5th February when His Excellency the Governor visited Ahmedabad, where I was detained till the 23rd making the arrangements indicated by my visit to the Gir and drafting certain legislative proposals on instructions received. On the 23rd I visited Viramgám, and spent the end of the month at Bhankoda. The greater part of the first half of March was passed at Dhandhuka, where the King Edward Hostel for Tálukdárs' sons was opened by the Commissioner, Northern Division. Returning to Ahmedabad on the 16th, I left again on the 24th for the Gir where the situation had become critical. There I conferred with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, visiting nineteen permanent and transit cattle camps (several on two or more occasions) and returned to Ahmedabad on the 15th April after altering the entire scheme of operations in the Gir to meet new developments. On the 24th I was back in the Gir once more to meet the Administrator of the Junágadh State, and the programme was again revolutionised to meet a fresh situation. I returned to Ahmedabad on the 4th of May to organise the train service for the returning cattle, their distribution to their owners in 4 tálukas and upkeep pending the same, the distribution of grass imported from Junágadh to feed the returned cattle till the rains, and to continue the purchase of the 1,300 head of charity cattle. In connection with these operations I paid three visits to Viramgám and one to Ránpur which terminated my tour.

7. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—There were 19 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are continued under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. No payment could be made by any of the estates in reduction of debt. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 8,948 of arrears of interest, stood

at Rs. 93,030 as compared with Rs. 89,364 last year. Nothing remains due to private creditors. Owing to the quasi-famine conditions prevailing no progress could be made during the year with estate No. 7 which is the only really hopeless estate alluded to in paragraph 5 of last year's report.

8. **Kaira.**—At the commencement of the year there were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 2,152, the balance of Government loan due from the estate of Thakor Himatsingji Raesingji of Gajna, were paid off by the Tálukdár from his private resources and the estate was released from management. No repayment could be made by any of the other estates. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,424 which includes Rs. 2,925 of arrears of interest. Nothing was paid to private creditors, the balance due being Rs. 3,646.

9. **Broach.**—There was only one estate under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district on account of debt due to private creditors. There is no Government debt and Rs. 500 were paid to private creditors during the year. The balance outstanding is now reduced to Rs. 239, which will be paid next year.

10. **Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.**—There were 59 estates—44 in Ahmedabad, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach—under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and the Court of Wards Acts, of which one was released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

11. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—There were 66 estates under management under section 323 (paragraph 7 of the Third Schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 78 during the preceding year. There were also ten estates under management under section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5, of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 2,98,327 as shown in the margin, including Rs. 92,884 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 4,54,900 last year, the reduction being due to the return during the year under report of darkhásts of Rs. 1,56,573 settled in previous years. Out of the decretal debt of Rs. 2,98,327 outstanding at the end of the year, decretal claims of Rs. 1,57,854 have already been settled, but the darkhásts have not been returned to the Courts, since in some cases the amounts settled have not yet been paid to creditors and in others the period of pullachhuth (mortgage for a fixed term in full settlement) agreed upon has not expired. Excluding the payments otherwise effected, Rs. 34,815 (Rs. 18,715 from the balances of estates and Rs. 16,100 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors in cash in part payment of their claims. Further progress in settlement was impossible owing to the character of the season.

		Rs.
Ahmedabad District.		
Dhandhuka	...	1,34,535
Viramgám	...	38,014
Gogho	...	4,830
Dholka	...	22,002
Sánand	...	80,893
Prántij	...	5,234
Total	...	2,85,508
Kaira District.		
Borsad	...	3,359
Broach District.		
Amod	...	8,955
Vágra	...	343
Jambusár	...	162
Total	...	9,460
Grand Total	...	2,98,327

12. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 188 decrees and darkhásts under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 35. Of the total number, 102 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 70 are under enquiry and 51 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 172 pending at the end of the year. There were also 10 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 172

(1) Owing to amicable settlements	...	44
(2) Absence of certificate under section 29-E of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act.		1
(3) Payment of the amount due	...	2
(4) Death of judgment debtor	...	1
(5) Miscellaneous, such as absence of the sanction of Government to the sale of the attached land, &c.	...	3
		51

(102+70) decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office and now pending execution 62 were *ex-parte* decrees, 23 were consent decrees and 87 were contested. The proportion of contested decrees which last year rose to over 45 per cent. has this year risen to over 50 per cent., exhibiting the increasing success of efforts to combat the prejudice of the Tálukdárs against resort to the Civil Courts. Contested decrees, which four years ago represented only 25 per cent., now represent over 50 per cent. of the whole number under execution. The traditional antipathy of the Tálukdárs to the Civil Courts, which for half a century cost them so dear, is at last showing unmistakable signs of yielding to treatment.

13. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 393 estates as against 359 last year under the management of this Department under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.

14. **Sanand and Koth Estate.**—The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,04,490 including Rs. 1,00,203 received as compensation for land acquired for the Chharodi Cattle Farm and Rs. 3,677 recovered on account of salámi of alienated lands and miscellaneous revenue. Rents and Government dues were suspended. Rs. 1,15,740 in cash and Rs. 6,380 worth of grass were advanced as tagávi to the tenants of the estate under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, and grass to the value of Rs. 7,849 was purchased for the home-farm cattle. A sum of Rs. 6,713 was spent by the estate on irrigational works to provide tenants with employment. Nothing was paid to private creditors or to Government since it was necessary to hold all funds till the character of the following season was ascertained. Steps are now being taken to make payments. The total debts of the estate outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,844:—Rs. 76,183 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 5,552 on account of tagávi and Rs. 25,109 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 68,768 due on account of arrears from tenants was written off.

15. **Gamph.**—The estate was leased to the Thakor Saheb for a nominal sum of Rs. 1,000 owing to the failure of crops. The Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas, was indefatigable in his efforts to make a lazy and indifferent tenantry exert themselves to raise fodder crops. With prudent foresight he had stocked a quantity of fodder the previous year which eased the situation to a considerable extent. The village of Chokdi was on the point of abandonment owing to failure of drinking water, but a new well fortunately tapped fresh water in time. Nearly Rs. 30,000 were distributed as tagávi to the tenants on the security of the estate, which was itself compelled to borrow Rs. 15,000 from Government to maintain necessary establishment, etc., during the year. Famine has hit the estate very hard. The principal debt has been increased and no interest could be paid. Liabilities have risen from just under two lákhs to over two lákhs and a quarter, and ordinary revenues will hardly suffice for more than the payment of interest in the next two years, since Rs. 15,000 of Jama suspended this year will have to be repaid in addition to the current demand. The estate being managed on the crop-share system, the rents have been automatically remitted, so that there are no suspended rents from which to meet the suspended Jama. The position is a difficult one. The best hope of increasing the revenues is to attract a better class of tenants, towards which end the Karbhari is straining every nerve. Artesian irrigation might change the whole situation, but the experiment is expensive and for the moment impracticable. The sale of occupancy rights is a difficult matter as the existing tenants are not anxious and for the most part not able to buy. Money however must be raised to repay the Government loan, and the more prosperous tenants will be offered the refusal of occupancy rights at a low price spread over a long period. If they persist in declining they must make room for others more energetic and ready to purchase. The Derdi mortgage must be sold and outlying lands must go to the hammer. A repetition of this year's disaster in the course of the next few years would necessitate dismemberment of the estate by sale of one of its large villages, an expedient by all means to be avoided.

16. **Gangad.**—The estate was leased to the Thákor Sáheb at a nominal rental of Rs. 1,000 owing to the failure of crops. Recovery of rents and of Government dues was suspended. No repayment, except a sum of Rs. 229 paid to the Shermia estate on account of principal and interest, could be made either to Government or to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was borrowed by the estate and a sum of Rs. 48,662 was distributed as tagávi among the tenants, on the ultimate security of the estate. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year increased to Rs. 1,47,807 including Rs. 1,21,567 due to private creditors. Plans and estimates have been prepared for some of the irrigational works referred to in last year's report, and the Executive Engineer has been requested to complete the works at Khimli, Kalyangadh, Sial and Dhedki Bundh before the rains. The estate has been thrown back considerably by the crop failure and fodder famine, but its salvation within a few years is now definitely assured. The sale of occupancy rights is proceeding satisfactorily.

17. **General Administration.**—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvasi villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,534 of which Rs. 27,918 were collected during the year, the rest being suspended.

The estates under management realised only Rs. 2,67,199 out of a demand of Rs. 12,78,378 and the former amount includes Rs. 1,00,203 paid to the Sanand estate as compensation for land acquired for the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants rose from Rs. 4,96,583 to Rs. 8,07,448 (column 17 of Appendix V) though Rs. 2,03,731 were written off as irrecoverable during the year. Inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding.

Fourteen irrigational tanks and bundhs were repaired during the year.

Estates under management made special famine concessions to their tenants including free grazing and free cultivation in tank-beds. All cash rents, whether Vighoti or Vero, were suspended, and where metayage prevails, the estates' share was remitted on all fodder crops and was reduced to ⅕th on other irrigated crops.

The character of the year prevented any extension of the experiments in the readjustment of cash rents on a basis of the New Survey Assessment, and the areas under experiment could not yield any further data. For the same reason the conversion of metayage into cash rent remained in abeyance but has since been resumed. The change is not universally desired by either Tálukdárs or tenants and in many cases would be attended with grave disadvantage to both. But there can be no doubt of its necessity in many of the less important estates held by large numbers of small co-parceners. A large body of petty share-holders makes a very inefficient and often undesirable landlord against whom the tenants require more protection than metayage affords. To sell occupancy rights to the tenants in such cases would however be a grave blunder since it would prevent the Tálukdárs from developing into yeomen cultivators tilling their own land with their own hands, the destiny in which, owing to their rapid increase in numbers and the consequent sub-division of shares, lies their natural salvation.

18. **Detailed Survey and Settlement registers.**—The two Wantas remaining to be measured in the Ahmedabad District referred to in last year's report could not be taken up since labour was not available at the sanctioned rate. Survey work in the Tálukdári villages of the Panch Maháls and Kaira Districts is completed. Preparation of the Settlement Registers is still in progress in the Tálukdári villages of the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Maháls, and in Wantas situated in Government villages.

19. **Debt Settlement.**—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned to the end of October 1912.

Statement showing the progress of debt settlement to the end of October 1912 :—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári Estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under section 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.	4,031	27,03,307	9,14,166	6,831	55,83,422	70,00,000	5,52,824 21,533	Already advanced. Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	208	2,49,957	82,673	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	295	2,08,132	......	295	2,08,132	......	......	
Under section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code.	161	73,979	29,697	161	73,979	......	......	
Total ...	4,695	32,35,375	10,26,536	7,287	58,65,533	......	......	
Under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	463	7,54,654	2,54,731	602	9,35,700	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned	12	22,308	6,564	...	......	......	......	
Total ...	475	7,76,962	2,61,295	...	......	......	......	
Grand Total ...	5,170	40,12,337	12,87,831	7,889	68,01,233	70,00,000	5,74,357	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the tálukdárs is roughly 70 lakhs, of which over 68 lakhs have come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of 68 lakhs, 40·12 lakhs have now been settled and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is less than 13 lákhs. Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that less than half the settlement rests on a cash basis, liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance being the method adopted wherever possible for reasons explained in previous reports. Out of 5·74 lakhs of Government loan advanced for debt settlement since the beginning of 1908, Rs. 1,50,130 have already been repaid, of which Rs. 1,473 were recovered during the year under report. Comparison of this year's statement with that of the previous year exhibits the progress made during the last 12 months. A debt aggregating Rs. 1,52,591 has been settled for Rs. 50,295; the average rate of settlement being under 33 per cent. Crop failure and fodder famine brought debt settlement almost to a standstill. Village life was so disorganised that it was found impossible to secure the attendance of parties. For the greater part of the year the Debt Settlement Officer was on special famine duty, and a considerable portion of his remaining time was spent (and very profitably spent) in connection with current litigation.

20. **Leasing.**—The total number of leases at the end of the year was 308 against 370 last year. The figures as usual are given upto the date of the report instead for the revenue year only. The decrease is the inevitable result of the failure of the monsoon, and it is matter for congratulation that it is so small. Lessees apparently hoped to recoup their losses by the profits of the current year, a hope which does not appear very likely to be realised. Two long leases were given during the current year, *viz.* the village of Baroda in Dholka at Rs. 3,400 per annum for 15 years and Kunvar in Sánand at Rs. 2,800 for 10 years. The circumstances attending the negotiation of the second lease illustrate the difficulty still experienced from the repugnance of Tálukdárs to the presence of a stranger in their ancestral domain. The Tálukdárs of Kunvar agreed at first to give a fifteen years' lease at Rs. 2,550 per annum. I was able subsequently by personal negotiations to increase the amount to Rs. 2,800 per annum and to reduce the period to 10 years. In spite of the great improvement in the terms obtained from the lessee the Tálukdárs repudiated their agreement and

offered to take the lease themselves for impossibly high consideration simply in order to keep out the stranger. Their offer was not accepted since they had repeatedly failed in the past to pay very much lower consideration than that offered by the lessee and would certainly have continued to make default.

21. **Education.**—For school-going purposes Tálukdárs fall into three classes, the yeoman, the small-landlord and the substantial estate-owner.

The first class includes the bulk of coparcenary estate-owners, Bhayats and alienees of Tálukdár family.

The second class consists mainly of the larger coparceners and owners of small estates observing primogeniture.

The third class comprises a few of the largest coparceners and the owners of considerable estates governed by primogeniture, whose sons are sent according to their means to one of the Central Colleges at Rájkot, Gondal, Wadhwan, Sadra or Godhra.

Rapid progress in education is now being exhibited by all three classes.

The first class can seldom afford to give its sons and daughters a better education than the village-schools provide. The machinery devised to stimulate this class has been described in previous reports. In former years results have proved incommensurate with the amount of energy expended, but information supplied by the Educational Department shows that this year the number of boys attending the village-schools in Ahmedabad rose from 408 to 549. There were also 218 girls in attendance.

The second class in its present state of impoverishment cannot as a rule afford to send its sons even to the less expensive of the central colleges, and its needs are not met or its social requirements satisfied by the village-schools. For this class two hostels have recently been established, one in Dhandhuka for the Ahmedabad District, the other in Nadiad for the Kaira and Broach Districts. Appreciation of these hostels is plainly exhibited by their growing success and popularity. The numbers have increased from 72 last year to 105 in the year under report, 65 at Dhandhuka and 40 at Nadiad. The average cost of education and living at these hostels, inclusive of *all* charges is only Rs. 120 a year.

The new building for the Dhandhuka Hostel, renamed the King Edward Hostel, was completed during the year and was opened by the Commissioner, Northern Division, an honour highly appreciated and marked by substantial benefits to the Hostel. At the opening ceremony a generous presentation to the Hostel library by an unknown friend, the Commissioner as it subsequently transpired, was accompanied by the announcement of donations aggregating Rs. 4,500, four scholarships amounting to Rs. 420 a year and the gift by A. T. Whittle, Esquire, C.I.E., of a large plot of land near the Hostel for a playing field. The new Hostel was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,000 subscribed by the Tálukdárs, but the money spent does not convey an adequate idea of the character and size of the buildings which, to judge from estimates for a Hostel on identical lines at Nadiad, would have cost close on half a lákh of rupees at Public Works Department rates. The extraordinary value received for the money expended is due mainly to the daily supervision of the work by the Mámlatdár Mr. Ramgovind, to the businesslike contracts placed by him, and to the co-operation of neighbouring Tálukdárs in carting material at cost price.

The Dhandhuka Hostel is now equipped with adequate buildings and it remains to provide similar accommodation at Nadiad. Government have been pleased to sanction a special building grant of Rs. 20,000, but the estimate of the Public Works Department, including site-value, is over Rs. 60,000. It is hoped to save Rs. 25,000 by departmental construction as at Dhandhuka. The temporary quarters are filled to overflowing and many applications have had to be refused. The demand for accommodation will be greatly increased if the educational provisions of the Tálukdári Bill now before the Legislative Council become law.

There is no more hopeful augury for the future of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát than their recent educational progress.

22. **Waste Lands.**—Progress in reclamation was impossible owing to the quasi-famine conditions prevailing.

23. **Local Fund.**—Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 3,150 out of a demand of Rs. 34,335, the balance being suspended with the land revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 1,924. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 25,255 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,079 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 10,970 were devoted to bundh and tank repairs and Rs. 7,573 to the construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repair of wells, tanks, schools and dharamshalas.

24. **Partition.**—Four partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year and one new application was received. Three were disposed of during the year by Khan Bahadur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908, leaving two pending at the end of the year.

25. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under Section 31 of the Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,46,767, the following being the items:

(1) Rs. 1,28,775 to be borrowed from Government for the upkeep of necessary establishment, maintenance, &c., under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3143, dated 30th September 1911, Revenue Department, from the cash credit of 15 lákhs sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907;

(2) Rs. 83,796 from the cash credit of 15 lákhs for the purpose of debt settlement;

(3) Rs. 17,147 represent the value of the Pullachhut encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose; and

(4) Rs. 17,049 permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crises or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.

26. **Suits.**—The year has been busy and successful, 55 suits were pending. 30 were disposed of in Court, 26 in favour of this Department and 4 against it. In addition three suits were withdrawn by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's opponents and one was settled by compromise.

The Aghar appeal involving the question whether the tenants were permanent tenants or tenants-at-will was decided by the High Court in favour of the Tálukdárs. Another case relating to the same village was also decided by the High Court which upheld the action of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer who had given a long-term lease of the village, the legality of which the Tálukdárs impugned.

Two important suits related to the Gamph estate. The Thakor filed a suit against his eldest wife for a declaration that the boy put forward by her as her son was a supposititious child. The defendant who had lost the case in the Lower Court appealed to the High Court which confirmed the Lower Court's decision.

The same Tálukdár filed a suit for the resumption of the village of Piparia on the ground that the village which was given in Jivai to a cadet should revert to his estate on account of the failure of the cadet's lineal heirs male, and that neither the adopted son nor the mortgagee, the Dowager Rani Saheb of Limbdi, were entitled to hold the village on the extinction of the male line. The suit was dismissed mainly on the ground that a predecessor of the present Thakor had converted the Jivai grant into an absolute gift. An appeal is pending in the High Court.

The Sanand estate succeeded in winning an important appeal in the High Court against the decision of two Lower Courts which threatened materially to affect its revenues. It was held by the Assistant and District Judge of Ahmedabad that the estate was not entitled to levy quit-rent from certain alienees of the village of Juvaraj who had paid the same for over 40 years. The High Court held that the estate had a prescriptive right to levy the quit-rent claimed.

27. **Tagávi and Loans.**—The tagávi policy which alone averted famine has been described in paragraph 3 of this report. Rs. 9,93,878 in cash and Rs. 1,90,859 in grass were advanced as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884. In addition grass worth Rs. 36,000 was imported for some of the leading Tálukdárs in the early stages of scarcity. Total recoveries under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 3,310 in the Ahmedabad District. Loans for the upkeep of necessary establishment and subsistence amounted to Rs. 1,22,550 in the three Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach as shown in the margin. The recoveries under this head amounted to Rs 1,363 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,670 in Kaira. A sum of Rs. 1,473 was also recovered in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement. Tagávi advances in the Tálukdári estates of the Kaira and Broach Districts were made by the Collectors. Details of the operations in connection with the deportation of cattle are given in paragraph 4 of this report.

Ahmedabad	...	1,02,050
Kaira	...	13,500
Broach	...	7,000
Total	...	1,22,550

28. **General Remarks.**—The entire staff and particularly the Head Quarter office were heavily overworked throughout the year. The spirit displayed by all grades was admirable and cases of malingering even among those ordered to the Gir with its mysterious terrors were few and far between. Good services have been rewarded wherever it was possible. Mr. Mohanlal, the Special Debt Settlement Officer did excellent work in collecting cattle, in the arduous task of organising cart-transport in the Gir, and as a grass-agent. Mr. Hora, the Sheristedar, was my right hand man throughout. He worked with untiring zeal and ability and again give proof of his fitness for higher office.

Thanks are due to Mr. S. M. Bharucha, for able assistance in famine administration in the Tálukdári villages in his charge.

Mr. Ramgovind, Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, and Mr. Amratlal his Aval Kárkun did excellent work in all respects in the Dhandhuka Taluka. Mr. Jugalbhai, Mámlatdár of Sánand, worked hard and successfully in persuading villagers to deport cattle, and Mr. Joshi, Mámlatdár of Viramgam, where the railway gauge changes, spared no pains with the troublesome business of cattle entrainment and grass accounts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. E. TUPPER,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.			Balance due to Government on 1st August 1911 as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Sánand Táluka.							
1	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Raesingji ...	19th May 1883.	55,893	0	0	39,804	13	8
		Dhandhuka Táluka.							
2	Bagad ...	Punja Vikamshi ...	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	5,263	11	8
3	Hadmantala ...	Bulakhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 .	17,226	0	0	3,926	3	5
4	Khokhernesh ...	Malekbhai Partapsing ...	29th October 1885.	1,100	0	0	666	10	10
5	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0	168	4	8
6	Bela ...	Vika Dosa ...	5th May 1887 .	7,986	0	0	1,076	9	11
7	Jhanjharka ...	Bhagwatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889 .	14,359	0	0	13,372	14	6
8	Do. ...	Ramsing Khodabhai ...	Do. ...	10,164	0	0	6,930	5	4
9	Aniali Kasbati and Bubavav.	Kanubhai Pirbhai ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0	542	5	11
10	Do. ...	Dadubha Narsangji ...	Do. ...	1,744	0	0	1,041	14	5
11	Do. ...	Motaji Bhagvanji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0	472	4	6
12	Do. ...	Bapusaheb Jonaji ...	Do. ...	4,556	0	0	955	4	1
		Viramgám Táluka.							
13	Rudatal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 .	2,285	0	0	491	15	4
14	Do. ...	Madhaji Ramaji ...	Do. ...	10,594	0	0	1,139	4	7
15	Do. ...	Dhanaji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0	2,801	12	11
16	Sinaj Kanpura ...	Savaji Ramaji ...	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0.	651	3	6
17	Do. ...	Umaji Kaslaji ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0	1,317	7	6
18	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Savaji, &c. ...	4th July 1889 .	7,149	0	0	1,743	15	7
19	Dabhsar ...	Pathaji Becharji, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0	6,997	0	0
			Total ...	1,96,496	8	0	89,364	2	4

DIX I.

of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1911-1912.

Interest on loan for the year 1911-1912.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance due to Government on 31st July 1912.	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1,608 2 0	41,412 15 8	......	41,412 15 8	...	26	
212 14 0	5,476 9 8	......	5,476 9 8	...	35	
158 15 0	4,085 2 5	......	4,085 2 5	...	76	
27 0 0	693 10 10	......	693 10 10	...	87	
6 14 0	175 2 8	......	175 2 8	...	79	
45 6 0	1,121 15 11	......	1,121 15 11	...	86	
552 1 0	13,924 15 6	......	13,924 15 6	...	3	
280 1 0	7,210 6 4	......	7,210 6 4	...	29	
27 10 0	569 15 11	......	569 15 11	...	91	
52 11 0	1,094 9 5	......	1,094 9 5	...	37	
24 0 0	496 4 6	......	496 4 6	...	68	
38 12 0	994 0 1	......	994 0 1	...	78	
25 8 0	517 7 4	......	517 7 4	...	77	
46 2 0	1,185 6 7	......	1,185 6 7	...	89	
113 10 0	2,915 6 11	......	2,915 6 11	...	62	
26 5 0	677 8 6	......	677 8 6	...	88	
66 13 0	1,384 4 6	......	1,384 4 6	...	85	
70 10 0	1,814 9 7	......	1,814 9 7	...	75	
282 12 0	7,279 12 0	......	7,279 12 0	...	69	
3,666 2 0	93,030 4 4	......	93,030 4 4	...	53	

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1911 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to private Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	2,451 15 3	......	2,451 15 3
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábava, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	678 11 0	......	678 11 0
3	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	917 3 7	480 6 0	1,397 9 7
		Borsad Táluka.					
4	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	1,742 15 8	......	1,742 15 8
5	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing.	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	966 0 5	......	966 0 5
6	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	3,706 3 0	......	3,706 3 0
7	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	2,026 11 4	......	2,026 11 4
8	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,385 9 6	......	1,385 9 6
9	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	832 6 4	......	832 6 4
10	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do. ...	440 0 0	58 11 8	......	58 11 8
11	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	7,833 10 7	......	7,833 10 7
12	Gájna	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do. ...	22,185 11 8	2,137 5 2	......	2,137 5 2
13	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing.	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	799 5 9	......	799 5 9
14	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878.	4,335 0 0	832 6 3	18 3 0	850 9 3
15	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	631 12 0	631 12 0
16	Ánkláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	1,538 0 5	......	1,538 0 5
		Mátar Táluka.					
17	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878.	3,354 9 6	241 7 9	......	241 7 9
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
18	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	2,154 5 0	......	2,154 5 0
19	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2
			Total ...	2,14,885 1 9	30,303 0 8	3,646 3 2	33,949 3 10

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1911-1912.

Interest on Loan for the year 1911-1912.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1912 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
124 6 0	2,576 5 3	......	2,576 5 3	......	2,576 5 3	...	81	
34 7 0	713 2 0	......	713 2 0	......	713 2 0	...	82	
47 2 0	1,444 11 7	......	964 5 7	480 6 0	1,444 11 7	...	88	
88 12 0	1,831 11 8	......	1,831 11 8	......	1,831 11 8	...	92	
49 5 0	1,015 5 5	......	1,015 5 5	......	1,015 5 5	...	94	
149 13 0	3,856 0 0	......	3,856 0 0	......	3,856 0 0	...	56	
81 15 0	2,108 10 4	......	2,108 10 4	......	2,108 10 4	...	59	
70 1 0	1,455 10 6	......	1,455 10 6	......	1,455 10 6	...	54	
42 2 0	874 8 4	......	874 8 4	......	874 8 4	...	73	
2 7 0	61 2 8	......	61 2 8	......	61 2 8	...	86	
316 13 0	8,150 7 7	......	8,150 7 7	......	8,150 7 7	...	72	
16 1 0	2,153 6 2	2,151 13 2	1 9 0	......	1 9 0	101	100	Released from management.
82 5 0	831 10 9	......	831 10 9	......	831 10 9	...	84	
33 12 0	884 5 3	......	866 2 3	18 3 0	884 5 3	...	80	
......	631 12 0	......	......	631 12 0	631 12 0	...	76	
62 3 0	1,600 3 5	......	1,600 3 5	......	1,600 3 5	...	75	
12 6 0	253 13 9	......	253 13 9	......	253 13 9	...	92	
109 4 0	2,263 9 0	......	2,263 9 0	......	2,263 9 0	...	94	
......	2,515 14 2	......	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2	...	81	
1,273 2 0	35,222 5 10	2,151 13 2	29,424 5 6	3,646 3 2	33,070 8 8	6	85	

J. H E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1911-1912.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1911 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1911-1912.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1912 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Broach Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	739 0 0	739 0 0	...	739 0 0	500 0 0	...	239 0 0	239 0 0	68	99

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1912.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1910-11.	Paid to Creditors during 1911-1912.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1911-1912.	Account of Government Advances.				
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1910-1911.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1912.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1911-1912.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	19	......	......	...	89,364	3,666	93,030	...	93,030
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	18	3,646	......	3,646	30,303	1,273	31,576	2,152	29,424
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	739	500	239	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	4,385	500	3,885	1,19,667	4,939	1,24,606	2,152	1,22,454

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1911.	Total realizations during 1911-1912.	Total.	Government dues.	Collections, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates (*a*) ...	6,642	14,419	21,061	2,781	2,192	4,973	100	749	2
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	60,905	1,70,490	2,31,395	77,210	89,836	1,67,046	3,224	8,566	99
Miscellaneous Estates ...	2,05,582	4,36,253	6,41,835	87,885	1,99,111	2,86,996	2,433	19,715	91
Estates managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	4,086	7,453	11,539	13,638	2,908	16,546	164	564	50
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	1,540	797	2,337	790	306	1,096	...	46	...
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	36,329	37,460	73,789	23,621	5,772	29,393	4,403	2,488	...
Total ...	3,15,084	6,66,872	9,81,956	2,05,925	3,00,125	5,06,050	10,324	32,128	242
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates (*b*) ...	10,519	37,591	48,110	5,204	14,634	19,838	2,653	2,146	...
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	13,231	28,967	42,198	7,438	9,835	17,273	802	1,536	...
Miscellaneous Estates ...	37,140	1,00,839	1,37,979	20,602	44,657	65,259	6,964	6,901	177
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	10,386	24,586	34,972	18,176	12,786	30,962	3,819	2,540	...
Total ...	71,276	1,91,983	2,63,259	51,420	81,912	1,33,332	14,238	13,123	177
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates (*c*) ...	336	3,346	3,682	816	3,350	4,166	732	283	...
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	28,874	37,115	65,989	21,188	22,709	43,897	2,635	1,372	701
Miscellaneous Estates ...	52,825	1,02,550	1,55,375	29,324	50,986	80,310	9,885	7,065	...
Total ...	82,035	1,43,011	2,25,046	51,328	77,045	1,28,373	13,252	8,720	701
Grand Total ...	4,68,395	† 10,01,866	† 14,70,261	3,08,673	† 4,59,082	† 7,67,755	37,814	53,971	1,120

(*a*) Advances under the Encumbered Estates Act (VI of 1862) are shown in Appendix I.

(*b*) Do. do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix II.

(*c*) Do. do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix III.

V.

management for the year 1911-1912.

CHARGES.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1912.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1912.	TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1911.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1912.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,065	...	737	3,653	1,320	3,217	15,652	* 2,44,693	11,81,584	3,513†	14,22,764	* Difference due to subsequent corrections. † Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 203.
								Ta	kávi.		
30,883	9,928	51,488	1,04,188	62,858	16,403	1,25,156	...	...	...	...	
1,02,809	14,096	53,909	1,93,053	93,943	88,109	3,54,615	3,41,060	*46,880	1,473	3,86,467	* Includes Interest accrued during the year. † Difference due to subsequent corrections.
								Debt Set	tlement L	oan.	
3,508	3,113	539	7,938	8,613	474	8,157	†24,027	*1,05,534	1,363	1,28,198	
							Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
225	300	205	776	320	1,519	512	...	...	...	...	
9,137	1,272	3,500	20,800	8,593	17,874	50,143	...	...	...	...	
1,48,622	28,709	1,10,378	3,30,403	1,75,647	1,27,596	5,54,235	6,09,780	13,33,998	6,349	19,37,429	
4,103	...	3,987	12,889	6,949	9,531	23,945	15,367	44,090	3,661	55,796	
								Ta	kávi.		
1,852	1,843	4,132	10,165	7,108	6,609	25,754	26,895	* 28,630	...	55,525	* Includes interest accrued during the year.
								Debt Set	tlement	Loan.	
13,924	5,085	19,225	52,276	12,983	21,856	71,466	4,926	14,060	1,670	17,316	
							Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
1,644	19,130	2,508	29,941	1,021	1,396	20,790	...	...	...	...	
21,523	26,358	29,852	1,05,271	28,061	39,392	1,41,955	47,188	86,780	5,331	1,28,637	
720	500	1,611	3,846	320	312	20	...	10,246	...	10,246	
								Ta	kávi.		
10,942	...	13,705	29,355	14,542	11,470	31,810	31,557	* 10,054	...	41,611	* Includes interest accrued during the year.
								Debt Set	tlement	Loan.	
10,466	5,144	26,499	59,059	21,251	24,961	79,428	658	7,186	...	7,844	
							Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
22,128	5,644	41,815	92,260	36,113	36,743	1,11,258	32,215	27,486	...	59,701	
1,92,273	60,711	1,82,045	5,27,934	2,39,821	2,03,731	8,07,448	6,89,183	14,48,264	11,680	21,25,767	† Includes Rs. 1,91,883 of adjustments.

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARAT, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

No. 365 of 1913.

Revenue Department,
Camp Dahánu, 29th January 1913.

Submitted to Government.

2. The year was a disastrous one for the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and Kaira and would have been much more so but for the assistance rendered by Government whether through the Collector of the District or the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The arrangements made for the deportation of cattle to the Gir, in relief of the animals left behind in the villages, have formed the subject of a special report to Government and need not be further referred to now. An extraordinarily heavy allotment of tagavi was made to Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District, with the practical effect of substituting self-help for Government relief; the joint-bond form of security proved to be attractive.

3. Seasonal conditions precluded the possibility of any great advance in the clearance of encumbered and managed estates and in many cases there was retrogression, distinct but unavoidable. Of encumbered estates, one in Kaira was released from management, the owner having paid off the balance of debt from his private resources, while the one encumbered estate under management in Broach was able to pay off Rs. 500 of private debt.

4. At the close of the year the outstanding decretal debt on the estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code amounted to just short of three lakhs of rupees, and claims for Rs. 1,57,854 of this sum have been settled, while Rs. 34,815 in cash have been paid to creditors towards their claims.

5. The three larger estates managed under the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act all suffered from the effects of the season while their resources and credit had to be drawn upon in relief of the tenants. The Sánand and Koth estate came in for a windfall of a lakh of rupees, compensation for land acquired for the Chharodi Cattle Farm; under ordinary circumstances a portion of this sum would have been devoted to the payment of debts, but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer prudently postponed action in this direction until the prospects of the present season were assured.

6. Debt settlement is said to have been brought almost to a standstill by crop failure and fodder famine, but even so one lakh and a half of debt were settled for half a lakh. The number of leases naturally decreased, but the check may be regarded as merely temporary.

7. Perhaps the most striking sentence in the report is "Rapid progress in education is now being exhibited by all three classes", for only a short time ago the task of arousing the Tálukdárs as a class to a sense of their responsibility towards their sons appeared almost hopeless. The demand for accommodation in the Hostels is proof of the correctness of Mr. Tupper's remark at least as far as the "substantial estate owners" are concerned; the Commissioner observed at Dhandhuka a very considerable, and apparently genuine, display of enthusiasm.

8. Mr. Tupper's administration of the Department merits the commendation of Government.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1911-12.

No. 3576.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 365, dated 29th January 1913—Forwarding a letter No. 2679, dated 12th December 1912, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1911-12.

RESOLUTION.—Owing to the almost total failure of the monsoon in the district of Ahmedabad, and its partial failure in the Kaira and Broach districts, the year 1911-12 was a particularly unfortunate one for the tálukdárs of Gujarát. Some of the tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad were among the worst affected villages in the district, while those situated in Broach and Kaira, though they fared somewhat better than the Ahmedabad villages, nevertheless suffered considerably, such crops as were raised being very much below normal. Owing to these adverse conditions, the measures taken for the redemption of debts and for the amelioration of the financial position of the estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer received an inevitable check. It is satisfactory, however, to find that by the prompt measures taken to meet the situation, especially in the speedy grant of takávi for wells and other improvements, and in the removal of cattle to the Gir forest—an operation of great difficulty for the success of which Mr. Tupper is to be congratulated—the estates succeeded in passing through a period of such severe distress without disaster, and that the check on the improvement of their finances, though undoubtedly a severe one, is not likely, with the return of good seasons, to be more than temporary.

2. The statistics relating to the collection of land revenue and the settlement and payment of debts which are given in the appendices to the report naturally reflect the conditions prevailing during the season. Out of a demand for collection of Rs. 10,01,866, exclusive of Rs. 4,68,395, arrears at the commencement of the year, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 4,59,082 or 45·8 per cent. of the demand, while the balance outstanding in the villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,07,448, nearly double the arrears of the previous year. There is, however, little doubt but that a considerable portion of the outstanding arrears is really irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory to find that Rs. 2,03,731 were written off as such during the year. In regard to debt settlement, the actual progress made during the year was considerably greater than might have been anticipated, a debt of Rs. 1,52,591 being settled for Rs. 50,295, a not unsatisfactory achievement in such adverse circumstances. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has before him claims amounting to Rs. 68 lákhs out of a total original debt estimated roughly at Rs. 70 lákhs. Out of the claims for 68 lákhs, he has succeeded already in settling Rs. 40·12 lákhs for which the creditors have agreed to accept an amount rather less than 13 lákhs. Liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance has been the method most freely adopted, but cash settlement with the aid of a cash advance from Government of nearly 5¾ lákhs, of which over Rs. 1½ lákhs have already been repaid, has also been employed. The repayments in the takávi and loan advances account amounted to Rs. 11,680 only against new advances, mostly takávi, amounting to Rs. 14,48,264, the total outstanding under the combined head at the close of the year being Rs. 21,25,767, compared with Rs. 2,89,663 at the end of the previous year. This heavy increase in liabilities is the least satisfactory feature in the existing financial position of the estates. The greater part of the new debt consists, however, of takávi loans advanced to tenants on the security of the estates, and as a substantial part was put into permanent agricultural improvements and the balance used for fodder crops and the maintenance of cattle, there is every reason to anticipate that the benefit reaped by the estates will far exceed the amount of any bad debts that may occur. Owing to the

receipt of over a lákh of rupees as compensation for land acquired for the Chhárodi farm out of the Sánand estate and to the irrigational works under construction on the Gangad estate, the financial position of these two large estates appears to be assured. The condition of the Gamph estate is less satisfactory, and a sale of some of the outlying lands appears to be inevitable. A further reduction by 16 (from 188 to 172) in the number of decrees under execution during the year is satisfactory and may be taken as a proof that the general financial position of the estates has not received any lasting set back in spite of the disastrous agricultural conditions prevailing during the year.

3. The Governor in Council is especially gratified to learn that rapid progress in education is now being exhibited among all classes of tálukdárs. The completion of the Dhandhuka hostel, for the cost of which the tálukdárs have themselves subscribed, and to which handsome presentations have been made in the shape of books, endowments, and land for a playing field, is a happy augury for the future, and Government are prepared to give liberal assistance towards the construction of a similar hostel at Nadiád where the need for such an institution is pressing.

4. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Mr. Tupper and his staff for their successful administration of the Department and for the energy and resource they displayed under most trying and difficult circumstances.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Non-official members of the Legislative Council,
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1912-1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1914

No. 1852 OF 1913.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. E. C. JUKES, I. C. S.,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Devadthal, $\frac{\textit{29th November}}{\textit{3rd December}}$ *1913.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year ending on the 31st July 1913.

2. Mr. Tupper held the appointment of Tálukdári Settlement Officer until the end of April 1913. I relieved him on the 1st May, and remained in charge until the close of the year.

3. **Season.**—The early rainfall was unusually heavy in the three districts with which I am concerned and, though the monsoon came to a sudden close in the second week of September, the agricultural outturn was well up to the average. Cotton was excellent everywhere, except in certain parts of Dholka and Dhandhuka, where it suffered from the attacks of grasshoppers. In the Broach District the season was one of the best within human recollection.

4. **Annual Tour.**—Mr. Tupper has left on record the following note:—

> "My tour commenced at the beginning of November with a visit to the Sánand estate, where I had reason to believe that the efficiency of management was deteriorating owing to the failing health of the Deputy Manager. Personal inspection convinced me that control was relaxed, and that the Deputy Manager, who has done excellent service in his time, was no longer equal to his work. It was arranged that he should take leave and then retire. The health of the Thákor Sáheb, the leading Tálukdár of British Gujarát, had long been precarious and it was necessary to be prepared for a sudden emergency. Arrangements were made in advance, just in time as it proved, to enable me to intervene effectively to protect the interests of the minor heir in the event of a fatal termination of the Thákor's illness.
>
> After examining the condition of the more important irrigational works, and setting on foot measures for the reclamation of a considerable area of waste land, I despatched my camp to Bhankoda in the Viramgám Táluka and returned to headquarters pending its arrival. Reaching Bhankoda on the 11th, I had to return on the 13th on receipt of news of the death of the Sánand Thákor. The Mahálkari, acting upon my confidential instructions issued in anticipation, had sealed the doors of all rooms likely to contain valuables and posted a strong guard in the Darbár buildings. I conducted a preliminary search in person, but the detailed search and the making of a complete inventory occupied many days. Cash, notes and jewellery were found mixed with clothes, provisions and other heterogeneous material in the most unlikely places. Attempts made to withdraw the Thákor's investments almost as soon as the breath was out of his body were defeated, and the net result was the saving of about a lákh and a quarter in investments, ornaments, cash and clothes.
>
> Returning to the Viramgám Táluka on the 18th November I was able to settle, finally I trust, the long-standing dispute between the

tenants and the Tálukdárs of Aghár. The tenants claimed permanent rights and were brought to terms only by defeat in the High Court after a protracted and strenuously contested suit. With the co-operation of the lessee of the estate, Mr. Gordhandas, I arranged to sell at a fair price to the tenants, many of whom are substantial Pátidárs, the permanent rights for which they had been fighting in the Courts. Details still remain to be arranged and will take time, as the sanction of Government in each case is necessary.

The removal of the village-site of Bhagápura was sanctioned after personal inspection and the introduction of *vighoti* (cash rents) was arranged in the villages of Bhoinipura, Bálsasan and Mota Karanpura.

I returned to headquarters to allow my camp to be railed to Ránpur in the Dhandhuka Táluka, and proceeded there myself on the 29th November. At Ránpur I completed arrangements for the sale of a portion of the village-site, by which three estates, which have been long under management on account of a loan advanced under Act VI of 1862, are practically freed from debt. In the Dhandhuka Táluka, as in Sánand and Viramgám, the condition of the crops in a year succeeding one of total failure received very careful inspection. After personal consultation with the Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, whose charge is almost exclusively Tálukdári, I decided to ask Government to extend for one year more the special reduction of *jama* sanctioned for 10 years on the recommendations made by Mr. Robertson in 1902-1903. The proposal was accepted. The King Edward Hostel at Dhandhuka received the necessary attention and was found to be making satisfactory progress in all respects.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the substitution of *vighoti* (cash rents) for *vághvati* (crop share) in the Rojka and Cher estates after personal inspection and consultation with the Tálukdárs and tenants.

From Dhandhuka I moved to Dholera to inspect the condition of the villages of the Dholera estate, which have suffered steady deterioration for years from natural causes. Thence I marched to Gámph, the leading Chudasama estate, the financial position of which, precarious before, has been rendered critical by the total failure of last year's crop. The situation was minutely examined in consultation with the Kárbhári, and the latter was given instructions to arrange as fast as possible for the sale of permanent rights to such tenants as can afford to buy them, to sell the *vatantar* lien of the estate upon the village of Derdi, and to seek purchasers for certain outlying lands.

With a brief halt at Utelia to inspect the crops with a view to fixing the *annávrai* I proceeded to Gángad, the estate next in importance after Sánand and Gámph, where much of my time was occupied in endeavour (futile as it proved subsequently) to detach the Thákor from a gang of criminal associates, who but for the forbearance of the Magistracy and the Police would have brought him within the clutches of the law. The site of the police lines in the village of Koth was finally settled on the spot in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and good progress was made with negotiations for the sale of occupancy rights to the tenants of the Gángad estate. The Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás, in arranging these sales, which alone can extricate the estate within a reasonable period, has from the first been secretly opposed by the Thákor himself. Overt opposition on the part of the Thákor has since resulted in a rupture with his Kárbhári, which has brought the sale of occupancy rights to a standstill. The Thákor's criminal associates are for the time in control of the situation, and management can do little till criminal proceedings are taken against them or the Thákor or both.

From Gángad I returned to Ahmedábád for Christmas.

After attending the meeting of the Legislative Council in Bombay early in January, and thereafter arranging the policy to be pursued with regard to the Settlement Register in consultation with the Settlement

Commissioner in Ahmedábád, I proceeded in the middle of January to the Kaira District, camping at Bhetáshi, Borsad and Dehván. Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer in connection with the Survey and Settlement Registers were decided after visiting the sites concerned, and numerous complaints regarding the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to Tálukdárs were investigated. This and other questions were discussed with the Collector. After arranging so far as possible some difficult matters in the Dehván estate, I crossed the Mahi River by boat into the Broach District; I had found the attitude of the Tálukdárs of Kaira towards the Tálukdári Bill generally favourable, but the reverse was the case on the Broach side of the Mahi. After a long halt at Sárod, where the Thákor's affairs required minute attention, I proceeded to Kerváda and thence to Mátar, to which estate section 26 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act had recently been applied. A certain amount of friction had been generated which I succeeded in allaying. Various improvements were planned and inspected. I returned to headquarters on the 14th February and proceeded to Bombay on the 16th on business connected with the Tálukdári Bill. After this date touring was impossible, as the Tálukdári Bill before the Legislative Council compelled me to make repeated and protracted visits to Bombay."

I took over charge of the office at the beginning of May, when it was too late in the season to arrange an extended tour. I was able, however, to make a short camp at Dhandhuka, and also to pay visits to Sánand and to Nadiád. At Sánand I inspected certain of the Darbári buildings, which were reported to be in urgent need of repair, and at Nadiád I saw the various sites suggested for the proposed Tálukdárs' Hostel.

5. **Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.**—At the commencement of the year there were 19 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to twenty years, had remained under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. Two of these estates, those of Modji Pratápsing of Khokhernesh and Kanubhái Pirbhái of Aniáli Kasbáti, shewn respectively as Nos. 5 and 9 in Appendix I, have now been released, their debts having been fully liquidated during the year under report. The total repayments of Government loans in cash from this class of estate during the year amounted to Rs. 12,212; the closing balance of debt to Government being Rs. 84,553, as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 93,030. Considering that these estates were paying to Government, in addition to the current year's *jamábandhi*, one-half of the suspended arrears of 1911-12, this can fairly be called a satisfactory reduction of debt. Three only of the estates in this list now appear to be hopelessly involved. The first and most important of these is the three-quarter share of the Makhiáv estate, owned by Thákor Devising or Gagubha Ráesingji and his brother. The large Government debt due from this estate has been secured upon its share in the village of Samáni, and the remaining two villages, with their hamlets, have been restored to the possession of the Tálukdár. Devising, who is at best an indifferent manager and who paid his Government dues this year with great difficulty and under considerable pressure, has incurred further private debts. In order to liquidate these and to pay off his debt to Government, the Thákor has recently come forward with a proposal to sell his share in Samáni. I am investigating the resources of the latter village, and intend, if I can negotiate a satisfactory bargain, to approach Government for permission to purchase Devising's share in it for the Sánand and Koth estate, which has recently lost a large area of land taken up for the Chhárodi Cattle Farm. A sale for a reasonable price would be satisfactory from the point of view of both estates; as well as from that of Government, which cannot hope to recover its dues from Samáni alone in much less than half a century. Estate No. 7, that of Bhagvatsing of Jhánjharka, makes no progress towards solvency. Government have sanctioned a sale of a portion of its land, but I have been unable as yet to find a purchaser. A third unsatisfactory estate, that of Rámsingji Khodábhái, No. 8 in the statement, is also situated in Jhánjharka. I am making special inquiry into its circumstances.

6. **Encumbered Estates, Kaira.**—The number of estates managed under Act XXI of 1881 was reduced by one to seventeen during the year, the estate of

Narsing Abhesing of Nápa having been restored free of debt to its owner. Repayments of Government loans amounted in all to Rs. 8,769, while the Kaira estate of Vakhatsing Adesing paid Rs. 646 to private creditors. Outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,881 of Government, and Rs. 3,000 of private debt, as against Rs. 29,424 and Rs. 3,646 at the close of the previous year. In the majority of the estates, there is every prospect of a cessation of management at a comparatively early date. Several of the Nápa estates are, however, less satisfactorily situated, and special attention will be paid to them. An interesting estate on this list, which may shortly expect a restoration to solvency, is that of Kuna, No. 17. The Thákor, who is one of the most shrewd and intelligent of the Kaira Tálukdárs, has for years taken an active part in the administration of his estate. Hardly a lease comes up for approval which does not bear his signature, and he is constantly suggesting measures for the improvement and development of the estate. It will be possible to restore it to his management with very few misgivings as to its immediate future.

7. **Encumbered Estates, Broach.**—The one estate in the Broach District, which was under management under Act XXI of 1881, was released during the year, with its debt fully liquidated. Appendix III will not, therefore, appear in future reports.

8. **Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.**—Of wards' estates there were under management at the commencement of the year 47 in Ahmedábád, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach. Six of these were released during 1912-13. Detailed reports regarding these estates have, as usual, been separately submitted.

	Rs.
Ahmedábád District.	
Dhandhuka	1,63,105
Viramgám	33,009
Gogha	10,519
Dholka	4,031
Sánand	80,892
Prántij	4,757
Total	2,96,313
Kaira District.	
A'nand	1,716
Mehmedábád	1,219
Thásra	1,070
Borsad	1,672
Total	5,677
Broach District.	
Vágra	332
A'mod	15,181
Jambusar	161
Total	15,674
Grand Total	3,17,664

9. **Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.**—Estates to the number of 58 have been in management under paragraph 7 of the third schedule of the new Civil Procedure Code, and 11 under Order 40, Rule 5. Last year's figures were 66 and 10 respectively. The total amount of decretal debt outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,17,664; out of which claims for Rs. 92,868 have already been settled, though the darkhásts have not yet been returned to the Courts, while Rs. 1,07,153 represent the claims of decrees which are still under inquiry preliminary to management. Details of the distribution by tálukas of the total amount of debt are given in the margin. In addition to liquidation by other methods, such as *pulláchhut* or usufructuary mortgage, the year's disbursements include Rs. 12,208 paid in cash to judgment-creditors in full or part settlement of their claims; Rs. 6,743 being found from the balances of the indebted estates, and Rs. 5,465 borrowed from Government. Some striking instances of reduction by cash settlement of decretal debts are given below :—

Name of estate.	Amount of Debt.	Amount for which settled.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhupatsing Sujáji of Dekáváda	11,133	3,600
Hiráji Daulatsingji of Bhankoda	15,081	3,151
Dhanáji Lákhaji of Vásna	10,500	1,000
Ratansing Mokáji of Devpura	6,161	450
Hamjibhai Ghelábhai of Bámania	8,018	2,752
Rámsing Devising of Baroda	20,902	5,491

These figures, while they reflect the greatest credit upon my Special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlal, afford yet once again striking evidence of the fate which meets the Tálukdárs when they face their creditors in the Civil Courts.

10. **Execution of Decrees.**—Decrees and darkhásts under execution at the beginning of August 1912 totalled 182, to which 65 were added in the course of the year. Of the full number of 247, 108 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 99 are under inquiry and 40 have been returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin; leaving 207 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree during the year, but negotiations were in progress at its close for the sale of the Inámi village of Charal in the Sánand Mahál, which has been under management for many years without appreciable reduction of its debt. Of the 207 decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office which are still pending execution, 66 were passed *ex parte*, 26 were consent decrees and no less than 115 were contested. The percentage of contests has thus risen to 55; a distinctly satisfactory increase, though there is still ample room for improvement.

(1) Amicable Settlement ...	19
(2) Absence of certificate under section 29-E of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act.	1
(3) Death of judgment-debtor ...	3
(4) Destitution of judgment-debtors ...	4
(5) Disposed of by Courts, either on Makufnáma presented by judgment-creditors or for other reasons ...	2
(6) Miscellaneous, such as death of the judgment-creditors, &c. ...	11
	40

11. **Miscellaneous Estates.**—There were 411 estates, as against last year's total of 393, under management under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, and for the recovery of land revenue, loans and *tagávi* due from Tálukdárs and their tenants. Certain of the more important estates are noticed in the following paragraphs.

12. **Sa'nand and Koth Estate.**—The history of the premier estate will no longer find a place in this report. On the death of the Thákor in the dramatic circumstances described in paragraph 3 above, he was succeeded by a son aged eight years only, and the estate has since been managed under the Court of Wards Act. The principal facts connected with it have therefore been noticed in my separate report on estates administered under that Act.

13. **Ga'mph Estate.**—A three years' lease of the estate, commencing from the year under report, has been given to the Thákor Sáheb, at an annual rental of Rs. 38,000. The favourable agricultural conditions were turned to the best advantage by the capable Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás, under whose guidance the Thákor is now taking a keen interest in the affairs of his estate. The lease money was paid promptly and in full, in addition to Rs. 1,700 of *tagávi* which had been borrowed on behalf of tenants. In spite of this, the estate succeeded in sinking yet a little further into debt. With half the suspended arrears of 1911-12, as well as the current year's *jamábandhi*, due for collection, the balance of the lease-money was insufficient to pay even the full interest on the Gámph debts. At the outset of the year, it was necessary to grant the estate a further maintenance loan of Rs. 5,000, to tide it over the interval until rents began to come in. Had it not been that the Thákor was able to pay towards debt liquidation, after the close of the year under report, a sum of Rs. 4,000 over and above his lease-money, an excellent agricultural year would have resulted in plunging the estate into further debt to the extent of nearly Rs. 6,000. The total liabilities amount to-day to rather under two and a quarter lákhs of rupees, of which no less than Rs. 31,000 represent arrears of interest. I am afraid that I fully share in the apprehensions regarding the future of this estate which were expressed last year by Mr. Tupper. The lease-money at present paid is as much as I could hope to receive from any lessee; it is indeed only the administrative capacity of Mr. Narsidás that makes the bargain profitable to the Thákor. In a year of the excellence of 1912-13, less than Rs. 10,000 would, even in the absence of arrears of *jamábandhi*, have been available for the repayment of capital debt. It certainly seems that heroic measures will be necessary if the

estate is to be completely extricated; but I should prefer to wait until I can camp at Gámph and discuss matters on the spot, before considering the form which these measures should take. In the meantime certain minor schemes have already been taken in hand. I have practically succeeded, since the close of the year under report, in concluding the sale of the Derdi mortgage for Rs. 18,500, which will be credited directly against the debts of the estate. Mr. Narsidás has contrived to let a large area of waste land in these villages, and the sum of Rs. 4,225, to be paid in instalments as premium by the new tenants, will be devoted to the same purpose as it comes in. Unfortunately, there appears to be little chance of selling occupancy rights at a remunerative rate.

14. **Gangad Estate.**—Mr. Tupper's note, recorded in paragraph 3 above, gives some account of the complications which have arisen in connection with this estate. At the commencement of the year, it had been given on lease to the Thákor, in consideration of the employment of the departmentally-appointed Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás N. Vohra. The Thákor, under the evil influence of his criminal associates, quarrelled with Mr. Narsidás; and even went to the length of publishing in the papers notices dispensing with his services. These notices, which were in any case meaningless, as the Kárbhári had been appointed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and not by the Thákor, were subsequently withdrawn; but it was obviously impossible to continue the lease when relations had become so strained. It was accordingly cancelled, and direct management of the estate, under Mr. Narsidás' control, was assumed. Towards the end of the year, it became unsafe for Mr. Narsidás even to visit Gángad, and his direct connection with the estate ceased; though his services were retained for the conduct of certain pending litigation, and the negotiation of the sale of occupancy rights. His appointment finally terminated on the 7th August 1913. By his three years' services to the estate he has well deserved the gratuity of one year's salary and the pension of Rs. 15 a month, to which he is entitled by the terms of his agreement. Meantime, Mr. Tupper had been able to secure the assistance of Mr. Amratlál Jatanlál Desái, who had earned commendation for his attention to Tálukdári affairs as Aval Kárkún of Dhandhuka and he took charge as Deputy Manager of Gángad early in June.

The Thákor Sáheb has good reason to regret his rupture with Mr. Narsidás, as he would have found the lease very profitable had it subsisted. The year was excellent, and it was found possible to collect, in villages where cash-rents prevail, half of the suspended rents of last year in addition to the current year's demand. As a result, after paying to Government Rs. 27,803 on account of *jamábandhi* current and suspended, and Rs. 1,500 as a *tagávi* instalment; and meeting the cost of management and the Thákor's maintenance; I was able to repay from the estate Rs. 10,013 on account of Government debt and Rs. 25,700 to recognised private creditors. The total recognised debt of the estate now stands at Rs. 1,29,000, inclusive of interest. Granted a succession of several good years, this amount should be capable of liquidation within a comparatively short period. Good progress has been made with the giving out of waste lands for cultivation; and though the sale of occupancy rights is temporarily at a standstill, I hope to be able to push the matter through when I visit the estate in the coming month. Fair as this prospect seems, there is a dark cloud on the horizon. The Thákor proceeds steadily on his course of criminal folly, and is known to have amassed private debts to a very large amount. He is unstable as water, and remains entirely under the influence of the last unworthy favourite. No reliance whatever can be placed upon his word, and the promises of amendment, of which he is prodigal, are of interest from their variety only. His associates are mainly men for whom the doors of prison gape, and he will be fortunate indeed if he avoids accompanying them to their well-deserved incarceration. It is difficult to foresee any hope for the estate when it passes into the hands of a man of this type. His two sons, aged ten and eleven years, are at present studying in the village school of Gángad. It is obviously of vital importance to secure their proper education, and I propose to take early steps to this end, even at the cost of some slight retardation in the liquidation of the debts of the estate.

15. **Mátar Estate.**—Some mention of this estate is made in Mr. Tupper's note recorded in the third paragraph of this report. It has been taken into management under section 26 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. The Thákor, who is still a young man, has as yet shown little or no capacity for the administration of his affairs, and a restoration of his estate to him at present could but result in its hopless embarrassment. One cannot, however, contemplate with equanimity a continuance of management for an indefinite period; and I am therefore making an attempt to educate the Thákor to a sense of his responsibilities. Since the close of the year under report, I have secured the services of Mr. Vishvanáth Mulji, a retired Government servant, of whose honesty and capacity I have personal knowledge. He has been posted as Deputy Manager of Mátar, with instructions to act primarily as friend and adviser to the Thákor Sáheb. If the latter shews himself amenable to advice, it will, I hope, be possible to grant him first an experimental lease of the estate on condition that he continue to employ Mr. Vishvanáth or some other approved Kárbhári; and then, if the experiment turns out well, even to restore the estate to him upon similar conditions.

16. **General Administration.**—The number of villages in the Ahmedábád District under my revenue charge remained unchanged at 394, inclusive of Udhad and Mehwási holdings. The ten years for which a special reduction of *jama* had been granted by Government on Mr. Robertson's recommendation actually expired with 1911-12; but the concession was extended to cover the season under report, in consideration of the famine conditions prevailing in the year immediately preceding it. The total *jama* due for collection was Rs. 5,93,421, of which Rs. 3,38,233 represented the current demand, and Rs. 2,55,188 had been brought forward from previous years. The latter figure included half of the suspended arrears of 1911-12. The total collections on account of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 3,11,704. Of the balance which remained uncollected, Rs. 5,504 were suspended, in view of damage done by grasshoppers, in five villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka; while a further sum of Rs. 15,022 represents nominal remissions to the estates of Hirápur, Dholera and Návda, in which Government have agreed to limit their demand to one-half of the gross revenue. The remaining balance of Rs. 6,003, left uncollected, is made up of a number of small and unimportant items. Collections during the year on account of past arrears totalled Rs. 1,85,526, and remissions amounted to Rs. 40,367. There remains for realisation a balance of Rs. 1,79,862, of which Rs. 1,55,549, being one-half of the suspended *jama* of 1911-12, are not due for collection until the harvest now growing reaches maturity. Government sanctioned during the year a permanent reduction by Rs. 1,300 of the *jama* of the Latifkhánji estate of Dholka, which had been pressing unduly heavily upon its resources.

The rental demand of the estates under management reached, including arrears, the huge total of Rs. 18,76,019; orders having been issued for the collection, in villages where cash rents prevail, of half of the arrears suspended in the previous year. Cash realisations amounted to Rs. 12,01,541, and Rs. 79,680 were remitted. The balance due from tenants at the close of the year was Rs. 5,94,798; a reduction by over two lákhs of the figures of 1911-12. This total includes the second half of the suspended rents of the preceding year, which is only now falling due for collection.

Seven irrigational tanks and *bandhs* were repaired during the year, and the more obvious part of the programme of improvement is now completed. Scattered works, however, require attention in different parts of the Ahmedábád District, and these will by degrees be taken in hand as funds permit. An interesting feature of the year was the completion of the repair of the *bandh* at Palwáda in Sánand under the auspices, and largely at the expense, of the Thákor of Utelia. The work failed to withstand the heavy rainfall of the year under report, and breached at its weakest point. It was again repaired, with the addition of a new waste-weir, and in the year now current it has produced a large area of excellent rice.

As I have mentioned elsewhere in this report, the sale of occupancy rights is temporarily at a standstill in the Gángad estate, and offers little prospect of success in Gámph. Shortly after the close of the year, I completed arrangements for the sale of such rights in the village of Aghár; to which a reference has been made in Mr. Tupper's note reproduced in paragraph 3 above. The price realised, some Rs. 15,000, will go a long way towards liquidating the debts of the estate, which now amount to Rs. 32,000. Considerable progress was made in the Viramgám Táluka with the conversion of metáyage into cash rents. As Mr. Tupper pointed out in his last annual report, this change is not one of universal desirability. It is, however, an urgent necessity in many of the smaller estates held by numerous co-parceners, who are apt to harass their tenants to such an extent as to drive capable cultivators out of their villages. In eight villages of this class cash rents have either been introduced, or arrangements made for their introduction, during the year under report. The subjoined table shews the increase of revenue which has attended the change:—

Name of village.	Average revenue under crop-share system.	Revenue from new cash-rents.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mota Karanpura ...	300	555
2. Jespura	450	884
3. Amarpura	935	1,226
4. Nadisála (½ share) ...	750	1,058
5. Bálsásan	3,800	4,200
6. Bhoinipura... ...	450	680

Inquiries are in progress regarding the possibility of introducing similar measures in several other villages, and, in particular, in the one village of the Gángad estate which is still managed on the crop-share system.

17. **Detailed Survey and Settlement Registers.**—Work in this connection was this year confined to Wántás situated in Government villages, having previously been completed elsewhere. It was distributed over the four districts of Gujarát to which the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act applies, but was most important in Broach where Wántás are numerous and extensive. Measurement work was done in 7,098 survey numbers and Settlement Registers of alienated lands in 405 Government villages were prepared. The latter comprised 19,743 survey numbers, with an aggregate area of 1,29,456 acres. The verification by theodolite measurement of the boundaries between Tálukdári villages and villages of the Baroda State was completed during the year under report. With the exception of the survey and the Settlement Registers of the villages held by the Thákor of Limbdi in Dhandhuka, as to the preparation of which the decision of Government is still awaited, the work of the Tálukdári survey is now practically at an end, and will be finally concluded before the 31st March 1914. There is, however, some reason to fear that a great number of the Settlement Registers have not been compiled with the degree of accuracy which their evidential value demands. I am making a very comprehensive test in order to check the correctness of the entries, and will submit a special report on the subject if circumstances are found to require it.

18. **Debt Settlement.**—I subjoin the usual tabular statement, shewing the results of debt settlement operations since the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer in May 1907 :—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under section 29B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.	4,474	29,92,586	9,77,817	7,129	58,48,478	80,00,000	5,93,108 8 0 24,854 0 0 6,17,962 8 0	Already advanced. Orders issued to advance.
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	327	1,98,851	84.865	...	......	......	......	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	321	2,11,927	......	321	2,11,927	......	......	
Miscellaneous	217	83,531	33,224	217	63,531	......	......	
Total ...	5,339	34,86,895	10,95,906	7,667	61,43,936	......	......	
Under section 68 of the New Civil Procedure Code.	477	7,91,131	2,61,348	638	9,67,505	......	......	
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	20	23,662	7,238	...	......	......	......	
Total ...	497	8,14,793	2,68,586	638	9,67,505	......	......	
Grand Total ...	5,836	43,01,688	13,64,492	8,305	71,11,441	80,00,000	6,17,962 8 0	

The total debt of the Tálukdárs is now estimated at 80 lákhs of rupees, of which over 71 lákhs have come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Of this amount, 43 lákhs have already been settled, the creditors having agreed to accept 13·6 lákhs, or 31½ *per cent.* of their full demands. The policy of settlement by usufructuary mortgage is still followed wherever possible, but the proportion of cash settlements has now risen to rather more than one-half of the full sum. The total advances from the Government cash credit since the beginning of 1908 amount to Rs. 5·93 lákhs, out of which Rs. 1,93,929 have already been repaid, Rs. 43,799 during the year under report. The actual results of the year comprise the settlement of debts aggregating Rs. 2,89,351 for Rs. 76,661, the average rate of settlement being 26 *per cent.* Some examples of especially favourable settlements have been given in paragraph 9 of this report, and I will not add to its length by quoting further instances. The Special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlál, has once again done admirable work. He still has quite enough in the shape of debt settlement awaiting his attention, but I propose to divert some small portion of his energies to the investigation of the circumstances of a limited number of estates in which the revenue, subsequent to the grant of a Government loan, has not entirely justified the expectations with which the loan was granted.

19. **Leasing.**—The total number of leases at the time of writing this report is 360, as against 308 last year and 370 in 1910-11. The good season led to a considerable recovery in the numbers, but there is still some lee-way to be made up. Important transactions during the year include leases of—

(1) the Gámph estate to the Thákor Sáheb for three years at Rs. 38,000 *per annum* ;

(2) the Umrála estate in Dhandhuka to a Baniá for five years at Rs. 2,300 *per annum* ; and

(3) Bhagápura in Viramgám to the Tálukdár's mother for five years at an annual rental of Rs. 3,000.

The system of leasing has been extended this year to the managed estates in the Thásra Táluka of Kaira. Cash rents prevail in these villages, but their situation on the banks of the Mahi river and the fact that they have until recently never known a survey have rendered departmental management extremely difficult. I propose to employ a special Upri Kárkún during the coming hot weather to investigate the possibilities of developing these estates. Pending the results of this investigation, I have leased eight of the nine estates either to Tálukdárs or to outsiders. The rents to be received are not, however, sufficiently remunerative to induce me to consider these leases as a final solution of the problem.

The leasing system, which has been adopted as the ordinary policy of this Department, has undoubtedly much to commend it, when the requisite *data* for the fixation of a fair rent are available. It possesses, however, certain disadvantages. Leases of estates in inaccessible situations, the very estates which we are least anxious to manage departmentally, are almost invariably followed by bitter complaints from tenants, as well as Tálukdárs, of harassment by the lessee. These complaints, while their truth is *primá facie* probable, as the lessee's interest in the estate is confined to the extraction of as much as possible from it while it remains in his possession, are extremely difficult of investigation; and the settlement of such disputes entails considerable labour upon the superior officers of the Department. Apart from this difficulty, the leasing system shews signs of breaking down in another and a more important direction. One of the chief merits claimed for the system by Mr. Tupper was its uniformity of revenue, which made it, he considered, almost a necessary corollary of debt settlement. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to retain this uniformity much longer. In crop-share estates, for which leasing is, from the departmental point of view, most suitable, lessees are beginning to feel it a hardship that they are required to pay the full rental of a year in which they can recover little or nothing from the tenants. This lesson has been driven home by the recovery from them, in the year under report, of half of the suspended arrears of lease money due for 1911-12; and a frequent recurrence of such bad years would render it necessary either to make some concession to the lessees or to run the risk of seriously impairing the prospect of obtaining satisfactory leases.

20. **Education.**—It is pleasant to be able to record a material growth in the number of Tálukdárs' children to be found in the village schools of the Ahmedábád District. The attendance of boys has risen to 703, as against last year's figure of 549, while the girls have increased from 218 to 265. There is, of course, still room for very considerable improvement, but the tendency to an increased appreciation of the advantages of education, albeit due to some extent to outside pressure, is certainly a matter for congratulation. The numbers in the Kaira District were 69 boys and 7 girls.

The Hostels continued to work in a satisfactory manner. There were seventy boys in residence at Dhandhuka during the year. I have not yet been able to see this Hostel in working order, as my one visit to the town took place during the holidays. I have, however, already met a considerable number of the boys and have been very greatly impressed by their general appearance and demeanour. As Mr. Tupper remarked in a previous report, the old Rajput blood certainly responds to proper treatment. When we can assure this class of education to the sons of all the more substantial Tálukdárs, there will be every reason to foresee a bright future for the estates which they are destined to inherit.

The hired building at Nadiád has been taxed to the utmost to provide space for forty boys. Arrangements are fortunately well in train for the provision of more suitable accommodation. Government have been good enough to promise a contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the new building, on condition that the Tálukdárs themselves raise Rs. 10,000 in all. I fear that there is little doubt that Rs. 35,000 spent in Nadiád will not achieve the same results as the Rs. 27,000 for which the Dhandhuka Hostel was built. Both labour and material will be far more expensive, while there are few Tálukdárs in the immediate neighbourhood to co-operate in the actual work. I am glad, however, to be able to report that the generosity of the Tálukdárs of the two districts concerned has insured the erection of a really suitable building. By postponing my appeal for contributions until the prospects of the new season were fully known, I secured a more favourable response than I could even in my most sanguine moments have expected. Led and inspired by the Thákors of A'mod and Kerváda, each of whom made a personal contribution of Rs. 3,000, the Tálukdárs opened their purse-strings with true Girássia generosity. At the time of writing this report, the subscriptions total rather over Rs. 28,000, and the list is even yet not finally closed. I expect very shortly to be in a position to submit the plans and estimates of the new building to Government, and we may hope to have it in full working order by the end of the rainy season of 1915.

The need of a High School at Dhandhuka is being severely felt, and constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of the proper education of the rising generation of Tálukdárs. At the present moment, four or five promising boys have studied as far as it is possible for them to study in the existing Dhandhuka school. They cannot afford the expense of living in Ahmedábád, and have applied for permission to join the Nadiád Hostel and attend the High School in that place. The Nadiád Hostel being full, I am compelled to refuse their applications, with the result that the education of boys of considerable promise is brought to a sudden standstill. The completion of the new Nadiád Hostel may afford temporary relief, but I anticipate that its full accommodation will very soon be required for the sons of the Broach and Kaira Tálukdárs who have contributed to build it.

21. **Waste Lands.**—As I have mentioned in a previous paragraph, Mr. Narsidás, the Kárbhári of Gámph, succeeded during the year in giving out for cultivation a considerable area of waste land. Some progress in this direction was made in the Gángad estate also; while a settlement of Pátidárs is in course of establishment in the waste lands of the Court of Wards estate of Janod in the Thásra Táluka.

22. **Local Fund.**—Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedábád District totalled Rs. 32,282, out of a demand of Rs. 34,335. The specific outlay from the fund included Rs. 18,351 devoted to *bandh* and tank repairs and Rs. 4,801 spent on the construction and repair of wells. Collections on this account in the Kaira and Broach Districts were, as usual, controlled by the Collectors. Some difficulty was experienced in fixing their responsibility for the cess upon alienees in Gámph, as well as in certain Kaira estates.

23. **Partition.**—Two new applications for partition were received during the year, making a total of four such cases under consideration. All are still pending.

24. **Borrowing.**—Applications to borrow money or to create encumbrances on estates with permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,46,482, as tabulated below :—

(1) Rs. 17,600 were borrowed from Government for the upkeep of establishment, maintenance, etc., under Government Resolution No. 3143, Revenue Department, dated the 30th October 1911. These were borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lákhs sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 11193, dated the 16th November 1907.

(2) Rs. 65,390 were advanced from the cash credit of 15 lákhs for the purpose of debt settlement.

(3) Rs. 5,981 represent the cash value of the *Pulláchhut* encumbrances created in the course of debt settlement.

(4) Rs. 57,511 were borrowed with permission by various estates in order to meet urgent domestic needs or to pay off debt on advantageous terms.

25. **Civil Suits.**—Including appeals, there were 59 suits pending during the year. Eleven of these were brought to a conclusion, three being decided in favour of the Department and three against it, while five were settled by compromise.

The appeals regarding the claim of the Thákor of Gámph to the village of Piparia and the succession to the estate of Bái Amarbái of Jália are still pending in the High Court.

The suit filed against the Secretary of State by the Thákor of Jasdan has been decided in favour of Government. The Thákor, a jurisdictional Chief in Káthiáwár, who is also a Tálukdár in the Dhandhuka Táluka of Ahmedábád, had attempted to obtain in the Courts a reversal of an order of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer which redistributed the *jama* of the villages of Goraya and Nána Mátra. He lost his case in the lower Court, and failed in an appeal to the High Court.

Important litigation regarding the succession to the Bhadiád estate, which is in my management under the Guardians and Wards Act, was concluded in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge. The decision was in favour of the minor, who had been alleged to be supposititious. An appeal to the High Court has been made. A successful issue was also obtained in the suit filed by one Syed Nathumia of Chokdi against the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Thákor of Gámph, in which he claimed the ownership of all trees in Chokdi and exemption from *jama* in respect of certain *jivái* land which he holds in the village.

Two significant suits have been filed in the District Court against the Thákors of Sonipur and Delván of the Kaira District and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of their estates. The plaintiffs are tenants, who dispute the Tálukdárs' right to terminate their tenancy or to increase their rent. A favourable decision in these suits will, if it be obtained, go a long way to check the growing tendency of cultivators in Tálukdári villages to claim a higher status than that of tenants-at-will. Another case of considerable importance to the body of Tálukdárs as a whole is pending in connection with a miscellaneous application made in the District Court of Ahmedábád by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as Court of Wards. Its object is to prove the existence of a custom in Tálukdári villages by which the Darbár, and not Government, is entitled to the possession of the property of any resident of the village who may die heirless and intestate.

The interminable Chhárodi case still drags out its weary course, being now on its way to the Privy Council. In addition, two new suits, involving to a great extent the same issues, have been filed against Government during the year under report. These suits are concerned with claims to two other Kasbáti estates, one comprising the village of Thori Thámbha, and the other those of Vani, Thori Mubárak and Thori Vadgás. In both these cases the whole question of the real nature of the Kasbáti tenure will be raised, and in both cases there are attendant circumstances which render the position of Government even stronger than it is in the Chhárodi suit.

26. **Taga'vi and Loans.**—The quasi-famine conditions of the preceding season rendered necessary the grant of a large amount of *tagávi* at the beginning of the year under report. The advances in the Ahmedábád District totalled Rs. 1,76,296; while the recoveries, under the two Acts, amounted to Rs. 3,61,521. Collections on this account were particularly good in the Viramgám Táluka, thanks to the exertions of my Deputy Manager, Mr. Máneklál, and the careful supervision exercised by the Mámlatdár, Ráo Sáheb Manishankar M. Joshi. Rs. 12,065 in all were written off as irrecoverable, and, in addition, Government were pleased to remit *tagávi* to the extent of Rs. 62,269, being one-half of the charges incurred on account of the cattle lost in the course of the deportation to the Gir Forests. This remission will take effect in the year 1913-14. *Tagávi* operations in Tálukdári estates of Broach and Kaira were, as usual, controlled by the Collectors of those districts. Loans for the upkeep of establishment and for subsistence amounted to Rs. 24,675 in the three districts, as shewn in the margin. Recoveries under this head were Rs. 37,854 in Ahmedábád, Rs. 6,888 in Kaira and Rs. 6,535 in Broach.

	Rs.
Ahmedábád ...	14,200
Kaira ...	6,550
Broach ...	3,925
Total ...	24,675

The *tagávi* and Loan accounts for the year are shewn, as usual, in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

27. **Co-operative Credit Societies.**—An interesting development of the year under report is the foundation of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Tálukdári villages of Bhojpura and Vávdi Tagdi of the Gogha Mahál. The society in the latter villages is composed of tenants, who are tenants-at-will only; in Bhojpura, the members are Tálukdárs, of the small yeoman cultivator class. The peculiar feature of both these societies is the fact that their members own no land on which their credit can ultimately rest: the tenants, because they have no rights in the soil; the yeoman cultivators, because they cannot incumber or alienate their land without sanction. In each case, the collective credit is personal credit only. The socieites owe their inception to the energies of Mr. D. K. Bhatt, the Mahálkari of Gogha, who has taken a keen interest in their formation. They will, at the outset at any rate, be under a considerable degree of official control, Mr. Bhatt himself acting as Honorary President, and the *japti taláti* of the Mahál as Secretary. They have already started operations with a very small capital subscribed by the members, and the Mahálkari is hopeful of attracting outside capital at a moderate rate of interest. Their career will be watched with attention and if they shew themselves to be reasonably sound I shall be prepared to deposit in them small sums from the balances of estates under my management.

28. **General Remarks.**—I have now held the office of Tálukdári Settlement Officer long enough to be able fully to endorse Mr. Tupper's repeated commendations of the work of the headquarter staff. I am especially indebted to the Shirastedár, Mr. I. M. Hora, for his loyal assistance, which has been invaluable to me during the days of my apprenticeship. Though burdened with a mass of more or less routine vernacular work, which makes it at times very difficult to see the wood for the trees, he has managed to keep a firm hold of the innumerable strings which stretch from the Tálukdári office and to place them unrelaxed in my hands. The work of other servants of Government and the Department I have mentioned in the course of this report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. C. JUKES,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.			Balance due to Government on 1st August 1912 as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Sánand Táluka.							
1	Makhiáv ...	Gagubha Raesingji ...	19th May 1883.	55,893	0	0	41,412	15	8
		Dhandhuka Táluka.							
2	Bagad ...	Punja Vikamshi ...	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	5,476	9	8
3	Hadmantala ...	Bulakhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 .	17,226	0	0	4,085	2	5
4	Khokhernesh ...	Malekbhai Partapsing ...	29th October 1885.	1,100	0	0	693	10	10
5	Do. ...	Modji Partapsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0	175	2	8
6	Bela ...	Vika Dosa ...	5th May 1887 .	7,986	0	0	1,121	15	11
7	Jhanjharka ...	Bhagwatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889 .	14,359	0	0	13,924	15	6
8	Do. ...	Ramsing Khodabhai ...	Do. ...	10,164	0	0	7,210	6	4
9	Aniali Kasbati and Bubavav.	Kanubhai Pirbhai ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0	569	15	11
10	Do. ...	Dadubha Narsangji ...	Do. ...	1,744	0	0	1,094	9	5
11	Do. ...	Motaji Bhagvanji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0	496	4	6
12	Do. ...	Bapusaheb Jonaji ...	Do. ...	4,556	0	0	994	0	1
		Viramgám Táluka.							
13	Rudatal ...	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 .	2,285	0	0	517	7	4
14	Do. ...	Madhaji Ramaji ...	Do. ...	10,594	0	0	1,185	6	7
15	Do. ...	Dhanaji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0	2,915	6	11
16	Sinaj Kanpura ...	Savaji Ramaji ...	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0	677	8	6
17	Do. ...	Umaji Kaslaji ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0	1,384	4	6
18	Jethipura ...	Agarsing Savaji, &c. ...	4th July 1889 .	7,149	0	0	1,814	9	7
19	Dabhsar ...	Pathaji Becharji, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0	7,279	12	0
			Total ..	1,96,496	8	0	93,030	4	4

DIX I.

of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1912-1913.

Interest on loan for the year 1912-1913.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance due to Government on 31st July 1913.	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1,674 15 0	43,087 14 8	3,000 0 0	40,087 14 8	7	28	
219 3 0	5,695 12 8	675 0 0	5,020 12 8	12	40	
162 11 0	4,247 13 5	405 2 5	3,842 11 0	10	78	
27 9 0	721 3 10	133 10 10	587 9 0	19	47	
6 3 0	181 5 8	180 13 8	0 8 0	103	100	Released from management.
46 10 0	1,168 9 11	101 10 0	1,066 15 11	9	87	
573 8 0	14,498 7 6	857 11 6	13,640 12 0	6	5	
291 4 0	7,501 10 4	405 9 0	7,096 1 4	6	30	
25 2 0	595 1 11	593 4 11	1 13 0	104	100	Released from management.
35 7 0	1,130 0 5	737 8 0	392 8 5	67	77	
10 5 0	506 9 6	487 8 0	19 1 6	98	99	
21 0 0	1,015 0 1	750 0 0	265 0 1	75	94	
26 4 0	543 11 4	150 0 0	393 11 4	29	83	
44 9 0	1,229 15 7	743 15 0	486 0 7	63	95	
118 0 0	3,033 6 11	175 6 11	2,858 0 0	6	63	
26 2 0	703 10 6	250 8 6	453 2 0	37	92	
66 2 0	1,450 6 6	804 4 6	646 2 0	58	93	
69 5 0	1,883 14 7	850 9 7	1,033 5 0	47	86	
291 0 0	7,570 12 0	909 12 0	6,661 0 0	13	72	
3,735 3 0	96,765 7 4	12,212 6 10	84,553 0 6	13	57	

J. E. C. JUKES,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1912 AS PER LEDGER.		
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		A'nand Táluka.					
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 11	2,576 5 3	......	2,576 5 3
2	Do.	Takhatsing Dádábáva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4 0	713 2 0	......	713 2 0
3	Do.	Nánábáva Motáji ...	11th September 1879.	11,808 10 9	964 5 7	480 6 0	1,444 11 7
		Borsad Táluka.					
4	Nápa	Narsing Abhesing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208 9 7	1,831 11 8	......	1,831 11 8
5	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0 0	1,015 5 5	......	1,015 5 5
6	Do.	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727 12 0	3,856 0 0	......	3,856 0 0
7	Do.	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0	2,108 10 4	......	2,108 10 4
8	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th May 1878 ...	3,138 13 7	1,455 10 6	......	1,455 10 6
9	Do.	Sardársing Kábhái...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0	874 8 4	......	874 8 4
10	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing .	Do. ...	440 0 0	61 2 8	......	61 2 8
11	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ..	29,374 10 10	8,150 7 7	......	8,150 7 7
12	Bhetáshi ...	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878...	5,270 7 11	831 10 9	......	831 10 9
13	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878 .	4,335 0 0	866 2 3	18 3 0	884 5 3
14	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0	......	631 12 0	631 12 0
15	Ánkláv	Dábhái Báváji ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0	1,600 3 5	......	1,600 3 5
		Mátar Táluka.					
16	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	2[illegible]th August 1878 .	3,354 9 6	253 13 9	......	253 13 9
		Mehmedabad Táluka.					
17	Kuna	Jibáva Anopsing ...	10th May 1878 ...	38,434 3 0	2,263 9 0	......	2,263 9 0
18	Kaira	Vakhatsing Adesing...	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0 0	......	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2
			Total ...	1,92,699 6 1	* 29,422 12 6	3,646 3 2	*33,068 15 8

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* *Add* Rs. 1-9-0 due from the Gajna estate of Thákor Himatsingji Baesingji. The estate was

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1912-1913.

Interest on Loan for the year 1912-1913.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1913 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of Payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
			Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
119 13 0	2,696 2 3	906 5 3	1,789 13 0	......	1,789 13 0	35	87	
31 2 0	744 4 0	413 2 0	331 2 0	......	331 2 0	58	92	
40 8 0	1,485 3 7	700 0 0	304 13 7	480 6 0	785 3 7	48	93	
71 10 0	1,903 5 8	1,902 6 8	0 15 0	......	0 15 0	104	100	Released from management.
44 10 0	1,059 15 5	615 5 5	444 10 0	......	444 10 0	61	97	
154 8 0	4,010 8 0	304 6 0	3,706 2 0	......	3,706 2 0	8	58	
84 13 0	2,193 7 4	100 11 0	2,092 12 4	......	2,092 12 4	5	59	
72 13 0	1,528 7 6	101 5 1	1,427 2 5	......	1,427 2 5	7	55	
43 0 0	917 8 4	150 8 4	767 0 0	......	767 0 0	17	77	
2 5 0	63 7 8	18 2 8	45 5 0	......	45 5 0	30	90	
820 9 0	8,471 0 7	1,300 7 7	7,170 9 0	......	7,170 9 0	16	76	
31 2 0	862 12 9	300 10 9	562 2 0	......	562 2 0	36	89	
33 6 0	917 11 3	250 2 3	649 6 0	18 3 0	667 9 0	28	85	
......	631 12 0	......	......	* 631 12 0	631 12 0	...	76	
63 8 0	1,663 11 5	200 3 5	1,463 8 0	......	1,463 8 0	13	77	
13 1 0	266 14 9	......	266 14 9	......	266 14 9	...	92	
* 98 12 0	2,362 5 0	1,503 9 0	858 12 0	......	858 12 0	66	98	
......	2,515 14 2	646 0 0	......	* 1,869 14 2	1,869 14 2	26	86	
1,225 8 0	34,294 7 8	*9,413 5 5	21,880 15 1	3,000 3 2	24,881 2 3	28	87	

released from management last year but this amount has been recovered during the year.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1912-1913.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST 1912 AS PER LEDGER.			Interest on the Loan for the year 1912-1913.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement as per Ledger.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST JULY 1913 AS PER LEDGER.			Percentage of payment as shown in column 11 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
					Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.				Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Broach Táluka.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Jhanor ...	Khushalsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	...	239 0 0	239 0 0	...	239 0 0	239 0 0	...	......	......	100	100	Released from management.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1912-1913.

District.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1913.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1911-12.	Paid to Creditors during 1912-1913.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1912-1913.	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.					Remarks.
					Advances outstanding at the end of 1911-1912.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1913.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1912-1913.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	17	......	...	...	93,030	3,735	96,765	12,212	84,553	
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	17	3,646	646	3,000	29,423*	1,225	30,648	8,767*	21,881	*Add*— * Rs. 1-9-0 due from the Gajna estate of Thákor Himatsingji Raisingji. The estate was released from management last year but this amount has been recovered during the year.
Total ...	34	3,646	646	3,000	1,22,453	4,960	1,27,413	20,979	1,06,434	

J. E. C. JUKES,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Financial Review of the Estates under

Name of District and the nature of management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts.					
				Cash in hand on 1st August 1912.	Total realizations during 1912-1913.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates (*a*) ...	15,601	21,953	37,554	1,315	24,500	25,815	7,532	855	633
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act ...	3,12,798	4,46,916	7,59,714	1,26,307	5,41,433	6,67,740	1,79,521	24,495	10,730
Miscellaneous Estates ...	1,59,333	3,96,286	5,55,619	29,632	3,88,803	4,18,435	1,48,664	11,410	11,693
Estates managed under paragraph 7 of the Third Schedule of the new Civil Procedure Code ...	6,390	16,361	22,751	6,905	16,103	23,008	6,857	500	508
Estates managed under Order 40, Rule 5 of the new Civil Procedure Code ...	956	5,866	6,822	664	6,241	6,905	3,021	171	138
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	49,905	43,834	93,739	8,508	47,964	56,472	26,269	3,025	1,783
Total ...	5,44,983	9,31,216	14,76,199	1,73,331	10,25,044	11,98,375	3,71,864	40,456	25,485
Kaira.									
Encumbered Estates (*b*) ...	23,945	33,574	57,519	6,955	34,408	41,363	10,120	2,252	1,034
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act ...	26,153	30,248	56,401	6,128	36,030	42,158	10,941	1,345	881
Miscellaneous Estates ...	90,208	1,02,831	1,93,039	20,336	1,08,583	1,28,919	37,216	6,804	3,271
Estates managed on account of revenue default ...	20,697	31,880	52,577	1,018	38,483	39,501	17,424	2,353	682
Total ...	1,61,003	1,98,533	3,59,536	34,437	2,17,504	2,51,941	75,701	12,754	5,868
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates (*c*) ...	20	3,349	3,369	320	3,298	3,618	732	289	133
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act ...	31,810	37,772	69,582	14,542	46,293	60,835	4,189	1,283	208
Miscellaneous Estates ...	80,332	1,04,811	1,85,143	21,644	1,27,212	1,48,856	32,588	7,100	3,032
Total ...	1,12,162	1,45,932	2,58,094	36,506	1,76,803	2,13,309	37,509	8,672	3,373
Grand Total ...	8,18,148	** 12,75,681	** 20,93,829	2,44,274	** 14,19,351	** 16,63,625	4,85,074	61,882	34,726

(*a*) Advances under the Encumbered Estates Act (VI of 1862) are shown in Appendix I.
(*b*) Do. do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix II.
(*c*) Do. do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix III.

V.

management for the year 1912-1913.

CHARGES.				Balance in hand on 31st July 1913.	Remission to tenants.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1913.	TAKÁVI AND LOAN ADVANCES.				Remarks.
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscellaneous.	Total.				Outstanding on 1st August 1912.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1913.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
459	13,126	725	23,330	2,485	1,113	11,941	14,22,764	1,76,296	*3,73,586	12,25,474	* Includes remissions amounting to Rs. 12,065.
								Takávi.			
39,062	55,408	1,18,687	4,27,903	2,39,837	19,523	1,98,758	...	...	...	...	
42,987	1,06,679	30,141	3,51,574	66,861	18,905	1,47,911	†3,86,490	‡48,722	§29,481	4,05,731	† Difference due to subsequent corrections.
								Debt Settlement Loan.			‡ Includes interest accrued during the year.
411	2,695	1,705	12,676	10,332	1,771	4,877	1,28,198	‡22,309	37,854	1,12,653	§ Exclusive of Rs. 4-14-9 recovered in excess from the estates concerned, which will be refunded.
							Advances under Special Laws.				
80	1,816	24	5,250	1,655	106	475	...	...	...	...	
1,051	2,657	2,198	36,983	19,489	3,727	42,048	...	...	...	...	
84,050	1,82,381	1,53,480	8,57,716	3,40,659	45,145	4,06,010	19,37,452	2,47,327	4,40,921	17,43,858	
3,813	11,261	6,383	34,863	6,500	4,990	18,121	55,796	10,041	27,356	38,481	
								Takávi.			
1,876	5,125	4,695	24,863	17,295	2,104	18,267	55,525	‖13,658	5,209	63,974	‖ Includes interest accrued during the year.
								Debt Settlement Loan.			
11,113	20,282	23,685	1,02,371	26,548	18,417	66,039	17,316	‖7,851	6,888	18,279	
							Advances under Special Laws.				
3,156	11,209	2,655	37,479	2,022	1,320	12,774	...	...	...	...	
19,958	47,877	37,418	1,99,576	52,365	26,831	1,15,201	1,28,637	31,550	39,458	1,20,734	
720	239	1,189	3,302	816	...	71	10,246	1,555	7,873	3,928	
								Takávi.			
11,948	4,240	10,128	31,996	28,839	554	22,735	41,611	¶11,711	9,104	44,218	¶ Includes interest accrued during the year.
								Debt Settlement Loan.			
12,718	32,100	14,971	1,02,509	46,347	7,150	50,781	7,844	¶4,525	6,535	5,834	
							Advances under Special Laws.				
25,386	36,579	26,288	1,37,807	75,502	7,704	73,587	59,701	17,791	23,512	53,980	
1,29,394	2,66,837	2,17,186	11,95,099	4,68,526	79,680	5,94,798	21,25,790	2,96,668	5,03,886	19,18,572	** Includes Rs. 2,17,810 of adjustments.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARA'T, FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

No. 423 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Camp Kaira, 7th February 1914.

Submitted to Government.

2. In contrast to the preceding one the season was good, and consequently considerable progress was made in several directions. Out of a total demand of Rs. 20,93,829 inclusive of arrears amounting to Rs. 8,18,148, as much as Rs. 14,19,351 was collected, the arrears left outstanding being reduced to Rs. 5,94,798. The outstanding balance on account of tagávi loans was reduced from Rs. 21,25,790 to Rs. 19,18,572.

3. At the beginning of the year 38 estates were under management under one or other of the three Acts relating to encumbered estates in Gujarát—19 in Ahmedabad, 18 in Kaira and 1 in Broach. During the year, two in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 1 in Broach have been released from management, the outstanding debts having been entirely wiped off. There would appear to be good ground for hoping that during the current year at least four more of the estates in Ahmedabad and three in Kaira, which have already paid off over 90 per cent. of the debt encumbering them will be practically quite cleared. The balance of the debt due to Government by these encumbered estates was reduced by Rs. 16,020.

4. The sale to the Sánand and Koth estate of the Thákor of Makhiav's share of Samani, which promised to be of advantage to both estates has now been rendered impossible by the death of Thákor Devising Raesingji. Litigation over the succession will probably ensue.

5. The number of estates managed under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act rose from 393 to 411. The Sánand and Koth estate is no longer in straitened circumstances; it has been taken over for management under the Court of Wards Act and there should be a substantial accumulation of wealth awaiting the minor Thákor on his coming of age. It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the advantage of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's services than that afforded by his intervention at the moment of the late Thákor's death in order to save the property of the estate.

6. The affairs of the Gamph estate are not entirely hopeless but they give cause for anxiety. Paragraph 13 of the report shews that this estate is occupying the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's very careful consideration; it may be hoped that he will be able to devise measures for the amelioration of the present situation. Gangad can possibly be cleared in a few years but much misgiving must accompany its restoration to the present Thákor whose neglect to provide his sons with an education befitting their station is deplorable.

7. Debt-settlement work proceeded with favourable results, debts aggregating Rs. 2,89,351 having been settled during the year under report for Rs. 76,661, the average rate of settlement being 26 per cent., an even more favourable rate than that obtained in the preceding year. The number of leases entered into now stands at 360 as against 308 in 1911-12 and 370 in 1910-11. Mr. Jukes, it will be observed, does not regard the leasing system quite as favourably as his predecessor did. The general advantage of the system is obvious but it need not be expected to suit every case. If, through the occurrence of bad seasons, some of the lessees of crop share estates have found their leases less profitable than they hoped they will possibly offer less favourable terms in future and it will then be for the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to decide in each case whether the interests of the estate can be best served by depart-

mental management, with its attendant expense and trouble, or by acceptance of the terms offered by a would-be lessee. Whenever a favourable lease can be obtained, advantage should be taken of it.

8. Education appears to be making some little headway at last among the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and possibly in Broach and Kaira also. There is a marked improvement in the numbers, both of boys and girls, attending the village schools in the Ahmedabad District. It must be remembered that many of the Tálukdárs have not the means to send their children to a boarding school at a distance and that frequently they live too far away from a village school for the boys to be able to attend it regularly as day scholars.

9. The plan and estimate for the new hostel at Nadiád are now before Government; the Tálukdárs, thanks largely to the encouragement of the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwáda, have subscribed handsomely towards cost. When it is built it should prove of even more advantage to the Tálukdárs than the hostel at Dhandhuka, since boys making use of it will be able to attend a High School. It would be an advantage to have a High School at Dhandhuka; what stands in the way is, it is understood, the reluctance of Government to maintain more than one High School in a district.

10. The Department has been admirably administered by Messrs. Tupper and Jukes. The Commissioner cordially endorses the latter's appreciation of the work of Mr. Mohanlal, Special Debt Settlement Officer, and Mr. I. M. Hora, the Shirastedár.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1912-13.

No. 3520.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1914.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 423, dated 7th February 1914—Forwarding a letter No. 1852, dated 29th November 1913, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1912-13.

RESOLUTION.—Coming after the famine of 1911-12, the excellent season during the year under review was a very fortunate one for the estates of the Gujarát Tálukdárs and enabled them to recoup in no small measure the losses incurred during the previous year. Throughout the districts of North Gujarát the crops were excellent and in Broach especially were better than had been seen for many years. Some damage was done to cotton by attacks from grass-hoppers, but the affected area was very limited and the loss actually experienced not at all serious. As a result of the improved conditions, the financial position of the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Department showed a marked improvement. Liquidation of debts on a large scale and on satisfactory terms was effected; Government takávi instalments and other advances were repaid without difficulty, while fresh advances to a limited and normal extent only were found necessary. The recuperative power displayed by the estates under the careful administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is a marked and very satisfactory feature of the year's operations.

2. Evidence of the more favourable conditions prevailing is to be found generally in the statistics given in the appendices of the report as regards the collection of rents and the liquidation of debts. Exclusive of an outstanding balance of nearly Rs. 8⅕ lákhs at the beginning of the year, the demand set down for collection amounted to Rs. 12¾ lákhs, an increase of just 2¾ lákhs over the demand in the previous year. Deducting adjustments amounting to Rs. 2,17,810, the actual collections reached the satisfactory total of Rs. 12 lákhs, or only three-quarters of a lákh short of the demand, while the balance outstanding in the villages at the end of the year showed a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 2·23 lákhs as compared with the balance at the close of the previous year. A much smaller sum (Rs. 79,680 against Rs. 2 lákhs) was written off by way of remission to tenants than in the year 1911-12, the large remissions in that year having apparently removed the bulk of the really irrecoverable arrears from the balance, which including suspensions outstanding now represents a true recoverable balance. The progress in redemption and settlement of debts was equally satisfactory. The claims which have actually come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer amount to Rs. 71 lákhs out of an estimated total debt of Rs. 80 lákhs. Out of the total claims before him the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has settled claims to the extent of Rs. 43 lákhs, the creditors accepting a settlement of this amount for 13·6 lákhs, or 31½ per cent. only of their original demands. During the year under review debts aggregating 2·89 lákhs were settled for Rs. 76,661, the rate of settlement on the average being 26 per cent. of the demand. Out of the Government cash credit, advances to the extent of 5·93 lákhs have been made since 1908, of which 1·93 lákhs inclusive of Rs. 43,779 during the year under review have been repaid. Liquidation by usufructuary mortgage is still employed as the chief method of debt settlement, but the present Tálukdári Settlement Officer has sounded some notes of warning as to the advisability of placing too great reliance upon it. While concurring with the Commissioner, N. D., that where leases on favourable terms can be obtained, the leasing system has obvious advantages, the Governor in Council is of opinion that this system should not be regarded as a necessary corollary of debt settlement, when

owing to the circumstances of individual estates its inherent advantages are rendered inoperative. In the takávi and loan advances account the repayments amounted to a little over five lákhs of rupees as against Rs. 11,680 only in the preceding year, while new advances totalled only Rs. 2,96,668 against Rs. 14,48,264 in that year. As a result of the satisfactory repayments and normal advances, the total outstandings in these accounts show a reduction of Rs. 2,07,218, but owing to the heavy advances necessitated in 1911-12 by the famine conditions then prevailing, the balance under these heads is still unduly large, and great care will have to be taken during the next few years (if, as may be hoped, the seasons are normal) to reduce it steadily to a more reasonable figure. It must, of course, be remembered that a not inconsiderable portion of these advances was made for the construction and repair of irrigation wells and tanks, and as such represents a remunerative investment of borrowed capital and not a mere dead weight of liability.

3. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has given an interesting account of the affairs of the four larger estates for the affairs of which he is responsible. The circumstances attending the death of the late Thákor Sáheb of Sánand and Koth afford striking testimony of the advantage to the Tálukdárs of having in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer a special officer ready to meet such eventualities and watchful over their interests. The financial position of this estate, which is now transferred under the management of the Court of Wards, and of the Gangad estate appears to be established. But the character and conduct of the Thákor of Gangad give only too many grounds for anxiety as to the future welfare of the estate, should it ever have to be restored to his possession. The affairs of the Gamph estate still give cause for anxiety, but Government note with satisfaction that the Commissioner, N. D., takes a more hopeful view of them than does the Tálukdári Settlement Officer himself and trust that his optimism may turn out to be justified. In dealing with the affairs of the Mátar estate, it is evident that a great deal must depend on the tact and ability of the Deputy Manager, Mr. Vishvanáth, who has before him no easy task.

4. The steady growth in the number of Tálukdárs' children attending the village schools and the hostels at Dhandhuka and Nadiád is one of the most satisfactory features in the year's record. The generosity of the Tálukdárs and especially of the Thákors of A'mod and Kervada in contributing liberally towards the erection of the new hostel building at Nadiád is deserving of the heartiest recognition. Government note the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the need of a high school at Dhandhuka, but the satisfaction of this need must depend on whether funds can be made available for the purpose in future years.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to express his appreciation of Mr. Tupper's work in charge of the Department during the past six years. Throughout his tenure of the appointment Mr. Tupper has never failed to display untiring devotion to the interests of the Tálukdárs. The thanks of Government are also due to the Hon'ble Mr. Jukes for the able and efficient manner in which he has undertaken his new and arduous duties.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahāls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Legal Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,

The Government of India, } By letter.
The Under Secretary of State for India. }

J. H. E. Tupper, Esq., I.C.S.,
A. M. Green, Esq., I.C.S.

No. of 1914.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT

DURING THE YEAR

1913-1914

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POONA:
PRINTED AT THE YERAVDA PRISON PRESS.

1915

No. 210 of 1915.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. J. E. C. JUKES., I.C.S.,
Talukdari Settlement Officer,
Gujarat;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 12th 21st February 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Talukdari Department during the year ending on the 31st July 1914. The delay in submission is due to the time occupied in compiling the statistics required by the new form recently prescribed for the report.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND TOUR.

2. *Charge.*—I held charge of the appointment of Talukdari Settlement Officer throughout the year.

3. *Character of Season.*—In its earlier stages, the rainfall was ample and well distributed and, though the monsoon came to an undesirably early close, crops of all kinds yielded a good return. Rats, however, did some damage in parts of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, and the cotton and wheat of the southern, or Bhal, portion of Dholka, suffered especially from this cause.

4. *Annual Tour.*—My tour commenced early in November, and I made three camps in the Sanand and three in the Dholka taluka before returning to Ahmedabad, where certain important business was awaiting disposal prior to the advent of the Christmas holidays. During the six weeks of touring, I devoted special attention to the affairs of the Sanand, Makhiav and Gangad estates, and was able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the tedious negotiations for the sale of tenancy rights in the Gangad villages of Bhagodra and Rohika. Arrangements for the liquidation of Makhiav debts by the sale of the village of Samani were well in train when they were brought to an untimely close by the sudden death of Thakor Devising.

After Christmas, I was detained in Ahmedabad, partly in connection with pending litigation of great importance and partly in order to accompany the Hon'ble Mr. Barrow on expeditions to various parts of Gujarat and assist him in ascertaining the opinions of talukdars on the Gujarat Talukdars Bill.

It was not until the beginning of February that I was able to resume my tour in Dholka, and I then made ineffectual attempts to straighten out the tangled affairs of the once flourishing village of Lolia. The friction between the talukdars of that village and the neighbouring Thakor of Utelia has reached an acute stage, and there is little hope of improvement until the claims of Utelia to be sole talukdar of Lolia have been settled one way or the other, by the litigation now pending in the civil courts. In the meantime, the condition of the village goes from bad to worse, and it is with difficulty that I can realise, from the majority of its estates, sufficient income to pay the *jama*. With the repayment of loans advanced by Govenrnment I can make practically no progress at all. From Lolia I moved into the Dhandhuka taluka where, with an interval for attendance at the Bombay meeting of the Legislative Council, I spent the rest of February and March. The affairs of Gamph and Navda received special attention and have formed the subject of special reports to Government. I investigated the accuracy of certain complaints regarding the soil classification of the recent detailed survey in the villages surrounding Ranpur. The results were not entirely satisfactory and I am in correspondence concerning them with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. I found time also for a short camp at Salangpur, in which minor Shermia Bapumia of Dholka owns a one-third share. There was grave reason to believe that his considerable interests in the village were being unduly subordinated to those of the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, who holds a share in it in his capacity as a talukdar of Gujarat; and it had therefore become imperatively necessary to assert the minor's undoubted right to a voice in the management.

In April and May I toured in the Thasra and Anad talukas of Kaira and returned finally to head-quarters at the end of the latter month. The condition of the Thasra estates called for careful investigation, but I found that, with two exceptions, they are now well on the road to solvency. In the cases of the Mithapura and Jorapura estates a prolonged period of management is inevitable.

PART II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

5. *Revenue Charge of Talukdari Villages.*—The Talukdari Settlement Officer is in revenue charge, as an Assistant Collector, of all talukdari estates in the Ahmedabad district, whether they are under his management or not. In the Kaira and Broach districts, he is in revenue charge of managed estates only. He is therefore responsible, throughout the talukdari villages of Ahmedabad, for the collection of *jama* and the advance and recovery of *tagavi*. In the other two districts he recovers *jama* from managed estates, but the recovery from unmanaged estates, and the entire control of *tagavi* operations are in the hands of the Collectors of the districts. As he is everywhere in charge of managed estates, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is responsible in each district for the recovery of loans advanced to talukdars by Government either for debt settlement purposes or for maintenance. Such loans are advanced to managed estates only, and are divided, in Statement III attached to this report, into four classes :—

(*a*) Loans advanced for debt settlement under Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881.

(*b*) Loans advanced for debt settlement under Government Resolution No. 11193, Revenue Department, dated 16th November 1907.

(*c*) Loans advanced for maintenance during the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

(*d*) Loans advanced for maintenance during the scarcity of 1911-12.

6. *Collection of Jama.*—In Statement I, appended to this report, I have given full details of the collection of *jama* in the three districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. It will be seen that the total demand for the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 6,74,301. Of this as much as Rs. 6,38,667, was collected and a further sum of Rs. 14,941, was remitted. The balance for realisation, Rs. 20,693 consists wholly of arrears authorisedly suspended. The bulk of both remissions and suspensions was granted in Ahmedabad, in which district alone, as I have already explained, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is entirely responsible for

collections. Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,68,164 from that district, I realised Rs. 5,34,027: Rs. 14,348 were remitted; and the balance of Rs. 19,789 has been formally suspended. I should like to invite special attention to the figures of Dhandhuka. In that taluka there were very heavy arrears of *jama* extending back over a large number of years. Owing to the admirable collection work of the Mamlatdar, Mr. P. H. Raval, these arrears have been entirely cleared. In effecting this result, true remissions to the extent of rather less than Rs. 4,000 were alone necessary, the balance of the remissions shown for the taluka being formal only. The suspensions still current in Dhanduka were not granted during 1913-14, but are relics of the scarcity of 1911-12. They represent the second half of the suspended *jama* of that year, the first instalment having been collected during the year under report. In other talukas collection work was easier and, as the figures show, was performed with efficiency. The remissions in Sanand consist partly of formal remissions to the Hirapur estate and partly of the *jama* due from lands which have been taken up for the Chharodi cattle-farm. The comparatively heavy suspensions in Dholka were occasioned by the depredations of rats, which rendered it necessary to postpone the recovery of some arrears of 1911-12. The suspension of current revenue in that taluka was temporary only, pending a remission of the water-assessment of rice-lands which has since been sanctioned.

7. *Collection of Tagavi.*—Statement II gives full details of the collections of *tagavi* in the three districts during the year under report. Of these, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is responsible for collections in Ahmedabad alone, the work in the other two districts being controlled by the Collectors. It should be remarked at the outset that, of the full amount of *tagavi* due for collection, a small proportion only is due from talukdars. The bulk of the advances are made to tenants of talukdars' estates and not to the talukdars themselves. The Ahmedabad figures call for little comment. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,59,405, Rs. 4,21,253 were realised, Rs. 894 written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 37,258 remain for collection, of which all but Rs. 1,534 have been formally suspended. The heavy suspensions in the Dholka taluka were due mainly to the damage caused by rats. The Sanand collections reflect credit upon my Deputy Manager and the Mahalkari. The Kaira and Broach figures call for no comment.

8. *Collections on Loan Accouut.*—Statement III gives details of collections on account of loans advanced by Government, distributed among the four classes enumerated in paragraph 5 above. The circumstances of the estates which received loans under the old Encumbered Estates Acts and whose debts are shown under Class A are described more fully in paragraphs 12 and 18 of this report and call for little comment here. I would only notice the fact that more than half of the sum due on account of loans advanced under Act VI of 1862 represents the debt of the Makhiav estate, which is secured on the village of Samani. Class B comprises loans advanced in recent years for debt settlement. Advances for this purpose are still being made, and any material decrease in the *net* outstandings on this account is unlikely to occur for some years to come. The collections of the year under report may be classed as satisfactory, in view particularly of the fact that in the Dhandhuka taluka, which is responsible for more than half of the outstandings, very heavy collections were made of arrears of *jama*. Class C, which includes loans advanced for maintenance during the big famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years, will very shortly vanish from the list. I am paying particular attention to this class of loan, and hope to realise during the year now current all but a very small portion of the outstandings. Granted a good season, it should be possible to clear the account entirely in 1915-16. The remaining Class D is that of loans advanced during the scarcity of 1911-12. In this case also the collections of the year were distinctly satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an early clearance of the account.

PART III.—MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

9. *Classification of Managed Estates.*—The Talukdari Settlement Officer manages estates under a great variety of sanctions. As Court of Wards for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, he superintends the property of a

number of Government wards, who may or may not be talukdars. In addition to these he manages the estates of many talukdars under various laws and agreements. The total number of estates in my care at the close of the year under report was 619; and some idea of the diversity of the conditions under which the Talukdari Settlement Officer works will be gathered from the following table in which these 619 estates are classified in accordance with the authority under which they are managed:—

Serial Number.	Authority for Management:	Number of Estates.
1	Court of Wards Act	31
2	Guardians and Wards Act	29
3	Act XXI of 1881	17
4	Civil Procedure Code, Third schedule, paragraph. 7	38
5	Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5	7
6	Gujarat Talukdars Act, Section 26	1
7	Gujarat Talukdars' Act, Section 28	343
8	Land Revenue Code, Section 144	81
9	Mortgage-deeds, for loan and *tagavi* debts to Government	58
10	On behalf of creditors	6
11	Miscellaneous	8
	Total	619

some description of the objects for which the management of estates is assumed may, perhaps, be of interest. Those objects may conveniently be classed under the four following heads, the numbers entered against each referring to the serial numbers in the above list:—

(1) The welfare of the estate or of its tenants (Nos. 1, 2, and 6).

(2) The settlement and liquidation of debt (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10).

(3) The convenience of talukdars (Nos. 7 and 11).

(4) The security of Government revenue (Nos. 8 and 9).

The settlement and liquidation of debts, where these exist, is however made a primary object in the case of every class of estate, save only those which are attached under the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of revenue due to Government. In the latter case, unless the talukdar is prepared to pass an agreement under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is powerless to make effective settlements.

10. *Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.*—A separate report on the administration of these estates has, as usual, been submitted to Government, but as several important estates are included in this category some details of their administration may with advantage find a place in the present report. Their number rose, during the year, from 25 at its beginning to 31 at its close. Full particulars of the income and expenditure of the larger estates are given in the statements appended to this report; and other features worthy of notice are mentioned below. Figures for five of the smaller estates, in which actual management was assumed at the close of the year, do not appear in the appendices:—

(*a*) *Sanand and Koth Estate.*—The Vaghela Thakor of Sanand and Koth is the premier talukdar of Gujarat. The present Thakor is a minor of eleven years of age, who is being educated at the Rajkumar College in Rajkot and is doing credit to his education. The estate, which consists of a number of flourishing villages in the Sanand and Dholka talukas of Ahmedabad, is in a prosperous condition and is accumulating a good invested balance. I have been able, since the close of the year under report, to put half a lakh of rupees into Government Paper at very fovourable rates and to invest a further sum of Rs. 26,000 in the *vatandar* purchase of the fertile *inami* village of Charal. I hope to be able shortly to evolve schemes for the agricultural development of the parts of the estate lying round Koth, which will, it is expected, be opened up at an early date by the extension of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway. A city survey of the town of Koth is one of the first measures to be undertaken, and I am also awaiting the completion of experiments in Broach in order to secure the services of boring apparatus capable of going to a very considerable depth and thus solving, once and for all, the important question of the possibility of securing a liberal supply of fresh water in that portion of the Ahmedabad district. If such a supply can be obtained, I hope, with the advice and assistance of the Agricultural Depratment, to start a home-farm for the estate, and to afford to the whole of Gujarat an object-lesson in the possibilities of power farming-machinery. The estate has been admirably administered during the year by my Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram Jestharam, whose efficient management, conspicuous alike for loyalty and for sound common-sense, has already brought about considerable improvement in its revenues.

(*b*) *Janod Estate.*—The Janod estate in the Thasra taluka of Kaira is the property of a very youthful minor, who was given in adoption to the late Thakor from the family of the Ruling Chief of Lunavada State. The estate is at present leased to the minor's mother on comparatively easy terms. Its revenue is, however, obviously susceptible of very considerable increase, and I am just completing a survey of the villages comprised in it, on the basis of which I propose to administer Janod departmentally in, at any rate, the year 1915-16. Management on regular lines will thus be initiated and rents brought up to a reasonable level based upon the survey assessment. With the information thus obtained, I shall be in a position to negotiate a fresh lease with the lady. In the meantime, the debts of the estate are being settled, and as they were originally advanced upon the guarantee of the Lunavada State, which is anxious that full payment of at least principal debt should be made, the process will prove somewhat expensive. Further heavy outlay will be necessary upon the village-site of Janod, which is threatened with destruction by erosion from floodwater.

(*c*) *The Ahmedabad Estates.*—Under this head I include four estates of Mahomedan Inamdars who own, in addition to other property, considerable areas in the city and neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. One of these, the Shah Alam Inamdar, has applied, since the close of the year under report, for the release of his estate, and it has now been restored to him, together with an accumulated balance of Rs. 15,423 in cash. The Kazi of Ahmedabad has valuable house-property in the city, which had fallen to a great extent into disrepair. I have recently had all his buildings and sites carefully surveyed by an expert, and have formulated a scheme for their repair and development which should in time considerably improve the revenue of the estate. The third estate is that of the lunatic Sayad Mahomedmia Bavamia, who stood, prior to his insanity, in a relationship of spiritual importance to the Navab of Junaghad. He owns dilapidated house-property in Ahmedabad, and the *inam* village of Vasodra in Sanand, but more than half his income accrues in the shape of a contirbution from the revenue of his lands in Junagadh sent annually by the administrator of that State. The repair of his buildings and the proper education of his son alike call urgently for funds. My predecessor had endeavoured to find them by the sale of certain property in Ahmedabad, but the bulk of the proceeds is at present locked up in a civil court, pending the decision in a suit filed by the Inamdar's sister. The mental condition of the Sayad himself has somewhat improved, but there is very little hope that he will ever regain complete sanity. The remaining Ahmedabad estate is that of the Badshahi Dewan. In addition to two villages in Daskroi, this minor also possesses property in the city, and schemes for its development are under consideration. The ward himself resides mainly in Cambay, being closely allied by marriage to the Nawab. His estate is in a prosperous condition and is accumulating a fair balance.

11. *Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.*—In the case of these estates also a separate report has been submitted to Government. Their number was reduced by three during the year, which closed with 29 under management. Figures for the Shermia and Dholera Estates, which were formally transferred early in the year to management under the Court of Wards Act and section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act, respectively, are shown under those headings in the statements appended to this report. As the Guardians and Wards Act gives the Manager of Estates very little power in the way of debt settlement and liquidation, steps are usually taken, in the case of estates of minor talukdars attached under the Act, to obtain consent to management under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. Twenty of the twenty-nine estates are now so managed. None of the estates calls for detailed comment in this report.

12. *Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.*—Of the estates which were taken into management for debt settlement under the Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act of 1881, there remained under attachment at the beginning of the year seventeen in the Kaira District. A very large number of estates has already been released with debts fully liquidated under this Act, and those which are still embarrassed are estates which were very heavily involved when first taken in hand. All of these are now making appreciable progress towards solvency. Two were entirely cleared during the year under report, and will shortly be released from management; while, if the coming season fulfils its present promise, at least four more will be restored to their owners at the close of 1914-15. The estates which were cleared during the year were those of Hariala and Kuna. Thakor Mulsingji of Kuna has assumed the control of his solvent estate under very favourable auspices, in possession of a commission under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code and of the newly-conferred title of Sardar. The cash recoveries of debt settlement loans from this class of estate during the year amounted to Rs. 6,469, leaving a closing balance due to Government of Rs. 16,263. In addition to this, heavy payments were made on account of famine and maintenance loans. Of debts due to private creditors, the Kaira estate of Vakhatsing Adesing met all but Rs. 394 of its liabilities, and the amount due by other estates totalled Rs. 1,130 at the close of the year.

13. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, third Schedule, paragraph 7.*—These estates are managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer as Collector, in execution of decrees against their owners transferred to him by the Civil Courts. In pursuance of the policy of liquidating all debt wherever this course is feasible, efforts are made to induce talukdars against whom decrees are executed to agree to management of their estates under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. It is then possible to obtain a full schedule of their liabilities and settle their debts on advantageous terms. Where such an agreement is secured, the estates are classed, for the purposes of this report, under the head of "Estates managed under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, section 28." It is only the estates which, for one reason or another, cannot be taken under section 28 that are included in the present class. Their number amounted to 49 at the beginning of the year. Thirteen were released during its course, and 2 new estates attached, leaving a total of 38 under management at the close of 1913-14. The sums decreed against certain of these estates are so entirely disproportionate to their income that it appears at first sight almost impossible that they should ever be extricated from debt. It is, however, precisely in such cases that advantageous settlements are often found feasible, as the creditor is generally the first to realise that a moderate payment in cash is preferable to an attempt to recover his dues in infinitesimal annual instalments. The cash balances shown in Statement IV as at the disposal of these estates were dissipated by payments to judgment-creditors after the close of the year.

14. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, order XL, rule 5.*—These are estates for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer, as Collector, has been appointed by a Civil Court to be receiver. In such cases also every effort is made to take over the property under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act and thus obtain an opportunity of fully liquidating the talukdars' debts. It is only estates for which agreements under section 28 cannot be obtained that are classed under the present heading. There were 7 such estates under management at the beginning of the year. One of these was transferred to section 28 and one new estate came under management, leaving the total number unchanged at 7. All these estates are in a comparatively satisfactory position and none of them calls for special comment.

15. *Estates managed under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, VI of 1888.*—Section 26 of Gujarat Talukdars' Act provides for the assumption of management of an estate when the Governor in Council deems it necessary in order to prevent either danger to the peace of the country or injury to the well-being of inferior holders. It is fortunately but rarely that occasion arises of bringing this section into action, and it has been utilised six times only since the law was passed in 1888. At present there is one estate under management under section 26, that of Matar in the Broach District. I made in my last annual report reference to the incapacity of Sardar Chandrasingji, the present Thakor, and to the measures by which I hoped to effect some improvement. I regret to have to report that the policy of friendly instruction has so far proved a failure. The Thakor's general attitude towards his property most resembles that of a mischievous school-boy. The following instance, of recent occurrence, is typical. Being annoyed at the expenditure upon the repair of a very valuable well of several thousands of rupees which he would have liked to devote to less worthy objects, he deliberately attempted to ruin the whole work when within a little of completion. At the same time, he frequently displays, a parsimony which would disgrace the most esurient of money-lenders. When his young wife died, having, it is alleged, been beaten and thrown out of the house by her husband, he objected most strongly to defraying any portion of the expenditure incurred by her father during her last illness. He has recently suggested that his step-mother's monthly allowance from his estate should be reduced from Rs.40 to Rs. 12, on the ground that she cannot be expected to live much longer and that it is desirable to save up some portion of the allowance in order to defray her funeral expenses. Owing to the release from management of the Desai estate a readjustment of charges has become necessary, and I have transferred Mr. Vishwanath Mulji, who had worked well at Matar and improved the revenue of the estate if not the disposition of its owner, to another sphere of usefulness. The Matar estate is now in the charge of Deputy Manager, Narsilal Harderam, who will be encouraged to use rather more of the iron hand in his dealings with the Sardar. The velvet glove policy has proved a complete failure, owing to the unreasoning and blind opposition of the estate-owner to every measure emanating from my office. The estate, as will be seen from the Statements appended to this report, is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

16. *Estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Tatukdars' Act.*—These are the estates which are managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer on the written application of the talukdar under section 28 of the Act. In the classification of estates according to the objects of management which I have introduced in the ninth paragraph of this report, I have included under two different headings the estates managed under this section. They are managed, in a few cases, to meet the convenience of talukdars who cannot readily administer their property themselves; but in the great majority of instances they are taken under control with the object of settling and liquidating their owners' debts. As debt settlement is one of the primary objects for which this Department exists, and as, with the exception of the Court of Wards Act, none of the Acts under which I manage estates gives so great facilities for debt settlement as the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, it naturally follows that I transfer to this head as many as possible of the managed estates. The total number of estates in management under this section at the beginning of 1913-14 was 365. New estates numbering 15 were taken over during the year and 37 were released, leaving a final total of 343. Of these, 8 were originally attached under Schedule 3, paragraph 7, and two

under order XL, rule 5, of the Civil Procedure Code. In addition to these 343 estates, 20 of the 29 estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act were administered under section 28 also. Finally, further estates to the number of 158 were under nominal management, under this section. Their debts are in process of investigation, and if satisfactory settlements are found possible actual management will be assumed.

(*a*) *Gamph Estate.*—The lease of the estate to the Thakor Saheb for Rs. 38,000 subsisted during the year under report. The crops suffered more than those of most estates from the attacks of rats and grass-hoppers, but the lease- money was collected punctually and in full. Rs. 17,282, were paid on account of *jama* and local fund, including Rs. 6,864 of arrears suspended from 1911-12, and Rs. 16,800 were available for the service of the debts due to Government and to the Thakor of Kerwada. During my tour in the Dhandhuka Taluka I devoted considerable attention to the affairs of Gamph, and eventually submitted to Government, with a recommendation for favourable consideration, an appeal by the Thakor Saheb for generous treatment in his embarrassed condition. As a result, Government were pleased to remit arrears of interest on his loans to the amount of Rs. 11,811, being the interest which accrued during the scarcity year 1911-12 together with subsequent interest on that sum, and to reduce the rate of interest on Gamph loans generally to five *per cent.*

Provided that the Thakor Saheb can retain the services of his invaluable Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas N. Vohra, there is now every hope of extricating the estate from its heavy indebtedness. The actual amount due to Government and to Kervada at the close of the year was rather over two lakhs of rupees. The sale of the Derdi mortgage will realise Rs. 18,500. Negotiations for this sale commenced last year fell through, and in view of the fact, revealed upon careful examination of the figures, that the mortgage was a distinctly paying investment of the estates' funds, I did not press for their renewal. I have, however, recently taken under management the estate of the talukdar's widow to whom Derdi and the other lands concerned rightly belong, and in justice to her it will be necessary to advance from the Government credit the sum necessary to redeem the mortgage. The existing lease to the Thakor Saheb expires with the year now current, and I have recently arranged a new lease under which the Thakor will meet all other expenses and will pay, after the release of Derdi, a fixed sum of Rs. 18,000 a year towards the liquidation of debt. This will mean from the outset a payment of Rs. 9,000 against principal debt and will insure the complete solvency of the estate, in the absence of severe famine or other disaster, within a maximum term of some fifteen years.

In the meantime. Mr. Narsidas is developing the resources of the Gamph villages with zeal and shrewdness. He has recently had a survey of the estate made by an agricultural expert, to test the scope for the introduction of farming by machine power. The report was favourable, but any action of the kind, with its necessary expenditure of capital, must await the return of more prosperous times. In the meanwhile, he has succeeded in bringing further waste areas under the plough, and has recently set on foot an investigation into the tenure on which the numerous alienations of the estate are held which may eventually lead up to results of very great advantage. He has prosecuted to a successful issue in the High Court of Bombay the important Piparia suit, to which reference is made in another part of this report. On the whole, there is now reason to hope that the youthful heir to Gamph, who is being educated in the Girassias School at Wadhvan, may eventually succeed to a solvent and flourishing inheritance.

(*b*) *Gangad Estate.*—The Gangad estate was ably administered during the year by the newly-appointed Deputy Manager, Mr. Amratlal Jatanlal Desai. The season was agriculturally good, and it was possible to collect the whole of the revenue for the year together with the greater part of the suspended rents of 1911-12. Rs. 3,000 only remained unrealised, mainly on account of the damage done by rats in the Bhal villages. The estate repaid during the year, including interest, no less than Rs. 31,175 of the outstanding debts to Government and to private creditors, in addition to a further payment of Rs. 4,825 to two unrecognised creditors who were harassing the Thakor by attaching his maintenance allowance in the Civil Courts. The total recognised debt owed by the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 1,07,682, but it is to be feared that the Thakor has very heavy private debts. During my visit to the estate in December 1913, I was able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for the sale of tenancy rights in the villages of Bagodra and Rohika. The proceeds will amount to rather more than Rs. 24,000, and will be paid in four annual instalments, commencing with the year now current. Since the close of 1913-14, I have completed arrangements for similar sales in the village of Sial at somewhat higher rates.

Sardar Juvansingji has conducted himself quietly during the year under report, but I regret that I cannot believe in any real reformation of his character. I know no person on whose word I would place less reliance, as he seems to be constitutionally incapable of speaking the truth. He shares, however, with the great body of talukdars the virtue of unswerving loyalty, and was one of many who came to me on the outbreak of War to express his readiness to serve the Sarkar in any capacity, even as an ordinary sepoy, in any place to which it might see fit to send him. As the estate cannot as yet afford to send both his sons to the Rajkot College, and as Juvansingji was unwilling either to separate the boys or to let them reside in the Dhandhuka Hostel, I have compromised the matter for the immediate present by taking a house for them in Ahmedabad where they live under the charge of a Musaheb of the Thakor's own choosing and attend the Municipal schools. They are said to be working well, and should get an educational grounding which will stand them in good stead when they finally go to Rajkot.

(*c*) *Dehvan Estate.*—Sardar Narsingji of Dehvan possesses a fine estate in the Borsad Taluka of Kaira which is burdened with a debt to Government of over Rs. 19,000. Very little impression upon this debt is being made. In addition to the natural extravagance of the Thakor, which leads him to make constant demands for money and interceptions of incoming revenue, the estate suffers from participation in an inodrinate amount of litigation. Largely owing to the inveterate hatred of an uncle of Narsingji, who grudges him the estate and leaves no stone unturned in his efforts to stir up trouble, the Sardar is constantly being taken to the Civil, and even to the Criminal, Courts by tenants and alienees of the estate. At the present moment, no less than 105 suits, filed against him by tenants of the single village of Gorva, are pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad. His ultimate success in these suits is practically certain, but their defence will prove a heavy drain upon Dehvan resources. This state of affairs is far from satisfactory either to the Sardar or to Government. With the Sardar's consent, I am therefore negotiating the *Vatantar* sale of certain out-lying lands of the estate, from which, owing to their situation in the Broach District, it is difficult to realise an adequate revenue. An area of 94 acres was actually so incumbered during the year under report in order to settle a new decretal debt of Rs. 42,000. The sale should yield enough to enable me to restore the estate to the Thakor free of debt. With the return of more prosperous times, he should be able, gradually either to redeem these lands or to replace them by others located more conveniently for economical management.

(*d*) *Makhiav Estate.*—The Makhiav estate, which has figured so prominently in past reports of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, has come into management under this section during the year. The village of Samani, on which the debt settlement loan is secured, is retained in the list of estates managed under mortgage-deeds; but the residue of the estate, which was formerly in the hands of the Thakor, has come into control under section 28. I reported last year that negotiations were in train for the liquidation of debt by the sale of Samani outright. With a view to this end, Thakor Devisang and his brother Fulsang agreed to management under section 28. The negotiations came to a sudden close on the untimely death of Devisang in December last. On his demise, there was at first every prospect of prolonged litigation regarding the succession, which would destroy all hope of ever restoring the estate to solvency, Devisang left no sons, but two widows, the younger with two living daughters.

and his brother Fulsangji. Whether the widows were or were not entitled to inherit his share in the estate was an intricate legal point whose solution would have supplied the lawyers with diversion for some years to come. A further complication was introduced by the action of the younger widow. After first signing a written statement to the effect that she had no expectation of an heir, she subsequently retracted it and asserted that she was pregnant. All trouble was, however, eventually averted by the efforts of my Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram, and the disinterested intervention of Thakor Jivubha of Bakrana. The widow withdrew her allegation of pregnancy and an agreement was drawn up, and subsequently embodied in a consent decree of the Civil Court, by which the widows retained a limited interest in the estate for their life-time. The future affairs of Makhiav still present a sufficiently difficult problem. With the consent of both Fulsangji and the widows, it has been retained in management for the settlement of Devisang's debts. The six months' period of notice to creditors has just expired and claims amounting to nearly half a lakh of rupees have been registered. The amount will undoubtedly be extensively reduced in the course of debt settlement, but in order to pay off the residue it seems likely that recourse to the expedient of selling Samani will eventually be necessary.

17. *Estates managed under section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.*—Estates may be attached under section 144 of the Land Revenue Code whenever there is reason to believe that the *jama* due in respect of them will not be paid as it falls due. Such action is not unfrequently necessary in the case of talukdars' estates, where disputes among sharers often have considerable effect in weakening the sense of responsibility for the payment of Government dues. Attachment under this section does not necessarily involve the removal of management from the talukdar's hands. If the owner can give satisfactory securety, I am always prepared to grant him a lease for a sum sufficient to pay the *jama* and village expenses. Unforttunately, the class of talukdar who is remiss in paying his *jama* is not often in a position to produce a trustworthy surety. At the commencement of the year under report there were 59 estates in management under this section. Eleven were relessed during the year, and 33, including 27 separate shares in one village, were brought under attachment. The closing figure was thus 81, of which 12 were leased to their talukdar owners.

The only point calling for special notice in the figures relating to this class of estate given in the appendices is the relatively heavy cost of management in certain of the smaller estates. In the case of the Parantij estates, this was due to geogrophical difficulties, which involved the charging of the pay of a separate Talati on certain estates which found it difficult to defray it. A re-arrangement of charges since the close of 1913-14 has, it is hoped, removed this defect.

18. *Estates managed under the terms of mortgage-deeds or security-bonds on account of tagavi or other loans advanced by Government.*—Certain estates have been pledged to Government in security for money advanced, and are administered by the Talukdari Settlement Officer pending the complete repayment of the loans. The most important class of these, with which I shall deal more fully below, is that of the estates which were originally taken over for debt settlement purposes under Act VI of 1862. To others, loans were granted for maintenance during the big famine at the beginning of the century or the scarcity of 1911-12. Yet another class is that of estates which were given loans for debt settlement while under management under either the Gujarat Talukdars Act or the Civil Procedure Code, and with the expiry of the period of management under those laws have been retained in accordance with the terms of the mortgage-deed on which the loan was originally granted. Finally, there are estates which have been pledged, either in whole or in part, as security for *tagavi* advanced. The total number of estates under this heading was 59 at the beginning of the year and was reduced by one during its course. Several more are now due for release, and another good season should see the complete liquidation of the debts of a number of the estates which owe maintenance loans only.

An important sub-class under this head is that of estates which were originally attached for debt settlement purposes under the old Act VI of 1862.

A few of these still remain under management. Administration under the Act was limited to a term of twenty years, but in the case of a small number of deeply involved estates, whose debts could be settled only by the advance of heavy loans from Government, management has continued, under the terms of mortgage-deeds passed by the talukdars, pending the liquidation of the Government debts. The number of such estates was 17 at the beginning of the year, but the liabilities of 4 of these were discharged in the course of 1913-14 and those of a fifth shortly after its close. All 5 will now be restored to their owners. The remaining debts of Motaji Bhagvanji of Aniali Kasbati, Madhaji Ramaji of Rudatal and Umaji Kaslaji of Sinaj-Kanpura were paid off during the year from the balance of the estates, while the money necessary to free the Hadamantala estate was raised by a *pullachhut*, or usufructuary mortgage, of a portion of its lands. The Belâ estate was freed after the close of the year by means of an incumbrance of certain property. The only other estates in this list calling for special mention are the two situated in Jhanjharka. Once again they realised little more than enough to pay the interest charges of the year. A sale of a portion of the estates is the only solution, but a purchaser is very hard to find.

19. *Estates managed on behalf of creditors.*—It occasionally happens that when a talukdar comes to terms with his creditor, the latter insists, as a condition of the settlement, on management of the estate by the Talukdari Settlement Officer. There were six such estates under management at the outset of the year under report, and their number remained unchanged at its close. Two of these 6 are villages comprised in the famous temple property of Bhimnath in Dhandhuka, which has been heavily incumbered by the present Mahant or temple manager. Two more situated in different talukas, are the property of the younger branch of the Makhiav family, which holds a quarter share in each of the Makhiav villages. Many attempts have been made to settle their debts on terms which would afford some prospect of satisfactory liquidation, and I am at last within sight of success. The three-fifths share of the Moti Boru estate is managed in the interests of the Jubilee Institute, to which it owes a large sum. Piludra in Prantij is administered on behalf of the Jodhpur Darbar, which has taken over the rights and liabilities of a deceased Mahant to whose religious institution the Thakor of Vaghpur, the original owner of Piludra, owed money.

20. *Miscellaneous Estates.*— The last class of managed estates contains eight only, the number remaining unchanged throughout the year. Four of these are the joint property of several talukdars whose estates are administered under different Acts. A fifth is the Pir Vilayat Shah estate of Dholka, a religious institution, of which the Court of Wards minor Shermia Bapumia is the manager. Another is in a transition stage, having been released from attachment under a *darkhast* and not yet taken over under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. The seventh estate belongs to a widow in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad, whose debts are in course of liquidation. The remaining estate was the Kasbati estate of Chandna in Matar taluka, which I was administering pending the issue of a lease. The lease has been executed and the village restored to its owner since the close of the year under report. The only point calling for remark in connection with these estates is the large amount of arrears of rent due to the Memar Vanto estate. These arrears, which are now under investigation, will almost certainly have to be written off as irrecoverable.

21. *The General System of Management in Managed Estates.*—Every estate which remains under direct departmental management is in the immediate charge of a Talati, or village accountant, under the supervision of a Deputy Manager or an Upri Karkun who is responsible to the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Except in the case of the 2 big estates of Sanand and Gangad, the Deputy Manager or Upri Karkun is subordinate, in a greater or less decree, to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka, who is invariably consulted in all matters of importance. In the Prantij and Gogha talukas, where no Deputy Manager exists, the Talatis are directly responsible to the Mamlatdar. Direct management is not, however, the most favoured form of administration. Wherever this course

can be profitably and economically followed, the managed estates are leased either for a year or for a term of years. The lessee is in some cases the talukdar himself and in others an outside capitalist who is prepared to spend money on the development of the property. Leases to the number of 352, as compared with 360 in 1912-13, are in existence at the time of the writing of this report, and it is unlikely that any considerable further extension of the system will be found practicable. As I pointed out in my last annual report, the number of estates for which this method of administration is suitable is itself limited, while the lessees are beginning to show signs of impatience under a system which renders them liable to heavy loss in years of bad rainfall.

22. *Collection of Rents in Managed Estates.*—Full details of the demand and collection on account of rents are given in Statement V appended to this report. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including heavy arrears carried over from past years, amounted to Rs. 15,78,392. In most of the villages in which cash-rents prevail, it was found possible to collect a great part of the outstanding dues of 1911-12, as well as of previous years. The realisations aggregated Rs. 11,56,924 and an additional sum of Rs. 1,06,628 was written off. The balance remaining due for collection was Rs. 3,14,840. Several points concerning these figures call for special explanation. In the great number of estates in which the *bhagbatai*, or crop-share, system obtains, no separate figure of demand can be entered in the statement. The actual recoveries are shown as the demand. Where a lease is granted, the demand is, of course, the amount of rent to be paid by the lessee. The large figure of remissions does not really represent irrecoverable rent. Included under this head are the adjustments on account of *ghar-khed*, or home-farm, land held by talukdars for maintenance, the rent of which is entered in the estate's books on both sides of the account. The outstanding balance appears at first sight large but the position is less unsatisfactory than the bare figuers would indicate. A considerable portion of them represent liabilities which, while they stand on the books of the estates, are at present the subject of litigation. Pending the completion of proceedings in the courts, no measures for collection can be taken. The large arrears in the Sanand and Koth estate are now receiving special attention, and steps are also being taken to write off certain irrecoverable arrears in the Kaira and Broach districts. Nearly Rs. 10,000 which could not be recovered were written off in the Gangad estate during the past year. Other outstandings have heen dealt with elsewhere in this report.

23. *Conversion of Crop-share into Cash Rents.*—During the year under report, *metayage* has been converted into cash-rents in the village of Navda in Dhandhuka. The fact that the talukdars were absentee landlords rendered this estate most unsuitable for administration under the crop-share system, and the change, which will take effect from the current year, was made with the full consent of both landlords and tenants. Its immediate result has been an increase of revenue from an average of Rs. 4,000, to rather over Rs. 7,000, and I have hopes that it will now be possible to bring gradually under the plough a considerable portion of the large area of excellent land which at present lies waste. Cash-rents will, in addition, be introduced in the year now current into Bhumli, the last remaining village of the Gangad estate in which the crop-share system prevailed. The result will be no immediate increase of revenue. The current year will also see the introduction of *vighoti* in the Dholka villages of Metal and Ganol.

PART IV.—INDEBTEDNESS OF ESTATES.

24. *General System of Debt Settlement.*—I have mentioned above that one of the primary objects of management is the settlement and liquidation of debts. In pursuance of this object, efforts are made in the case of all estates of talukdars which come under control, to secure the consent of the talukdar to the assumption of management under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. I am then in a position to secure a full schedule of the estate's liabilities, and to formulate a scheme for their complete liquidation. On the publication of a notice under section 29B of the Act, all creditors are bound to submit their

claims within six months. All submitted claims are carefully examined in the first instance by my special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlal Lalubhai. Many of them it is possible to reject off-hand as illegal, and many more are susceptible of very considerable reduction by the skilful negotiation in which Mr. Mohanlal is a past master. It is rarely indeed that I find myself compelled to pay any claim in full. I am armed, it is true, with no power of arbitrarily reducing claims, but I have been allowed by Government a liberal credit of fifteen lakhs of rupees from which to advance loans to indebted estates, and being thus in a position to make prompt cash payments I negotiate the best bargains possible with those to whom the talukdars owe money. A Government loan is not, as a general rule, advanced to an estate unless I can see my way to its repayment within a maximum period of twelve years. Debts are frequently settled by *pullachhut*, or usufructuary mortgage; the creditor agreeing to take the incumbered fields, or some portion of them, for a fixed term of years, at the close of which the land reverts to the talukdar and the debt is regarded as fully liquidated. This process is, of course, entirely distinct from the grant of a lease in the ordinary course of management of a talukdar's estate.

25. *Progress made in Debt Settlement.*—I subjoin a tabular statement, showing the progress made in debt settlement, from the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer in May 1907 up to the end of October 1914.

				Number of claims.	Amount of claims.	Amount payable after settlement.
(*a*) Total claims filed up to date—	Number.	Amount.			Rs.	Rs.
(1) Under section 29 B of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act 1 of 1905	7,765	64,47,076				
(2) Under section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code	688	10,02,208				
	8,453	74,49,284		8,453	74,49,284	
	Number	Amount.	Amount payable after settlement.			
(*b*) Disposal of claims—		Rs.	Rs.			
(1) Claims dismissed owing to late presentation	329	2,13,337				
(2) Claims finally settled	5,669	44,16,558	14,48,788			
(3) Settlements made but not yet sanctioned	163	1,21,193	52,564			
	6,161	47,51,088	15,01,352	6,161	47,51,088	15,01,352
(*c*) Claims awaiting settlement				2,292	26,98,196	

When settlement operations commenced, the total debt of the talukdar class was estimated at 70 lakhs of rupees. I should not like to hazard an estimate of the amount of debt owed to-day, but some details of the amount due from managed estates will appear in a subsequent paragraph. Up to now claims amounting to over 74 lakhs of rupees have come before the Talukdari Settlement Officer for settlement. Of these, claims for 47·5 lakhs have already been settled, the creditors having agreed to accept 15 lakhs, or less than 32 *per cent.* of their demands. In the figure of 15 lakhs, the cash value of *pullachhut* settlements is included. These results have been effected without making any extraordinary demands upon the cash credit placed at my disposal by Government. The amount already advanced from that credit for debt settlement purposes totals Rs. 6½ lakhs, and orders have been issued for the advance of a further half lakh.

Out of this sum, Rs. 2,57,037 have already been recovered from the indebted estates, Rs. 63,108 during 1913-14. The actual results of the year under report comprise the settlement of debts aggregating Rs. 3,09,565 for Rs. 48,795, the average rate of settlement being 16 *per cent.* Some examples of especially favourable settlements are given below. The figures are the more remarkable in that all the debts concerned were decretal debts:—

Name of Estate.	Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shekh Masleudin *valad* Gulammohiudin *alias* Molvi Saheb of Charal	1,00,813	16,001
Agarsang Chandabhai of Bavaliari	11,800	1,715
Ditto	3,665	685
Sardar Narsingji Mehramansangji of Dehvan	42,000	17,000
Malek Bapubha Bavasaheb of Ranpur	30,320	9,601
Jasmatsang Abhesang and others of Chharodia	12,394	3,500

I have once again had every reason to be satisfied with the work of my Special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlal Lalubhai, and I see little prospect of being able to dispense with the services of such an assistant for several years to come.

26. *Liquidation of decretal debt.*—As explained earlier in this report, the Talukdari Settlement Officer manages a number of estates as Collector in the execution of decrees and Darkhasts passed against them. The total number of such decrees and Darkhasts under execution at the beginning of August 1913 was 207, to which 62 were added in the course of the year. Of the total of 269, 88 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 108 are under inquiry and 73 have been returned to the courts for the reasons tabulated below:—

Reason.	Number of Estates.
Amicable settlement	40
Full payment of decretal debt	5
Disposed of by Courts, either on Mokufnama presented by judgment-creditors or for other reasons	5
Miscellaneous: such as death of judgment-debtors, destitution of defendants, &c.	23
	73

Of the 196 decrees which are still pending execution, 62 were passed *ex parte*, 15 were consent decrees and the remaining 119 were contested. The percentage of contests has thus risen to 61. Of the 62 new decrees, as many as 47 or 76 *per cent.*, were contested.

The total amount of decretal debt outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,76,193. Of this sum, claims for Rs. 2,26,962 have already been settled though the Darkhasts have not yet been returned to the Courts which issued them. A further sum of Rs. 86,837 represents claims under decrees which are still in course of investigation preliminary to management. In addition to liquidation by *pullachhut*, the disbursements of the year include Rs. 20,147 paid in cash to judgment-creditors in full or part settlement of their claims. For his purpose, Rs. 9,107 were found from the balances of the indebted estates, and Rs. 11,040 were borrowed from the Government credit. It was not found necessary to sell any estate in execution of a decree, but, as explained elsewhere in this report, the village of Charal and certain outlying lands of the Dehvan estate were incumbered by vatantar documents.

27. *Sanction to Incumbrances.*—Under section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act, an incumbrance of any portion of a talukdar's estate beyond the talukdar's life-time requires the sanction of the Talukari Settlement Officer. During the year under report such sanction was accorded to incumbrances of the total value of Rs. 89,076. Of this amount, Rs. 32,230 were borrowed from the Government credit of 15 lakhs for the purpose of debt settlement; Rs. 15,243 represent the cash value of the *Pullachhut* incumbrances created in the course of debt settlement; and the balance of Rs. 41,603 was borrowed with permission from private creditors in order to meet urgent domestic needs or to pay off debt on advantageous terms.

28. *Total indebtedness of Estates under management.*—Statement VI attached to this report gives details of the total known debt of the estates under my management. The debt falls into two main sub-divisions, private debt and debt owed to Government. As regards private debt, the amount known to the Talukdari Settlement Officer falls considerably short of the real liabilities. It is only in connection with estates managed under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act and the Court of Wards Act that I am able to secure a full schedule of debt. For the comparatively large number of estates managed under the Land Revenue Code I have no details at all of private debt; while in the case of estates attached under the Civil Procedure Code I know, as a rule, of those liabilities only which have actually been established in the courts. On the other hand, certain of the sums shown in column 6 as due to private creditors are susceptible of very great reduction by debt settlement. As an instance, I may quote the case of the Court of Wards estate of Charal Hirapur in the Sanand taluka. Its outstanding liabilities of Rs. 1,12,728 have been settled, since the close of the year, for less than one-fifth of that sum. Another Court of Wards estate, that of Jhinjhra in Viramgam, is debited with debts amounting to Rs. 2,15,720; but I shall be surprised if it proves ultimately necessary to pay as much at Rs. 30,000 in liquidation. The figures of private debt, for what they are worth, shew an opening total of Rs. 23,76,537, which was reduced by the operations of the year to a closing figure of Rs. 20,28,502.

The figures of debt due to Government, on the other hand, are complete and reliable. This debt consists, in the main, of loans advanced to individual estates for debt settlement or for maintenance. With collections on this account I have already dealt in paragraph 8 above. The remaining debts comprise arrears of *jama* and *tagavi* and instalments of *tagavi* as yet undue. *Tagavi* authorisedly suspended has been shown not as arrears, but as undue. Arrears of *jama* include both suspended and unsuspended arrears. The total debt due to Government at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,45,059. Full figures for comparison with 1912-13 are not available.

The total known liabilities of the estates under management amounted, at the end of 1913-14 to Rs. 28,73,561, or a percentage of 227 on their total revenue during that year.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

29. *Survey and Settlement.*—The Office of Assistant Survey Settlement Officer for Talukdari estates was finally abolished at the end of February 1914; the detailed survey of Talukdari Estates being thus brought to a close. In this year, in addition to one whole village in the Prantij taluka, 401 *vantas*, with an aggregate area of 1,00,998 acres were dealt with during the seven months for which work continued. The preparation of Settlement Registers of Talukdari Estates in the four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals has also been completed. The fears as to the inaccuracy of these registers which I expressed in my last annual report have, however, proved to be justified, and Government have recently sanctioned a special establishment which will revise and rewrite the registers of all four districts. The work has already commenced under the supervision of Mr. Mohanlal Lalubhai, who was until now

my Debt Settlement Officer. He has an excellent staff, composed of experienced and capable servants of this Department, and I have every hope that the registers will now attain to a high level of accuracy.

Private survey work has been done during the year in the Janod estate of Thasra and in the village of Sarsa in Mehmedabad, which forms part of the Shah Alam estate. In both cases regular measurement and classification have been undertaken.

30. *Partitions.*—Under Part III of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is responsible for all partitions of Talukdari estates, the intervention of the Civil Courts, except by way of appeal, being expressly barred. Four new applications for partition were submitted during the year and final disposal of four was made. There were still four outstanding when the year ended. Power to deal with such applications had been specially delegated by Govenment to the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer but, with the abolition of his post, they fall to be heard by the Talukdari Settlement Officer himself. As many of these partition suits involve the decision of intricate legal points, while the Appellate Civil Courts expect in the original hearing full compliance with all the forms of Civil Procedure, their hearing entails the expenditure of a very considerable amount of time and labour.

31. *Litigation.*—The burden of litigation does not tend to decrease and the preparation of cases for the Civil Courts involves heavy work both for the Talukdari Settlement Officer himself and for his establishment. At the end of December 1914 there were no less than 189 suits, to which the Talukdari Settlement Officer was a party, pending in the Courts of the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts. In addition to these, the time which has elapsed since I wrote my last report has witnessed the disposal of 40 suits, 24 being decided in favour of the Department, 11 against it and 5 settled by compromise.

The most important decision of the year was that of the High Court in the Piparia appeal. This long standing suit was given in favour of the Thakor of Gamph, and the judgment of the Court established the important facts that the parent estate has a reversionary right to the *jivai* lands of *Bhayats* or cadets, and that an adoption by a cadet cannot operate to bar this right. The Thakor Saheb has taken possession of Piparia in accordance with this decision, but it is understood that an appeal will be made to the Privy Council.

Another decision of considerable importance has been given since the close of the year by the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad. His decision establishes—three very important points. It lays down that a Bhayat is a Talukdar; it denies any weight to the signature of a Talukdar placed below that of his living father on a mortgage-deed; and it entirely justifies eviction under section 79A of the Land Revenue Code in a case where Talukdari Land, the possession of which by a mortgagee had become illegal owing to the death of the Talukdar mortgagor, was not surrendered by the possessor on demand. In this case also an appeal has been filed.

It is commonly stated that litigation has been largely responsible for the embarrassed condition of the majority of Talukdars' estates. As an illustration of the way in which litigation in a comparatively simple case can be protracted and rendered costly, I subjoin a short account of the recent history of what is known as the Salangpur suit. When the Settlement Register of the village of Salangpur was compiled, the names of certain Kathis were entered in it as holding lands as "Mulgametis." The Thakor of Limbdi, being dissatisfied with this entry and failing to get it altered on appeal, filed a suit in the Subordinate-Judge's Court for a declaration that the Kathis were not Mulgametis. Government, and the Court of Wards as guardian of minor Shermia of Dholka, both applied to be made parties to the suit; the latter, on the ground that Shermia owns a one-third share in the village, and Government because the Thakor Saheb had denied in his plaint that he was a Talukdar of Gujarat and had asserted that Salangpur was a portion of his Kathiavad State. The Court admitted the Court of Wards as a party, but refused to admit Government. The Court of Wards, having become a party, applied to the court, which was then incompetent to hear a suit in which the Court of Wards was concerned, requesting it to transfer the case to the District Court. The Thakor of Limbdi at the same time applied to the Subordinate-Judge, asking him to remove the Court of Wards from its guardianship for the purposes of the suit. The Courts of Wards thereupon made an application to the District Judge, desiring him to transfer the suit to his own file. This he did, and subsequently heard and dismissed the application for removal from guardianship. The next step was an application by the Thakor Saheb, in which he stated that the District Judge, having taken over the suit from the Subordinate Judge, stood in the latter's shoes, and was therefore incompetent to hear it, the Court of Wards being a party. He asked that the plaint be returned to him for presentation to the proper court. This request was granted, and the plaint ordered to be returned. Against this order, passed on his application and in his favour, the Thakor Saheb three months later made an appeal to the High Court, and that appeal is still pending. The only anxiety of the defendants in this case is to have the suit heard as soon as possible in the District Court; and yet, although nearly eighteen months have elapsed since the original plaint was filed, they are not one step nearer to the attainment of their wishes. When litigation can travel by such devious paths, it is small wonder that it has ruined many substantial Talukdars in the past.

32. *Education.*—The figures recived from the Educational Department indicate a considerable set-back in the number of Talukdars' children attending the village schools of the Ahmedabad District; the totals being 641 boys and 238 girls, as compared with 703 and 265 of last year. An examination of the detailed lists shows, however, that the decline is not as serious as these figures would suggest. Statistics of 1913-14 have not been sent for as many as fourteen schools, which were attended in the previous year by as many as 112 boys and 53 girls of the Talukdar class. Setting off against these the numbers, 69 and 9 respectively, studying in twelve other schools which appear in the lists for 1913-14 but were not included in 1912-13, we get a net decrease of 19 boys and an increase of 17 girls. It is possible, however, that certain of the latter class of schools have been newly founded since last year. Be that as it may, there is practically no advance to report as regards this class of education, and I cannot pretend to expect any material progress until the Talukdari Settlement Officer is armed with powers of compelling the Talukdars to send their children to school. The numbers in the Kaira schools are reported as 136 boys and 92 girls, as against 69 and 7 of last year. The extraordinary difference leads me to suspect that here too the lists are untrustworthy. Careful attention will be devoted in the coming year to the compilation of accurate figures. Finally, the village schools of the Broach district are educating, of Talukdars' children, 23 boys and 18 girls.

The Hostels at Dhandhuka and Nadiad worked satisfactorily throughout the year. There were 64 Kumars in residence at the former institution, the decrease as compared with 1912-13 being due to the fact that a number of boys had studied as far as it was possible to study in the Dhandhuka schools. At the cost of considerable overcrowding of the Nadiad building, which was at one time accommodating 46 students though designed for no more than 40, I was able to give to several of these boys a chance of attending the Nadiad High school. Since the close of the year, two of these transferred Kumars have passed the School Final examination, being the first of all Talukdars to accomplish this feat. Both are boys of ancient lineage but scanty resources, and I hope it will be possible to find employment for them in Government service. Yet another Talukdar, in receipt of a scholarship from the Talukdars Jubilee Institute, is taking the Arts course in Baroda College, and will, I hope, shortly graduate as the first Talukdar Bachelor of Arts. The Superintendents of both Hostels have worked with zeal and enthusiasm.

The Nadiad Hostel is still located in a hired building. Plans and estimates for the new Hostel were duly submitted to Government, but have been returned for very considerable alteration. The cost of the changes is still being calculated, but I fear that it will bring the outlay on the new buildings to a figure very much in excess of the sum available for the scheme. If that proves to be the case, I shall have to throw myself upon the mercy of Government and ask for permission to build on our own more modest design.

33. *Work of Establishment.*—I have again had every reason to be satisfied with my office establishment, which has coped cheerfully and efficiently with an increasing quantity of work. Since the close of the year, I have regretfully said farewell to my Sheristedar, Mr. I. M. Hora, to whose capable control and admirable example the tone of my office has of recent years owed so much. He was offered by the administrator of a Native State a post carrying both duties and a salary more commensurate with his merits than any available to him in this Department, and I could not stand in the way of his well-deserved advancement. His departure leaves a gap which is hard to fill, but the junior members of the establishment have risen manfully to the occasion.

I have already mentioned the excellent collection work of Mr. P. H. Raval, Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka, and would express my gratitude also to Mr. N. J. Mehta, late Mamlatdar of Prantij, for the keen interest which he evinced in the welfare of the Talukdari Estates of a Taluka in which I employ no Deputy Manager. The work of other servants of Government and the Department has been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. E. C. JUKES,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Jama *in the Talukdari Villages during the Year 1913-14.*

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand.			Collection.			Amount written off.	Balance.					Remarks.
			Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of arrears.	Total.		Suspended arrears.		Unsuspended arreras.		Total.	
										Current.	Past years.	Current	Past years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1,74,320	97,889	2 72,209	1,68,659	88,280	2,56,939	9,350		5,920			5,920	
2	Do	Dholka	75,062	44,734	1,19,796	74,527	36,056	1,10,583		535	8,678			9,213	
3	Do.	Prantij	15,810	7,905	23,715	15,810	7,905	23,715							
4	Do.	Viramgam	39,750	15,913	55.663	39,751	15,154	54,905	501		257			257	
5	Do.	Gogha	31,148	3,716	34,864	31,148	3,086	34,234			630			630	
6	Do.	Modasa	1,570	785	2,355	1,570	785	2,355							
7	Do.	Sanand	39,835	19,727	59,562	36,613	14,683	51,296	4,497		3,769			3,769	
		Total	3,77,495	1,90,669	5,68,164	3,68,078	1,65,949	5,34,027	14,348	535	19,254			19,789	
1	Kaira	Anand	9,896		9,896	9,896		9,896							
2	Do.	Brosad	19,102	4,192	23,294	19,102	4,192	23,294							
3	Do.	Matar	4,612	4,088	8,700	4,612	2,771	7,383	413		904			904	
4	Do.	Mehmadabad	3,574	2,077	5,651	3,400	2,071	5,471	180						
5	Do.	Thasra	6,130	3,049	9,179	6,130	3,049	9,179							
		Total	43,314	13,406	56,720	43,140	12,083	55,223	593		904			904	
1	Broach	Amod	24,336		24,336	24,336		24,336							
2	Do.	Ankleshwar	2,146		2,146	2,146		2,146							
3	Do	Jambusar	11,382	244	11,626	11,382	244	11,626							
4	Do.	Vagra	10,531	778	11,309	10,531	778	11,309							
		Total	48,395	1,022	49,417	48,395	1,022	49,417							
		Grand Total	4,69,204	2,05,097	6,74,301	4,59,613	1,79,054	6,38,667	14,941	535	20,158			20,693	

J. E. C. JUKES,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Tagavi *during the year 1913-1914.*

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand of the year.			Amount collected.	Amount written off or remitted.	Balance of the year's demand outstanding at the end of the year.			Remarks.
			Unauthorised arrears.	Current demand.	Total.			Suspended arrears.	Unauthorised arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	12,126	1,67,068	1,79,194	1,71,655	23	7,392	124	7,516	
2	Do.	Dholka	8,816	85,779	94,595	66,276	303	26,896	1,120	28,016	
3	Do.	Prantij	86	34,231	34,317	33,959	40	318		318	
4	Do.	Viramgam	1,530	71,606	73,136	71,785		1,118	233	1,351	
5	Do.	Gogha	141	13,182	13,323	13,266			57	57	
6	Do.	Modasa	16	3,072	3,088	3,088					
7	Do.	Sanand	519	61,233	61,752	61,224	528				
		Total	23,234	4,36,171	4,59,405	4,21,253	894	35,724	1,534	37,258	
1	Kaira	Anand	21	1,851	1,872	1,872					
2	Do.	Borsad		1,785	1,785	1,785					
3	Do.	Matar	491	2,094	2,585	*2,849	397	67		67	*Rs. 728 over collections.
4	Do.	Mehmadabad		293	293	293					
5	Do.	Thasra	170	3,616	3,786	3,764	22				
		Total	682	9,639	10,321	10,563	419	67		67	Do.
1	Broach	Amod		1,191	1,191	1,191					
2	Do.	Jambusar	892	42	934	934					
3	Do.	Vagra		90	90	90					
		Total	892	1,323	2,215	2,215					
		Grand Total	24,808	4,47,133	4,71,941	4,34,031	1,313	35,791	1,534	37,325	Do.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.

PART A.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans *advanced under Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881.*

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on August 1913 as *per* Ledger.			Interest for 1913-14.	Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1914 as *per* Ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	28,799	3,135	31.934	1,216	33,150	5,532	2,272	7,804	23,267	2,079	25,346	
2	Do.	Viramgam	11,801	730	12,531	477	13,008	3,055	688	3,743	8,746	519	9,265	
3	Do.	Sanand	38,213	1,875	40,088	1,594	41,682	525	1,875	2,400	37,688	1,594	39,282	
		Total	78,813	5,740	84,553	3,287	87,840	9,112	4,835	13,947	69,701	4,192	73.893	
1	Kaira	Anand	2,234	192	2,426	108	2,534	1,014	300	1,314	1,220		1,220	
2	Do.	Borsad	17,362	969	18,331	710	19,041	2,425	1,573	3,998	14,937	106	15,043	
3	Do	Matar	212	55	267	10	277	212	65	277				
4	Do.	Mehmadabad	760	98	858	22	880	760	120	880				
		Total	20,568	1,314	21,882	850	22.732	4,411	2,058	6,469	16,157	106	16,263	
		Grand Total	99,381	7,054	1,06,435	4,137	1,10,572	13,523	6,893	20,416	85,858	4,298	90,156	

J. E. C. JUKES,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III

PART B.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans *advanced for Debt Settlement, Government Resolution No. 11193, Revenue Department, dated 16th November 1907.*

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1913 as *per* Ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1913-14.	Total of Columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1914 as *per* Ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	2,53,246	41,878	2,95,124	5,971	17,533	3,18,628	9,440	*22,265	31,705	2,49,777	37,146	2,86,923	*Includes Rs. 10,866 remitted by Government Resolutions Nos. 7310 and 9333, dated 6th August 1914 and 2nd October 1914, respectively.
2	Do.	Dholka	20,882	1,641	22,523		1,367	23,890	2,761	241	3,002	18,121	2,767	20,888	
3	Do.	Prantij	2,930	209	3,139	13,620	585	17,344	1,361	209	1,570	15,189	585	15,774	
4	Do.	Viramgam	68,175	5,529	73,704	15,680	5,068	94,452	11,703	5,105	16,808	72,152	5,492	77,641	
5	Do.	Gogha	1,293	94	1,387	712	108	2,207	626	94	720	1,379	108	1,487	
6	Do.	Sanand	9,182	672	9,854	112	599	10,565	1,074	672	1,746	8,220	599	8,819	
		Total	3,55,708	50,023	4,05,731	36,095	25,260	4,67,086	26,965	28,586	55,551	3,64,838	46,697	4,11,535	
1	Kaira	Anand	15,215	646	15,861		944	16,805	3,005	620	3,625	12,210	970	13,180	
2	Do.	Borsad	26,255	1,829	28,084	634	1,694	30,412	3,171	1,739	4,910	23,718	1,784	25,502	
3	Do.	Thasra	17,030	2,999	20,029	9,000	1,738	30,767	1,839	1,607	3,446	24,191	3,130	27,321	
		Total	58,500	5,474	63,974	9,634	4,376	77,984	8,015	3,966	11,981	60,119	5,884	66,003	
1	Broach	Amod	1,950	99	2,049	1,546	160	3,755	107	87	194	3,389	172	3,561	
2	Do.	Jambusar	28,362	2,681	31,043	115	1,887	33,045	2,723	1,801	4,524	25,754	2,767	28,521	
3	Do.	Vagra	10 492	634	11,126	3,502	791	15,419	1,339	356	1,695	12,655	1,069	13,724	
		Total	40,804	3,414	44,218	5,163	2,838	52,219	4,169	2,244	6,413	41,798	4,008	45,806	
		Grand Total	4,55,012	58,911	5,13,923	50,892	32,474	5,97,289	39,149	34,796	73,945	4,66,755	56,589	5,23,344	

J. E. C. JUKES,

Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.

PART C.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1913 as *per* Ledger.			Interest for 1913-14	Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1914 as *per* Ledger.			REMARKS.
			Principal	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1,873	313	2,186	92	2,278	780	283	1,063	1,093	122	1,215	
2	Do.	Dholka	104	39	143	7	150				104	46	150	
3	Do.	Viramgam	4,620	631	5,251	218	5,469	3,522	612	4,134	1,098	237	1,335	
4	Do.	Gogha	25	2	27	1	28	8	2	10	17	1	18	
5	Do.	Sanand	225	17	242	11	253	107	17	124	118	11	129	
		Total	6,847	1,002	7,849	329	8,178	4,417	914	5,331	2,430	417	2,847	
1	Kaira	Borsad	1,340	170	1,510	71	1,581	605	104	709	735	137	872	
2	Do.	Matar	716	41	757	31	788	716	71	787		1	1	
3	Do.	Thasra	799	153	952	45	997	358	155	513	441	43	484	
		Total	2,855	364	3,219	147	3,366	1,679	330	2,009	1,176	181	1,357	
1	Broach	Vagra	594	129	723	30	753	297	138	435	297	21	318	
		Grand Total	10,296	1,495	11,791	506	12,297	6,393	1,382	7,775	3,903	619	4,522	

J. E. C. JUKES,

Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.

PART D.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the scarcity of 1911–12 and subsequent years.

No	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1913 as *per* Ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1913-14.	Total of columns 6, 7 & 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1914 as *per* Ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	* Includes Rs. 909 on account of Principal and Rs. 36 of Interest remitted by Government Resolutions Nos. 731 and 9333, dated 6th August 1914 and 2nd October 1914 respectively.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	43,380	3,206	46,586		2,554	49,140	23,601	3,421	27,022	19,779	2,339	22,118	
2	Do.	Dholka	28,126	2,144	30,270		1,787	32,057	11,321	1,683	13,004	16,805	2,248	19,053	
3	Do.	Prantij	5,073	447	5,520		246	5,766	2,421	323	2,744	2,652	370	3,022	
4	Do.	Viramgam	18,575	1,458	20,033		1,106	21,139	6,499	1,553	8,052	12,076	1,011	13,087	
5	Do.	Gogha	239	19	258		15	273	47	19	66	192	15	207	
6	Do	Sanand	1,986	151	2,137		124	2,261	907	184	1,091	1,079	91	1,170	
		Total	97,379	7,425	1,04,804		5,832	1,10,636	44,796	7,183	51,979	52,583	6,074	58,657	
1	Kaira	Anand	2,831	249	3,080		188	3,268	144	219	363	2,687	218	2,905	
2	Do.	Borsad	7,938	597	8,535		462	8,997	3,186	663	3,849	4,752	396	5,148	
3	Do.	Matar				1,200	8	1,208	500		500	700	8	708	
4	Do,	Mehmadabad	1,160	159	1,319		55	1,374	859	180	1,039	301	34	335	
5	Do.	Thasra	1,688	137	1,825		98	1,923	848	106	954	840	129	969	
		Total	13,617	1,142	14,759	1,200	811	16,770	5,537	1,168	6,705	9,280	785	10,065	
1	Broach	Amod	200	12	212		13	225				200	25	225	
2	Do.	Jambusar	2,710	453	3,163		180	3,343	1,247	460	1,707	1,463	173	1,636	
3	Do.	Vagra	1,650	86	1,736		83	1,819	824	76	900	826	93	919	
		Total	4 560	551	5,111		276	5,387	2,071	536	2,607	2,489	291	2,780	
		Grand Total	1,15,556	9,118	1,24,674	1,200	6,919	1,32,793	52,404	8,887	61,291	64,352	7,150	71,502	

J. E. C. JUKES,

Talukdari Settlement Officer.

No. R. 474 of 1915.

From

C. W. M. HUDSON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Camp Chandod, $\frac{3rd}{4th}$ *March 1915.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of Talukdari Estates in this district for the year ending the 31st July 1914.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND TOUR.

2. The Talukdari Estates in the district are as under:—

Western Mahals.

1. Godhra Taluka—

(1) Asardi. (2) Bordi. (3) Mehlol. (4) Wadi.
(5) Valavpur. (6) Chhanip. (7) Nathujinu-Muvadu.
(8) Metral and (9) Vandeli.

2. Kalol Taluka—

(1) Heral and the 21 Mewasi villages named in Statement No. I.

3. Halol Mahal—

(1) Kanjari. (2) Bhamaria (3) Shivrajpur.

Eastern Mahals.

4. Jhalod Mahal—

(1) Limdi and (2) Golana.

Under the Talukdar of Limdi, the Talukdar of Lilwa holds a small estate consisting of two villages.

3. The season of 1913-14 was favourable. The rainfall was uniformally good all over the district, but the excessive moisture due to the heavy and continuous fall in June and July proved injurious to some Kharif crops such as Maize, Bajri, &c., the outturn of which was in consequence reduced. The Rabi crops too suffered from rats in almost all the talukas. In the Eastern Mahals lack of sufficient moisture was also responsible for a poor outturn from Rabi crops.

4. The subjoined Statement will show the Talukdari Estates visited by me and by my Sub-Divisional Officers during the year under report.

Names of villages.	Taluka in which situated.	Whether visited by Collector or Sub-Divisional Officers.	Dates. From	Dates. To	No. of days.
Shivrajpur	Halol	Assistant Collector	31 8 13	31 8 13	1
			and 14 3 14	18 3 14	5
Mokal	Kalol	Do.	2 11 13	8 11 13	7
Kanjari	Halol	Do.	13 11 13	18 11 13	6
Ravalia	Do.	Do.	23 11 13	24 11 13	2
Adadra	Kalol	Do.	1 12 13	7 12 13	7
Mehlol	Godhra	Do.	24 2 14	3 3 14	8
Heral	Kalol	Do.	9 3 14	13 3 14	5
Shivrajpur	Halol	Collector	26 2 14	27 2 14	2
Bhamaria	Do.	Assistant Collector	19 3 14	24 3 14	6
Khokhrivari	Do.	Do.	6 4 14	9 4 14	4
Limdi	Jhalod	District Deputy Collector	23 4 14	25 4 14	3
		Collector	3 1 14	3 1 14	1
		Do.	10 1 14	11 1 14	2
Amba	Golana Estate in Jhalod	District Deputy Collector	20 4 14	22 4 14	3

PART II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The Government Jama (including arrears) from all Talukdari Estates in each taluka was due during the year as under :—

Taluka	Rs.
Godhra	19,672
Kalol	25,477
Halol	9,298
Jhalod	7,244
	61,691

The two estates in Jhalod Mahal, *viz.*, Limdi and Golana annually receive remissions of Rs. 1,000 and 200 respectively, on account of opium compensation. These amounts are deducted from the Jama due from them. The net total demand of Jama for these two estates, therefore, comes to Rs. 6,044 and that for all the estates in the district to Rs. 60,491.

Of these total demand a sum of Rs. 58,713-8-0 was recovered during the year as shown in Statement No. I appended, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,777-8-0 (Rs. 1,774 in Kalol taluka, which is authorized suspension, and Rs. 3-8-0 in Jhalod). No difficulty of any sort was experienced in the collection of the amount recovered.

Loans and Tagai.

6. Loans for maintenance were advanced to the Talukdars in the district during the famine years 1899-1900, 1907-08 and 1911-12.

The balance outstanding for recovery at the commencement of the year out of the loans so advanced was Rs. 8-10-0, 5,506-7-0 and 13,070-2-7 respectively, or Rs. 18,585-3-7 in all. The amounts due for recovery during the year under report were Rs. 7-10-5, Rs. 1,119-7-0 and Rs. 6,415-1-8 respectively, or Rs. 7,542-3-1 in all. These amounts were recovered in full, leaving an authorised balance of Rs. 0-15-7, Rs. 4,387 and Rs. 6,655-0-11 respectively, or Rs. 11,043-0-6 in all at the end of the year.

7. Tagai advances also were made to the Talukdars and their tenants in the district. The amount outstanding for recovery from them at the commencement of the year was Rs. 13,060-2-0 and Rs. 80,846 respectively, or Rs. 93,906-2-0 in all. The amount due for recovery during the year under report was Rs. 3,864-15-0 and Rs. 29,579-15-0 respectively, or Rs. 33,444-14-0 in all. The amount of Rs. 3,864-15-0 due from the Talukdars was recovered in full and out of the amount of Rs. 29,579-15-0 due for recovery from their tenants. Rs. 29,521-9-0 were recovered, leaving an unauthorised balance of Rs 58-6-0-only. The total balance outstanding for recovery at the end of the year thus comes to Rs. 9,195-3-0 and Rs. 51,324-7-0 respectively, or Rs. 60,519-10-0 in all (Rs. 60,461-4-0 authorised, and Rs. 58-6-0 unauthorised).

PART III.—MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

8. The Talukdari Estates under management in each taluka of the Western Mahals are classified as under :—

		GODHRA.	KALOL.	HALOL.
(1)	Court of Wards Act			Shivrajpur.
(2)	Guardian and Wards Act	Metral		
(3)	Gujarat Talukdars Act, section 26	Mehlol		Kanjari.
(4)	Gujarat Talukdars Act, section 28	Wadi, Vallavpur and Chhanip.	Khanpur and Naran paginu Muvadu.	Bhamaria.
(5)	Estates managed for recovery of land revenue.	Nathujinu Muvadu and Vandeli.	Bedia.	

The two estates in the Eastern Mahals, *viz.*, Limdi and Golana, are not under the management of Government and are administered by the Talukdars themselves.

A short account of each estate under Government management is given below:—

Mehelol.

This estate has been under management since 1884, when Ravalji Naharsingji Partapsingji, father of the present Thakor Raisingji died. Raisingji was born after the death of his father and the elder Thakrani questioned the genuineness of Raisingji in court, alleging that he was a spurious child. Ultimately the Privy Council decided in favour of Raisingji and the estate was taken under management under section 28 of the Talukdars' Act. Thakor Raisingji, who is now 32 years of age, attained his majority in 1904-05, but having proved incapable of managing his property, the estate was continued under management under section 26 of the said Act. Certain legal technicalities in connection with the internal administration of the estate having cropped up, an application was filed in the District Court of Ahmedabad, for an authoritative declaration of the Thakor's incapability to manage the estate. The court issued the declaration and the estate has recently been under management under the Court of Wards Act, management under the Talukdars' Act having been withdrawn.

The affairs of the estate are conducted by a special staff consisting of a Japtidar, one Karkun and 5 Talatis. The Japtidar is a British servant lent to the estate. His salary is Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance per mensem. The finances of the estate are in a sound condition. The estate is entirely free from debt. A survey settlement has been introduced into the estate and the assessment is levied accordingly. The Thakor has two sons who are receiving education at the Talukdari School, Godhra.

Wadi, Vallavpur and Chhanip.

These are Bhagdari estates, which were taken under attachment in 1901 owing to arrears of Jama, under section 159, Land Revenue Code, and subsequently under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. A survey settlement has recently been introduced in Wadi and Vallavpur and the new rates will be levied from next year. The present system is Vigoti, Kaltar (crop share), or plough tax. These estates are managed along with Nathuji-nu-Muvadu by a special staff consisting of a Japtidar (a British servant), a Karkun, and 3 Talatis. The cost of establishment is shared by the 4 estates in proportion to their revenues.

Nathuji-nu-Muvadu.

This is a small Bhagdari estate. The Talukdars are very poor and they themselves cultivate their lands. The estate was taken under management under section 144, Land Revenue Code, for recovery of land revenue.

Metral.

When Thakor Laxmansingji died in 1895, leaving a minor son Ranjitsingji, the estate was taken under management under the Guardian and Wards Act. Thakor Ranjitsingji also died last year without issue and his widow has lately adopted Thakor Ajitsingji, cousin of the deceased Thakor, Ranjitsingji. Ajitsingji is now 25 years of age and is a promising youth. He has received a fair education, both in English and the Vernacular. The estate is now under management under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act under Government Resolution No. 8045, dated the 28th August 1914. This estate is administered by a Japtidar (who is a British servant, lent to the estate), assisted by two Talatis. The Japtidar's pay is Rs. 22 plus Rs. 8-8-0 conveyance allowance. The estate has no debt. A survey settlement has been introduced in the estate.

Vandeli.

This is a Bhagdari estate in which survey settlement has been introduced. It is under attachment for recovery of land revenue under section 144, Land Revenue Code. The Talati of the neighbouring Government village of Morwa, looks after the affairs of the estate and receives an extra remuneration of Rs. 7 per mensem. The estate is free from debt.

Naranpagi-nu-Muvadu and Kahanpur.

Both of these are Mewasi villages. The Mewasdars are over head and ears in debt and their estates have been taken under Government management to relieve them of debt, under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, and liquidation schemes have been drawn up. The former village is managed by the Mewasdar himself and the latter by a Talati of the Government village of Ghusar, who receives an additional remuneration of Rs. 5 for the work.

Bedva.

There are 11 sharers in this estate. Owing to internal disputes among them, it was taken under attachment under section 144, Land Revenue Code. The Mewasdars and the tenants are known to be contumacious and habitually and deliberately failed to pay Jama. A Talati on Rs. 20 per mensem has been specially appointed to conduct the management of the village. He is a Government servant.

Kanjari.

This is the biggest Talukdari estate in the district. During the minority of the present Thakor, Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji, the estate was taken under management, under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. On Fatehsingji's attaining his majority, it was restored to him, but he mismanaged the property and the estate had to be reattached under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act in 1910 as per Government Resolution No. 10079 of 5th November 1910. Since 1912 it is leased every year to the Thakor under certain conditions as an experiment. The financial position of the estate is good, the estate having a balance of nearly 55,000 in Government securities and cash. The expansion of cotton cultivation year by year is an important factor in the prosperity of the estate. A Japtidar, who is now designated Karbhari, administers the estate with the co-operation of the Thakor. He is a British servant lent to the estate and is in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 70 plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance. He is assisted by a staff of one Karkun and 4 Talatis.

Bhamaria.

Thakor Kunversaheb Bapusaheb died on the 29th December 1913, without legitimate male issue authorising his senior widow to adopt. She selected her son-in-law for adoption and the ceremony was arranged for, but an injunction order was obtained by the late Thakor's illegitimate son (who claimed the succession), forbidding the adoption pending further orders and matters are in abeyance. An appeal against the injunction order is pending in the High Court. The estate has a good revenue, but owing to the reckless management and extravagant habits of the deceased Thakor, the estate is encumbered with a debt now amounting to Rs. 45,000. Here too cotton cultivation is extending to the benefit of the revenue. The estate is managed by a Japtidar, who was Karbhari in the deceased Thakor's time. He is a British servant in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 70 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance. He is assisted by 2 Karkuns and 4 Talatis.

Shivrajpur.

This estate is under the superintendence of the Collector, Panch Mahals, under the Court of Wards Act, owing to the minority of the Talukdar. A detailed account of this estate is given in the Annual Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards Act, and I, therefore, think it unnecessary to repeat here the information given in that report.

PART IV.—INDEBTEDNESS.

9. The Estates under management, which are in debt are—

(1) Vadi.	Godhra Taluka.
(2) Valavpur.	
(3) Naranpagi-nu-Muvadu.	Kalol Taluka.
(4) Kahanpur.	
(5) Kanjari.	Halol Mahal.
(6) Bhamaria.	

Wadi estate had Government and private debts of about Rs. 31,864 out of which Rs. 3,258 only remained to be paid off.

Vallavpur estate had total debts of Rs. 32,114 of which all but Rs. 3,613 have been cleared off.

Kalol Taluka.

When taken under management, the Naranpagi-nu-Muvadu estate had liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,709-11-5. The debt settlement scheme reduced this amount to Rs. 5,199-1-2. To liquidate the debt Rs. 4,700 were borrowed at 4% from the Jambughoda estate and paid to the creditors. Rs. 185-0-2 more were paid during the year from the State balance. The loan of Rs. 4,700 is repayable in 19 years and the first instalment of Rs. 512 was paid during the year from the estate balance. The estate is managed by the Mewasdar himself, who is a literate man.

Kahanpur.

This estate came under management first for the execution of a Civil Court's decree for Rs. 1,748 with running interest from 1902. On the liquidation of that debt the estate was continued under management on the application or the Mewasdar for the liquidation of other debt amounting to Rs. 19,288. A debt settlement scheme was drawn up and sanctioned by the Collector. In the scheme the debt is reduced to Rs. 6,601. Out of the estate revenue a sum of Rs. 430 will be available for payment annually. The whole debt can thus be paid off within 15 years.

Kanjari.

The Kanjari Thakor had incurred debts amounting to Rs. 16,960 during Japti and non-Japti periods, out of which a sum of Rs. 15,620 will be paid off next year.

Bhamaria.

Bhamaria State had debt claims amounting to Rs. 53,745, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,294 was repaid during the year under report; the remainder Rs. 45,451 will be paid next year.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

10. There are no irrigation tanks in any of the Talukdari estates in the district.

Education.

11. The only Talukdar of School going age is the minor Thakor of Shivrajpur, and as stated above he is receiving education at the Talukdari School, Godhra. His progress at the school is reported to be good.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

12. In Talukdari estates in this district, there are two Co-operative Credit Societies, one at Kanjari and the other at Rustumpura. The former was opened on 2nd December 1913, and the latter on the 13th January 1914. The Thakor of Kanjari is the President of the former and Sardar Maherban Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, of the latter. The Thakor has given a loan of Rs. 4,000 and the Society's capital is Rs. 4,504. The capital of the Rustumpura Society is Rs. 3,170.

13. Statements Nos. I, II, III, IV and V accompany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

Statement I.—Showing arrears demand and collection of Jama.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Arrears at the Beginning of the year.	Demand for the year.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	
			Western	**Mahals.**			
	Godhra Taluka.						
1	Asardi		393 0 0	393 0 0	393 0 0		
2	Bordi		369 0 0	369 0 0	369 0 0		
3	Mehlol		7,972 0 0	7,972 0 0	7,972 0 0		
4	Metral		3,078 0 0	3,078 0 0	3.078 0 0		
5	Wadi		3,404 0 0	3,404 0 0	3,404 0 0		
6	Wallavpur		2,450 0 0	2,450 0 0	2 450 0 0		
7	Chhanip		132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0		
8	Nathujinu Muvadu		327 0 0	327 0 0	327 0 0		
9	Vandeli		1,547 0 0	1,547 0 0	1,547 0 0		
			19 672 0 0	19,672 0 0	19,672 0 0		
	Kalol Taluka.						
1	Heral		3,262 0 0	3,262 0 0	3,262 0 0		
2	Ambalanu Muvadu		249 0 0	249 0 0	249 0 0		
3	Adadra		1,654 0 0	1,654 0 0	1,654 0 0		
4	Karoli		490 0 0	490 0 0	490 0 0		
5	Kahanpur	182 0 0	548 0 0	730 0 0	548 0 0	182 0 0	
6	Kanod	587 0 0	1,777 0 0	2,364 0 0	1,777 0 0	587 0 0	
7	Gajapura	20 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	
8	Chalali		694 0 0	694 0 0	694 0 0		
9	Bhukhi		861 0 0	861 0 0	861 0 0		
10	Naranpagi-nu Muvadu		750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0		
11	Paruna		361 0 0	361 0 0	361 0 0		
12	Pingli		2,670 0 0	2,670 0 0	2,670 0 0		
13	Fansi		140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0		
14	Bodidra	492 0 0	1.480 0 0	1,972 0 0	1,480 0 0	492 0 0	
15	Bedia		3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0		
16	Bhadrolikhurd		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0		
17	Bhalidra	210 0 0	631 0 0	841 0 0	631 0 0	210 0 0	
18	Mokal	283 0 0	853 0 0	1,136 0 0	853 0 0	283 0 0	
19	Rinchhia		105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0		
20	Royan		273 0 0	273 0 0	273 0 0		
21	Vintoj		369 0 0	369 0 0	369 0 0		
22	Vyasda		2,206 0 0	2,206 0 0	2,206 0 0		
		1,774 0 0	23,703 0 0	25,477 0 0	23,703 0 0	1,774 0 0	
	Halol Mahal.						
1	Kanjari		6,577 0 0	6,577 0 0	6,577 0 0		
2	Bhamaria		2,141 0 0	2,141 0 0	2,141 0 0		
3	Shivrajpur		580 0 0	580 0 0	580 0 0		
			9,298 0 0	9,298 0 0	9,298 0 0		
	Grand Total	1,774 0 0	52,673 0 0	54,447 0 0	52,673 0 0	1,774 0 0	
			Eastern	**Mahals**			
1	Limdi (including Lilwa)	3 8 0	4,428 8 0	4,432 0 0	* 4,428 8 0	3 8 0	* Made up as under 5,425-0-0 Jama 3-8-0 Miscellaneous 5,428-8-0 −1,000-0-0 Opium remissions 4,428-8-0
2	Golana		1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0	† 1,612 0 0		† Made up as under 1,812 Jama −200 Opium remission
		3 8 0	6.040 8 0	6,044 0 0	6,040 8 0	3 8 0	
	Total	1,777 8 0	58,713 8 0	60,491 0 0	58,713 8 0	1,777 8 0	1,612

C. W. M. HUDSON,

Collector, Panch Mahals

Statement showing arrears, demand and collection of loans (for maintenance), granted to the Talukdars in the Panch Mahals District.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of loans advanced to Talukdârs for maintenance.					Remarks.
		Year in which granted.	Total Outstanding Balance on 1-8-13.	Demand for the year.	Collection during the year.	Balance on 31-7-1914.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			Godhra Taluka				
1	Wadi	1899-00	8 10 0	7 10 5	7 10 5	0 15 7	
		1911-12	1,948 3 4	280 12 5	280 12 5	1,667 6 11	
2	Mehlol	Do.	5,181 8 9	5,173 1 4	5,173 1 4	8 7 5	
3	Wallavpur	Do.	4,483 8 3	625 2 9	625 2 9	3,858 5 6	
4	Nathujinu Muvadu	Do.	584 13 9	85 14 9	85 14 9	498 15 0	
5	Vandeli	Do.	872 0 6	250 2 5	250 2 5	621 14 1	
	Total		13,078 12 7	6,422 12 1	6,422 12 1	6,656 0 6	
			Jhalod Mahal.				
1	Limdi	1907-08	2,653 6 0	538 11 0	538 11 0	2,114 11 0	
2	Golana	Do.	1,989 11 0	404 6 0	404 6 0	1,585 5 0	
3	Lilwa	Do.	863 6 0	176 6 0	176 6 0	687 0 0	
	Total		55,060 7 0	1,119 7 0	1,119 7 0	4,387 0 0	
	Grand Total						
		1899-00	8 10 0	7 10 5	7 10 5	0 15 7	
		1907-08	5,506 7 0	1,119 7 0	1,119 7 0	4,387 0 0	
		1911-12	13,070 2 7	6,415 1 8	6,415 1 8	6,655 0 11	
	Total		18,585 3 7	7,542 3 1	7,542 3 1	11,043 0 6	

C. W. M. HUDSON,

Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT II.

*Statement showing arrears, demand and collections of Tagai granted to the Talukdars and their tenants in the Panch Mahals District * for the year 1913-14.*

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.												Remarks.
		Total out-standing balance on 1-8-13.			Demand for the year.			Collections during the year.			Balance on 31-7 14.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
					Godhra Taluka.									
1	Wadi—													
	Talukdars	5,477	0	0	1,468	13	0	1,468	13	0	4,008	3	0	
	Tenants	613	15	0	228	15	0	228	15	0	385	0	0	
2	Mehlol –													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	5,347	7	0	2,407	13	0	2,407	13	0	2,939	10	0	
3	Wallavpur –													
	Talukdar	2,289	14	0	911	14	0	911	14	0	1,378	0	0	
	Tenants	1,217	9	0	369	7	0	369	7	0	848	2	0	
4	Chhanip—													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	394	5	0	147	5	0	147	5	0	247	0	0	
5	Nathujinu Muvadu													
	Talukdar	678	5	0	27	5	0	27	5	0	651	0	0	
	Tenants	581	10	0	18	10	0	18	10	0	563	0	0	
6	Vandeli—													
	Talukdars	1,061	1	0	398	1	0	398	1	0	663	0	0	
	Tenants	233	5	0	76	5	0	76	5	0	157	0	0	
7	Metral —													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	3,807	12	0	1,630	12	0	1,630	12	0	1,677	0	0	
8	Asardi—													
	Talukdars	102	14	0	45	14	0	45	14	0	57	0	0	
	Tenants	19	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	0	10	0	0	
9	Bordi—													
	Talukdars													
	Tenants	153	7	0	36	7	0	36	7	0	117	0	0	
	Total—													
	Talukdars	9,609	2	0	2,851	15	0	2,851	15	0	6,757	3	0	
	Tenants	11,868	12	0	4,925	0	0	4,925	0	0	6,943	12	0	
	Total	21,477	14	0	7,776	15	0	7,776	15	0	13,700	15	0	
					Kalol Taluka.									
1	Ambalanu Muvadu—													
	Mewasdar	52	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	36	0	0	
	Tenants	665	0	0	253	0	0	253	0	0	412	0	0	
2	Adadra—													
	Mewasdar	227	0	0	88	0	0	88	0	0	139	0	0	
	Tenants	3,352	0	0	1,359	0	0	1,359	0	0	1,993	0	0	
3	Karoli—													
	Mewasdar	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0				
	Tenants	3,261	0	0	1,335	0	0	1,335	0	0	1,926	0	0	
4	Kanod -													
	Mewasdar	581	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	481	0	0	
	Tenants	3,011	0	0	1,087	0	0	1,087	0	0	1,924	0	0	
5	Kanpur—													
	Mewasdar	84	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	56	0	0	
	Tenants	3,539	0	0	1,316	0	0	1,316	0	0	2,223	0	0	
6	Gajapura—													
	Mewasdar	33	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	
	Tenants	85	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	32	0	0	
7	Chalali—													
	Mewasdar													
	Tenants	2,590	0	0	816	0	0	816	0	0	1,774	0	0	

STATEMENT II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.												Remarks.
		Total outstanding balance on 1-8-13.			Demand for the year.			Collections during the year.			Balance on 31-7-14.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
8	Bhukhi—													
	Mewasdar	66	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	19	0	0	
	Tenants	1,108	0	0	484	0	0	484	0	0	624	0	0	
9	Naranpaginu Muvadu—													
	Mewasdar	23	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	17	0	0	
	Tenants	1,205	0	0	425	0	0	425	0	0	780	0	0	
10	Paruna—													
	Mewasdar	38	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	26	0	0	
	Tenants	722	0	0	369	0	0	369	0	0	353	0	0	
11	Pingli—													
	Mewasdar	122	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	85	0	0	
	Tenants	3,600	0	0	1,605	0	0	1,605	0	0	1,995	0	0	
12	Fancy—													
	Mewasdar	168	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	144	0	0	
	Tenants	1,063	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0	743	0	0	
13	Bodidra—													
	Mewasdar	91	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	63	0	0	
	Tenants	1,517	0	0	490	0	0	490	0	0	1,027	0	0	
14	Bedia—													
	Mewasdar	604	0	0	151	0	0	151	0	0	453	0	0	
	Tenants	6,480	0	0	2,329	0	0	2,329	0	0	4,151	0	0	
15	Bhadroli Khurd—													
	Mewasdar	29	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	
	Tenants	1,223	0	0	485	0	0	485	0	0	738	0	0	
16	Bhelidra—													
	Mewasdar	124	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	84	0	0	
	Tenants	1,239	0	0	510	0	0	510	0	0	729	0	0	
17	Mokal—													
	Mewasdar	212	0	0	62	0	0	62	0	0	150	0	0	
	Tenants	3,063	0	0	1,061	0	0	1,061	0	0	2,002	0	0	
18	Rinchhia—													
	Mewasdar	748	0	0	288	0	0	288	0	0	460	0	0	
	Tenants													
19	Royan—													
	Mewasdar													
	Tenants	372	0	0	117	0	0	117	0	0	255	0	0	
20	Vyasda—													
	Mewasdars	179	0	0	41	0	0	41	0	0	138	0	0	
	Tenants	5,519	0	0	1,564	0	0	1,564	0	0	3,955	0	0	
21	Vintoj—													
	Mewasdar	65	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	43	0	0	
	Tenants	786	0	0	312	0	0	312	0	0	474	0	0	
22	Heral—													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants													
	Total—													
	Mewasdars and Talukdars	3,451	0	0	1,013	0	0	1,013	0	0	2,438	0	0	
	Tenants	44,400	0	0	16,290	0	0	16,290	0	0	28,110	0	0	
	Total	47,851	0	0	17,303	0	0	17,303	0	0	30,548	0	0	
					Halol Mahal.									
1	Kanjari—													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	1,073	0	0	135	0	0	135	0	0	938	0	0	
2	Bhamaria—													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	10,753	0	0	3,139	0	0	3,139	0	0	7,614	0	0	
3	Shivrajpur—													
	Talukdar													
	Tenants	4,594	4	0	1,481	4	0	1,481	4	0	3,113	0	0	
	Total—													
	Talukdars													
	Tenants	16,420	4	0	4,755	4	0	4,755	4	0	11,665	0	0	
	Total	16,420	4	0	4,755	4	0	4,755	4	0	11,665	0	0	

STATEMENT II—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.												Remarks.
		Total outstanding balance on 1-8-13.			Demand for the year.			Collections during the year.			Balance on 31-7-14.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
					Jhalod Mahal.									
1	Limdi— Talukdar Tenants	3,307	4	0	1,523	4	0	1,479	10	0	1,827	10	0	Unauthorised arrears of the current year's demand— Rs. 43-10-0
2	Golana— Talukdar Tenants	3,257	11	0	1,446	6	0	1,438	10	0	1,819	1	0	Do. Rs. 7-12-0
3	Lilwa— Talukdar Tenants	1,592	1	0	640	1	0	633	1	0	959	0	0	Do. Rs. 7-0-0
	Total— Talukdars Tenants	8,157	0	0	3,609	11	0	3,551	5	0	4,605	11	0	Do. Rs. 58-6-0
	Total	8,157	0	0	3,609	11	0	3,551	5	0	4,605	11	0	
	Grand Total— Talukdars and Mewasdars	13,060	2	0	3,864	15	0	3,864	15	0	9,195	3	0	
	Tenants	80,846	0	0	29,579	15	0	29,521	9	0	*51,324	7	0	* Do. Rs. 58-6-0
	Total	93,906	2	0	33,444	14	0	33,386	8	0	60,519	10	0	

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT DURING THE YEAR 1913-14.

No. 1 (1) Tso.

Revenue Department :

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. 1, 27th March 1915.

Submitted to Government with the three Statements called for in paragraph 7 of their Resolution No. 7752, dated 20th August 1914. The delay in the submission of the Commissioner's review, which is regretted, is due to non-receipt by the prescribed date, of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's and the Panch Mahals Collector's reports. This was again due to the difficulty of collecting various statistics required for the new form prescribed for the report.

2. The season was on the whole favourable though in practically all the districts concerned some damage was done by excessive early-rains and by rats late in the season.

3. Mr. Jukes was in charge of the office of Talukdari Settlement Officer throughout the year. His tour was somewhat interfered with by litigation requiring his presence at head-quarters, and by work in connection with the Talukdari Bill, but he visited all portions of his charge and disposed of numerous important matters calling for his presence in the estates concerned. The Panch Mahals estates also received due attention from the Collector and his Assistant and Deputy.

4. *Collection of Jama.* (*1*) *Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,74,301, Rs. 6,38,667 were collected, the balance consisting of remissions (Rs. 14,941) and authorised suspensions (Rs. 20,693). These results are most satisfactory and the specially good work of the Mamlatdar of Dhanduka, Mr. P. H. Raval, has been noted.

(*2*) *Collector, Panch Mahals.*—Collections were equally satisfactory in the Panch Mahals, authorised suspensions to the extent of Rs. 1,774 alone remaining outstanding out of a demand of Rs. 61,691.

5. *Collection of Tagai on account of Government loans.* (*1*) *Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—Good progress was made in recovering outstandings of Tagai in the Ahmedabad District, Rs. 4,21,253 being realised out of Rs. 4,59,405. Most of the balance consisted of authorised suspensions on account of rat depredations. Collections on loan account were also satisfactory.

(*2*) *Collector, Panch Mahals.*—The whole amount due for the year on account of loans for maintenance was recovered, and out of Rs. 33,444-14-0 due for Tagai only Rs. 58-6-0 remained outstanding.

6. *Part III, Management of Estates. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—Mr. Jukes gives, as prescribed, a classification of the estates according to the authority under which they are managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and adds an account of the objects for which the management of estates is assumed. This account should be useful in helping to dispel some of the ignorance that prevails among the public, and many Government officials for that matter, as to the range, scope and objects of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's labours.

7. *Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—It is most gratifying to an old Gujarat officer who has a very distinct recollection of the troubles of the Sanand and Koth Estate, in

former days to learn of its present prosperity, of its substantial balance, of the good prospects for its development and of the promise shown by the minor Thakore. The other estates call for no special remark.

8. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, paragraph 7. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—As pointed out by the Talukdari Settlement Officer these estates offer much scope for his good offices. Out of a total debt of Rs. 1,08,100 due to private creditors and to Government on account of loans taken for debt settlement, a sum of Rs. 17,416 was paid off during the year.

9. *Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act VI of 1881. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—The Thakor of Matar has continued to behave in a manner which may be inadequately described as unseemly and derogatory. It remains to be seen whether the tightening of the reins foreshadowed by Mr. Jukes will have the desired effect. The estate has been well managed and is in a sound financial position.

10. *Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—There are now no less than 343 estates managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer under this section. It appears from Statement III that the balance of debt due to private creditors and to Government on account of loans taken for debt settlement, against all estates including those of the Panch Mahals was at the beginning of the year Rs. 20,71,494, that debt to the extent of Rs. 1,07,746 was added during the year, and that repayments and remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 4,10,120, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,69,120 at the close.

The Gamph estate continues to be a source of some anxiety. But th Karbhari Mr. Narsidas N. Vohra appears to be administering it with much efficiency and the Talukdari Settlement Officer is able to sound a note of hopefulness for the future. Good progress was made with the settlement of debt in Gangad, and the loyalty displayed by the Thakor in the offer of his personal services in any capacity is a gratifying incident of the year. The Dehvan and Makhiav estates offer problems of considerable difficulty which the Talukdari Settlement Officer appears to be tackling with judgment and some success.

Other classes of estates under the Talukdari Settlement Officer call for no remark.

11. *Management of Estates. Collector, Panch Mahals.*—The Collector has given a brief description of the estates under his nanagement and little remark is called for. The Mehlol estate has an unfortunate history and the Thakor has proved incapable of managing it. His sons are being well educated and as the financial position is thoroughly sound, future prospects are hopeful.

The Kanjari estate is also practically clear of debt and it should be possible before long to give the Thakor who has always been well behaved and well intentioned, though liable to be led astray by bad advisers, the chance of showing that he can manage it himself.

Bhamaria was in former days a poor little estate, mainly Naikda-inhabited jungle. With the development of cotton cultivation which is rapidly changing character of the country side in Halol it will be possible within a very brief period to put the estate on a sound footing.

12. *Progress made in debt Settlement. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—From the figures given by Mr. Jukes it appears that out of total debts of 74½ lakhs that have come before the Talukdari Settlement Officer, over half or 47½ lakhs have been settled for less than 32 per cent. of the creditors' demands. Debts of over 3 lakhs were settled during the year for less than half a lakh and the examples of debt settlement give some idea of the extent to which the estates have benefited by the intervention of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The good work done by Mr. Mohanlal Lallubhai, Special Debt Settlement Officer, will be noted.

13. *Indebtedness. Collector, Panch Mahals.*—The situation in the Panch Mahals is entirely favourable. Outstanding debts are of no great amount and will all be paid off within a reasonable time, in most cases within a year or two.

14. *Litigation. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—The Talukdari Settlement Officer refers to litigation which mainly concerns the status of the Limbdi Darbar in Ahmedabad Talukdari villages. At the present stage there is little to be said, but the points at issue are of an importance to which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is fully alive.

15. *Education. Talukdari Settlement Officer.*—The figures supplied by the Educational Department are apparently of doubtful value, and the results of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's further enquiries may be awaited. Mr. Jukes has devoted much attention to the Dhandhuka and Nadiad hostels which are valuable institutions.

16. The Acting Commissioner has had little opportunity of such contact with the work of Talukdari Settlement Officer as would enable him to express with regard to it an opinion of substantial value. But Mr. Jukes has submitted a clear and most interesting report which sufficiently indicates his grasp of the multitudinous problems with which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is confronted and his ability in dealing with them. Government will doubtless note with satisfaction the good work of the subordinate officers.

(Signed) E. MACONOCHIE,
Ag. *Commissioner, N. D.*

STATEMENT

Statement showing the general position of Talukdari Estates under Government

[Details are given only for Estates with gross income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total Land Revenue demand from tenants.	Total gross income recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			A—Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	11,044	11,128
2	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	38,399	56,354
3	Do.	Sanand	Charal Hirapur—Shaikh Masleuddin Gulam Mohiuddin and another	5,700	10,469
4	Do.	Do.	Sanand Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsinhji Ranmalsinhji	1,50,433	2,03,175
5	Do.	Daskroi	Ahmedabad—Badshahi Diwan Mirza Aftab Hussenkhan Mirza Nazafalikhan	8,330	9,613
6	Do.	Do.	Ahmedabad Kaji Estate—Kaji Mahomed Gulam Raja urfe Amumian	11,055	13,437
7	Do.	Do.	Ahmedabad Shah Alum Estate—Sayad Imam Hyder Bux valad Musamian	14,595	25,212
8	Broach	Broach	Broach Desai Estate—Desai Hariprasad Vishnuprasad	20,010	31,423
9	Panch Mahals	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesrising Vajesing	14,621	16,075
10–21	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	37,648	60,868
22–31	Kaira				
32	Broach				
			Divisional Total	3,11,835	4,37,754
			B—Estates managed under the Guardian and Wards Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Shirjamakhanji Shermahomedkhanji	8,526	11,738
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji	7,853	6,858
3–27	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	35,421	51,362
28–30	Kaira				
			Divisional Total	51,800	69,958
			C—Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.		
1	Kaira	Mehmadabad	Kuna—Jibava Anopsang	10,494	13,779
2–17	Do.		Small Estates' Total	18,578	18,642
			Divisional Total	29,072	32,421

I.

Management in the Northern Division during the year 1913–1914.

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together].

Total gross expenditure.	Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of Column 11 on gross income.	Remarks.
	Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12,520	6,962	9,652		507	4·5	
54,524	6,097	7,770	9,516	4,098	7·2	
5,005		6,148	1,22,030	208	1·9	
1,98,492	59,624	1,50,117	739	16,040	7·9	
8,808	5,313	13,321		973	10·1	
13,432		11,291	10,237	1,129	8·4	
17,730	1,000	14,423		1,793	7·1	
47,366	59,131	12,224	510	1,140	3·1	
7,188	19,363	16,078		1,356	8	
64,626	33,539	24,016	3,45,932	3,452	5·6	
4,29,691	191,029	2,65,040	4,88,964	30,696	7	
10,455		2,811	6,889	988	8·4	
7,704		6,629		1,250	18·2	
63,019	19,887	20,543	1,33,926	2,766	5·3	
81,178	19,887	29,983	1,40,815	5,004	7·1	
14,614		1,681	1,879	751	5·4	
19,914		2,227	19,584	1,665	8·9	
34,528		3,908	21,463	2,416	7·4	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total Land Revenue demand from tenants.	Total gross income recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			D—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7	Rs.	Rs.
1-38	Ahmedabad		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	7,403	7,220
			E—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.		
1-7	Do.		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	3,240	3,034
			F—Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Himatsinhji	16,383	19,378
2	Panch Mahals	Halol	Kanzari—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	36,011	39,944
3	Do.	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji	20,207	20,179
			Small Estates		Nil
			Divisional Total	72,601	79,501
			G—Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	8,453	21,297
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinhji Raisinhji	38,000	42,012
3	Do.	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	7,311	11,380
4	Do.	Do.	Bhankoda—Bapuji Partapsang and others	25,550	33,266
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	15,174	20,859
6	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansinhji Bhaisaheb	64,517	82,811
7	Do.	Prantij	Vaghpur—Takhatsangji Jethusangji	5,074	7,734
8	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Fulsinhji Raisinhji	8,064	7,983
9	Do.	Gogha	Vavdi Tagdi—Bhikhubhai Nathubhai	9,330	3,530
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Himatsangji Takhatsangji	7,553	9,435
11	Do.	Do.	Mogar—Kesrisinhji Gumansinhji	10,379	10,663
12	Do.	Borsad	Dehwan - Sardar Narsinhji Mehramansinhji	13,736	16,584
13	Do.	Thasra	Sonipur—Thakor Shri Juwansinhji Motisinhji	10,427	11,477
14	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinhji Ganpatsinhji	26,385	26,381
15	Do.	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji	6,807	7,173
16	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Wadi—Bhaiatsing Bapuji and others	7,114	7,096
17	Do.	Do.	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	7,188	7,186
			Carried over		

I—*contd.*

Total gross expenditure.	Balance at credit of the Estates.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of Column 11 on gross income.	Remarks.
	Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,833		5,380	60,525	294	4·07	
2,792		1,218	6,843	130	4·2	
24,868	2,591	4,439		1,743	8·9	
22,882	27,060	27,960	16,690	4,569	11·4	
22,804		20,046		4,975	24	
70,554	29,651	52,445	16,690	11,287	14·2	
17,231		5,383	57,795	580	2·7	
42,946		477	2,29,257	1,400	3·3	
11,948		2,943	39,862	592	5·2	
37,819		6,505	13,177	1,515	4·5	
21,259		2,240	5,205	1,564	7·4	
83,369	500	11,452	1,07,682	7,942	9·5	
7,260		1,621	17,812	427	5·5	
7,330		726	50,587			
3,887		53		358	10·1	
9,789			20,973	763	8·08	
8,700		6,769		1,093	10·2	
16,506		78	61,422	1,180	7·1	
12,989		1,000	2,444	1,295	11·2	
30,396		6,503	13,415	3,111	11·7	
8,332		5,580		673	9·3	
8,320		3,500	8,924	1,833	12·0	
6,256		8,192	8,849			

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total Land Revenue demand from tenants.	Total gross income recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			Brought forward		
			G—Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act—contd.		
18	Panch Mahals	Halol	Bhamaria	47,111	48,774
19-264	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	2,45,112	2,73,552
265-310	Kaira				
311-313	Panch Mahals				
314-349	Broach				
			Divisional Total	5,63,285	6,49,193
			H—Estates managed under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas Khas Bhagdars	11,700	17,682
2-66	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	45,873	53,579
67-81	Kaira				
82-84	Panch Mahals				
			Divisional Total	57,573	71,261
			I—Estates managed under mortgage deeds for Loan and Tagavi debts to Government.		
			(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.		
1-17	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	18,717	25,959
			(2) Others.		
1-39	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	16,953	19,339
40-41	Kaira				
			J—Estates managed on behalf of creditors.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	5,645	5,729
2-6	Do.		Small Estates' Total	10,916	13,570
			Divisional Total	16,561	19,299
			K—Miscellaneous Estates.		
1-5	Ahmedabad*		Small Estates Total	6,763	9,340
6-8	Kaira				

I—*concld.*

Total gross expenditure.	Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of Column 11 on gross income.	Remarks.
	Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,100		30,033	45,451	3,413	6·9	
2,78,631	8,124	65,475	12,56,578	19,050	6·9	
6,37,068	8,624	1,58,530	19,39,433	46,789	7·2	
16,169		9,008	4,043	1,011	5·7	
54,818		13,241	20,852	3,760	7·01	
70,987		22,249	24,895	4,771	6·6	
25,740		2,525	80,950	1,582	6·09	
18,074		5,663	51,434	1,008	5·2	
6,142		714	6,655	612	10·6	
13,538	1,400	2,127	1,25,290	1,096	8·07	
19,680	1,400	2,841	1,31,945	1,708	8·8	
8,619		4,392	1,182	744	7·9	

STATEMENT

Statement showing the efficiency of rent collections in Talukdari Estates under

[Details are given only for Estates with Gross Income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A.—Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	11,044	50	11,094	11,044
2	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	38,399	12,539	50,938	37,271
3	Do.	Sanand	Charal Hirapur—Shaikh Masleuddin Gulam Mohiuddin and another	5,700	9,346	15,046	5,700
4	Do.	Do.	Sanand Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsinhji Ranmalsinhji	1,50,433	1,34,719	2,85,152	1,43,404
5	Do.	Daskroi	Ahmedabad—Badshahi Diwan Mirza Aftab-Hussenkhan Mirza Nazafallikhan	8,330	643	8,973	8,214
6	Do.	Do.	Ahmedabad Kaji Estate—Kaji Mahomed Gulam Raza, urfe Amumian	11,055	2,991	14,046	10,791
7	Do.	Do	Ahmedabad Shah Alum Estate—Sayad Imam Hyder Bux valad Musamian	14,595	14,087	28,682	14,217
8	Broach	Broach	Broach Desai Estate—Desai Hariprasad Vishnuprasad	20,010	17,759	37,769	18,545
9	Panch Mahals	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesrising Vajesing	14,621	940	15,561	14,316
10-21	Ahmedabad						
22-31	Kaira		Small Estates' Total	37,648	15,946	53,594	35,047
32	Broach						
			Divisional Total	3,11,835	2,09,020	5,20,855	2,98,549
			B.—Estates managed under the Guardian and Wards Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjumma Khanji Shermahomed Khanji	8,526	4,860	13,386	8,322
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Rangitsingji	7,853	3,816	11,669	7,669
3-27	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	35,421	13,642	49,063	35,108
28-30	Kaira						
			Divisional Total	51,800	22,318	74,118	51,099

II.

Government Management in the Northern Division during the year 1913-14.

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
25	11,069				25	25	
10,784	48,055	916		303	1,664	1,967	
4,732	10,432				4,614	4,614	
56,406	1,99,810	9,654		5,591	70,097	75,688	
113	8,327	216			430	430	
2,633	13,424	156		136	330	466	
7,350	21,567	1,855		170	5,090	5,260	
3,934	22,479	138	4,934	1,465	8,753	15,152	
940	15,256			305		305	
6,464	41,511	3,681	21	1,242	7,139	8.402	
93,381	3,91,930	16,616	4.955	9,212	98,142	1,12,309	
3,416	11,738	135		99	1,414	1,513	
2,479	10,148			184	1,337	1,521	
8,467	43,575	2,293		157	3,038	3,195	
14,362	65,461	2,428		440	5,789	6.229	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			C.—Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.				
1	Kaira	Mehamadabad	Kuna—Jibawa Anopsang	10,494	6,083	16,577	9,839
2-17	Do.		Small Estates' Total	18,578	7,881	26,459	14,737
			Divisional Total	29,072	13,964	43,036	24,576
			D.—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.				
1-38	Ahmedabad		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	7,403	2,464	9,867	6,977
			E.—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.				
1-7	Do.		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	3,240	219	3,459	2,815
			F.—Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act.				
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Himatsinhji	16,383	4,808	21,191	14,929
2	Panch Mahals	Halol	Kanjari—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	36,011	6,465	42,476	35,501
			Divisional Total	52,394	11,273	63,667	50,430
3	Do.	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji	20,207		20,207	20,179
			Small Estates				
			Divisional Total	72,601	11,273	83,874	70,609
			G.—Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	8,453	21,432	29,885	7,773
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinhji Raisinhji	38,000	16,235	54,235	38,000
			Carried over				

II—*contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
3,703	13,542	803		432	1,800	2,232	
3,058	17,795	3,780		762	4,122	4,884	
6,761	31,337	4,583		1,194	5,922	7,116	
228	7,205	1,019		401	1,242	1,643	
219	3,034			425		425	
599	15,528	5,067		118	478	596	
4,443	39,944			510	2,022	2,532	
5,042	55,472	5,067		628	2,500	3,128	
	20,179			28		28	
5,042	75,651	5,067		656	2,500	3,156	
11,059	18,832	3,048		657	7,348	8,005	
	38,000	58			16,177	16,177	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			G—Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act—contd.				
3	Ahmedabad	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	7,311	4,951	12,262	7,252
4	Do.	Do.	Bhankoda—Bapuji Pratapsang and others	25,550	11,275	36,825	25,519
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	15,174	9,649	24,823	14,779
6	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansinhji Bhaisaheb	64,517	51,381	1,15,898	59,780
7	Do.	Prantij	Vaghpur—Takhatsangji Jethusangji	5,074	2,111	7,185	4,734
8	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Fulsinhji Raisinhji.	8,064		8,064	7,952
9	Do.	Gogha	Vavdi Tagdi—Bhikubhai Nathubhai	9,330	1,800	11,130	3,530
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Himatsangji Takhatsangji	7,553	3,525	11,078	7,237
11	Do.	Do.	Mogar—Kesrisinhji Gumansinhji	10,379	4,593	14,972	8,091
12	Do.	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsinhji Mehramansinhji	13,736	2,553	16,289	11,698
13	Do.	Thasra	Sonipur—Thakor Shri Juvansangji Motisangji	10,427	15,145	25,572	8,676
14	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinhji Ganpatsinhji	26,385	8,167	34,552	24,483
15	Do	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji	6,807	2,822	9,629	6,723
16	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Wadi—Bharatsing Bapuji and others	7,114		7,114	7,096
17	Do.	Do.	Wallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	7,188		7,188	7,186
18	Do.	Halol	Bhamaria	47,111	2,480	49,591	46,756
19-264 265-310 311-313 314-349	Ahmedabad Kaira Panch Mahals Broach		Small Estates' Total	2,45,112	1,18,420	3,63,532	2,19,911
			Divisional Total	5,63,285	2,76,539	8,39,824	5,17,176

II— *contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
On account of arrears.	Total.			Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
4,094	11,346	242		59	615	674	
3,696	29,215	793		6	6,811	6,817	
4,672	19,451	829		186	4,357	4,543	
22,261	82,041	10,542		3,650	19,665	23,315	
1,466	6,200	19		334	632	966	
	7,952	106		6		6	
	3,530	7,600					
20	7,257	388		311	3,122	3,433	
1,869	9,960	1,196		1,339	2,477	3,816	
847	12,545	1,794		774	1,176	1,950	
2,049	10,725	172		1,666	13,009	14,675	
1,329	25,812	3,267		798	4,675	5,473	
418	7,141	139		84	2,265	2,349	
	7,096			18		18	
	7,186	2					
2,018	48,774			355	462	817	
34,445	2,54,356	28,721		14,352	66,103	80,455	
90,243	6,07,419	58,916		24,595	1,48,894	1,73,489	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			H—Estates managed under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas Khas Bhagdars	11,700	6,153	17,853	11,700
2–66 67–81 82–84	Do. Kaira Panch Mahals		Small Estates' Total	45,873	21,480	67,353	42,460
			Divisional Total	57,573	27,633	85,206	54,160
			I—Estates managed under mortgage deeds for Loan and Tagat debts to Government :-				
			(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1832.				
1–17	Ahmedabad		Small Estates' Total	18,717	11,989	30,706	17,701
			(2) Others.				
1-39 40–41	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates' Total	16,953	5,168	22,121	15,717
			J—Estates managed on behalf of creditors.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	5,645		5,645	5,645
2-6	Do.		Small Estates' Total	10,916	4,185	15,101	10,282
			Divisional Total	16,561	4,185	20,746	15,927
			K—Miscellaneous Estates.				
1–5 6–8	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates' Total	6,763	5,359	12,122	6,435

II—*concld.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
5,949	17,649	204					
9,092	51,552	6,229		1,708	7,864	9,572	
15,041	69,201	6,433		1,708	7,864	9,572	
3,753	21,454	8,821			431	431	
2,353	18,070	2,309		160	1,582	1,742	
	5,645						
2,758	13,040	195		561	1,305	1,866	
2,758	18,685	195		561	1,305	1,866	
2,521	8,956	243		194	2,729	2,923	

STATEMENT

Statement showing progress made in the liquidation of debt in Talukdari Estates

[Details are given only for Estates with gross income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Debts owed to private creditors and								
				Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	To private creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			A.—Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	104								
2	,,	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	7,134	7,134			248				
3	,,	Sanand	Charal Hirapur—Shaikh Masleuddin Gulam Mohiuddin and another	1,20,920	1,12,728							
4	,,	,,	Sanand Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsinhji Ranmalsinhji	26,717	74							
5	,,	Daskroi	Ahmedabad—Badshahi Diwan, Mirza Aftab-Husenkhan Mirza Nazafallikhan	16,000								
6	,,	,,	Ahmedabad Kazi Estate—Kazi Mahmadgulam Raja Urfe Amumian	19,750	16,834			487				
7	,,	,,	Ahmedabad Shah Alum Estate—Sayad Imam Hyderbax valad Musamian	12,316								
8	Broach	Broach	Broach Desai Estate—Desai Hariprasad Vishnuprasad	7,437	510							
9	Panch Mahals	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesrising Vajesing									
10-21 22-31 32	Ahmedabad Kaira Broach		Small Estates' Total	3,87,175	3,56,886		8,150	1,143			49	3,617
			Divisional Total	5,97,553	4,94,166		8,150	1,878			49	3,617
			B.—Estates managed under the Guardian and Wards Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjummakhanji Shermahomedkhanji	11,383	2,332			134				
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji									
3-27 28-30	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates' Total	3,47,463	88,497	39,484				2,403		1,701
			Divisional Total	3,58,846	90,829	39,484		134		2,403		1,701
			C.—Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.									
1	Kaira	Mehmadabad	Kuna—Jibawa Anopsang	38,434		859				22		
2-17	,,		Small Estates' Total	1,31,057	3,000	21,023				828		
			Divisional Total	1,69,491	3,000	21,882				850		
			D.—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.									
1-38	Ahmedabad		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	1,08,100	72,440			377			6,732	8,426
			E.—Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.									
1-7	Ahmedabad		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	14,037	5,853			231				

III.

under Government Management in the Northern Division during the Year 1913-14.

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pullachhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagavi.	Tagavi not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	Remarks.
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						7,382		2,134				
						1,12,728				9,293	9	
						74				665		
7,084					7,084	10,237						
						510						
10,699			6,740		21,105	3,45,074		73		516	269	
17,783			6,740		28,189	4,76,005		2,207		10,474	278	
132					132	2,334		2,134			2,421	
5,780				800	8,281	84,517	37,586	1,331	15	5,005	5,472	
5,912				800	8,413	86,851	37,586	3,465	15	5,005	7,893	
881					881					1,879		
7,064					7,064	1,524	16,263	45		1,160	592	
7,945					7,945	1,524	16,263	45		3,039	592	
2,258					17,416	55,401				5,084	40	
1,372					1,372	4,712				2,131		

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.*	Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Debts owed to private creditors and							
					Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	To private creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			F.—Estates managed under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.									
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Himatsinhji	91,663								
2	Panch Mahals	Halol	Kanjari—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	16,690	16,690							
3	,,	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji									
			Small Estates									
			Divisional Total	1,08,353	16,690							
			G.—Estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	1,27,381	47,182	12,155			1,500	759		631
2	,,	,,	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinhji Raisinhji	3,60,278	35,557	1,83,147				10,536		10,866
3	,,	Viramgaon	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	61,131	42,664			2,470				
4	,,	,,	Bhankoda—Bapuji Partapsang and others	1,69,380	16,518				4,075	200		12,367
5	,,	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomed Khanji Latif Khanji and others	6,621								
6	,,	,,	Gangad—Sardar Juvansangji Bhaisaheb	2,38,232	1,18,449			6,565				2,861
7	,,	Prantij	Vaghpur—Takhatsangji Jethusangji	25,363	19,553		1,400	1,053				
8	,,	Sanand	Makhiav—Fulsinhji Raisinhji	45,041	45,041							
9	,,	Gogha	Vavdi Tagdi—Bhikhubhai Nathubhai	52,049								
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Himatsangji Takhatsangji	63,032	8,902	11,106				685	858	70
11	,,	,,	Mogar—Kesrisinhji Gumansinhji									
12	,,	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsinhji Mehramansinhji	75,974	42,000	14,801				894		
13	,,	Thasra	Sonipur—Thakor Shri Juvansangji Motisangji	23,129	7,054							45
14	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinhji Ganpatsinhji	86,697	746	13,951				831	746	
15	,,	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji									
16	Panch Mahals.	Godhra	Wadi—Bharatsing Bapuji and others	31,864	5,052							
17	,,	,,	Yallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	32,114	4,238							
18	,,	Halol	Bhamaria	*53,745	*53,745							
19–264	Ahmedabad		Small Estates Total	25,23,486	11,67,401	2,22,142	11,446	2,536	47,724	15,072	24,192	1,24,450
265–310	Kaira											
311–313	Panch Mahals											
314–349	Broach											
			Divisional Total	30,75,517	16,14,192	4,57,302	12,846	12,624	53,290	28,977	25,796	1,51,290

III—*contd.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				Remarks.
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pullachhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagavi.	Tagavi not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
	Borrowed from private creditors.	*Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						16,690						
						16,690						
3,807		1,500		1,575	7,513	42,878	11,205			3,123	589	
5,800					16,666	33,757	1,78,817			6,214	10,469	
5,444					5,444	39,690					172	
1,176		4,075			17,618		3,175			1,679	8,323	
								1,413		2,485	1,307	
26,000					28,861	96,153				2,940	8,589	
1,400	1,400		2,500		5,300	16,706				1,106		
						45,041		3,769		1,777		
993					1,921	7,781	10,991				2,201	
1,500					1,500	42,000	14,196			1,516	3,711	
4,664					4,709	2,345				99		
3,000					3,746		11,782				1,633	
1,804					1,804	3,248				4,008	1,668	
625					625	3,613				1,378	3,858	
8,294					8,294	45,451						* Debt settlement scheme is still under preparation.
59,486		46,736	3,877	47,378	3,06,119	9,17,241	2,43,051	2,77	223	66,651	26,641	
1,23,993	1,400	52,311	6,377	48,953	4,10,120	12,95,904	4,73,216	7,953	223	92,976	69,161	

STATEMENT

				Debts owed to private creditors and								
Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	To private creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			H.—Estates managed under section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas Khas Bhagdars	12,708	5,281	1,672			900	146		778
2-66 67-81 82-84	„ Kaira Panch Mahals		Small Estates' Total	5,503	6,552		1,048		112	7		113
			Divisional Total	18,211	11,833	1,672	1,048		1,012	153		891
			I.—Estates managed under mortgage-deeds for loan and Tagavi debts to Government.									
			(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.									
1-17	Ahmedabad		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	1,89,321		84,553				3,287		
			(2) *Others.*									
1-39 40-41	Ahmedabad Kaira		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	1,62,219	30,644	15,395	2,000	66		875		3,561
			J.—Estates managed on behalf of creditors.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	60,000	11,313							
2-6	„		Small Estates' Total	57,500	1,17,229			10,032				
			Divisional Total	1,17,500	1,28,542			10,032				
			K.—Miscellaneous Estates.									
1-5 6-8	Ahmedabad Kaira		Divisional Total (Small Estates only)	2,025	899							

III—*contd.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				Remarks.
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pullachhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagavi.	Tagavi not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,799		900			4,477	1,325	2,197			284	237	
378		112			603	7,037	79			13,073	663	
3,177		1,012			5,080	8,362	2,276			13,357	900	
10,010			3,000	937	13,947		73,893		16	6,317	724	
4,668					8,229	27,455	13,296	93		9,196	1,394	
4,658					4,658	6,655						
2,850					2,850	1,24,411		300		579		
7,508					7,508	1,31,066		300		579		
150					150	749				433		

Annual Reports.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát for the year 1913-14.

No. 9575.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1915.

Letter from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 216, dated 12th February 1915—Submitting his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year 1913-14.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahâls, No. R.—474, dated 3rd March 1915—Submitting the report on the administration of Tálukdári estates in the Panch Mahâls for 1913-14.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1 (1)-T.S.O., dated 27th March 1915.

RESOLUTION.—This review deals with the reports submitted by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as regards Tálukdári estates in the districts in which he exercises jurisdiction, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, and by the Collector of the Panch Mahâls regarding similar estates situated in that district.

The reports are the first prepared according to the new form prescribed by Government with the object of rendering them a more comprehensive record of the varied relations of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Collector with Tálukdári estates in their respective jurisdictions. Some delay has occurred in submission due to the time taken in compiling the additional information required: it is hoped that in future years this delay will be avoided.

2. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report contains three sections showing clearly the relation of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to the collection of Government revenue and loans, the management of estates of various kinds, and the settlement of debt. As regards the first of these, it appears that during the year under review the demand on account of jama collected by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in these three districts amounted to nearly 6¾ lákhs of rupees, of which two lákhs represented arrears of previous years. Of this sum Rs. 6,38,667 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 20,693 only in arrears. Government concur with the Commissioner in considering this highly satisfactory. The demand on account of tagái advances made in past years both to Tálukdárs and to Tálukdárs' tenants amounted to Rs. 4,72,000; of this amount Rs. 4,34,000 were recovered; of the balance, Rs. 36,000 were suspended, mainly owing to a plague of rats in the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District. In this part of the report are also included figures showing demand and collection on account of loans under Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881, loans advanced for debt settlement under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11193 of November 16th, 1907, and loans advanced for maintenance during the famines of 1899-1900 and 1911-12. The recoveries in most of these cases are satisfactory, but it is hoped that the outstandings on account of maintenance during the famines will be recovered as soon as possible. Column 7 of statement III, Part D, shows that Rs. 1,200 were advanced during the year under report for maintenance. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer is requested to report why this was necessary.

3. In Part III of the report the Tálukdári Settlement Officer gives details of the various estates under his management and the authority for the same. The total number was 619 as compared with 629 in 1912-13. The principal variations were a decrease of 22 in the number of those managed under section 28, Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, and an increase of the same number in those managed

under section 144, Land Revenue Code. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has recorded in his report an interesting account of the progress made by some of the larger estates. The continued prosperity of Koth is a matter for satisfaction, and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's project of establishing a home-farm equipped with the latest agricultural machinery is one which it is hoped will prove capable of realization. It is of interest to note that in the Gangad estate the sale of tenancy rights yielded a considerable revenue in two villages and that even higher rates have been secured since the year closed. Government hold strongly to the view that the sale of these rights is entirely in the interest of the estates, and trust that there will be no hesitation to resort to it elsewhere when the pecuniary circumstances of the estate require it. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has submitted full figures for the collection of rents in managed estates and adds remarks explaining the difficulty of showing in the statement the demand in villages in which the crop share system obtains and the adjustment needed on both sides of the account on account of sums paid as maintenance, etc. It is clear that statement II is not quite suitable to all circumstances. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should devise and submit for approval a form which will cover the cases above referred to. The figure for collections in arrears is large, even allowing for delay due to litigation, and should be carefully examined, and amounts which are really irrecoverable written off.

4. The redemption and settlement of debt due from estates under management were proceeded with during the year on the lines followed during the past few years, debts aggregating Rs. 3,09,565 being settled for a cash payment of Rs. 48,795. The net result of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's operations from 1907 up to the close of the year has been that claims for 47·5 lákhs have been settled for 15 lákhs or 32 per cent. For this purpose Rs. 6½ lákhs have been advanced from the cash credit placed at the disposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer by Government, of which Rs. 2,57,037 have been recovered. The results are satisfactory.

5. The Collector's report regarding the Tálukdári estates in the Panch Mahâls contains no material for comment. The estates are on the whole prosperous and the management appears to have been efficient.

6. Figures showing the cost of management which appear in a complete form for the first time in the report show that the total cost of management both by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Collector amounted to Rs. 1,06,429 while the gross income recovered was Rs. 14,24,279. The cost was therefore 7½ per cent. which is reasonable. In a few individual cases, for instance, the Metral and Kanjari estates in the Panch Mahâls and the Sarod estate in Jambusar, the percentage cost seems somewhat high. The officers concerned will inquire and consider whether some reduction is not possible.

7. The Dhandhuka and Nadiád hostels commenced to attract their full complement of students and Government note with satisfaction that two *ex*-pupils of the latter have passed the School Final Examination. As regards primary education the figures supplied by the Educational Department show that there has been practically no progress, but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer states that he has reason to doubt whether these figures are altogether correct and care will be taken to aim at greater accuracy during the current year.

8. In conclusion Government desire to express their satisfaction at the zeal and efficiency which has characterized the administration of Tálukdári estates throughout the province during the year, and in particular to congratulate Mr. Jukes, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, on the full and interesting report prepared by him.

J. A. POPE,

Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tâlukdâri Settlement Officer (with the manuscript statements),
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Editor of Government Publications,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Legal Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,

With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India,

By letter.

J. E. C. Jukes, Esq., I.C.S.

No. of 1915.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT

DURING THE YEAR

1914-1915

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No. 2 of 1916.

From

R. G. GORDON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Talukdari Settlement Officer,
Gujarat;

To

The COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 8th January 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Talukdari Department during the year ending on 31st July 1915.

PART I.—Preliminary and Tour.

2. *Charge.*—The Hon'ble Mr. Jukes held charge up till the 6th April 1915. I took charge on the 9th April and continued to hold the office during the remainder of the year.

3. *Character of Season.*—The season may be considered good, the rainfall having been above the average and generally well distributed, though some damage was caused to the bajri crop by heavy rains in Kaira at the end of July and in Ahmedabad at the end of September.

4. *Annual Tour.*—Mr. Jukes started his tour early in November and spent over a month in the Viramgam taluka where in particular a number of outstanding disputes between the lessee of Vithlapur and Aghar and the talukdars and cultivators of those villages were brought to a successful issue.

After a visit to Bombay for the Meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Jukes made a camp in the Sanand mahal to supervise the work of the special settlement register establishment which was just commencing operations.

After Christmas Mr. Jukes camped in Dholka and in Prantij and returned to Ahmedabad on the last day of January. He was compelled to remain in Ahmedabad during the whole of February and March in order to complete the long and intricate Bhoini partition suit which had been going on, in one form or another, for over 20 years and also to supervise the completion of papers in connection with an important civil suit.

After taking over charge I remained in Ahmedabad till the 25th April 1915 in order to acquaint myself with the working of the office. I proceeded to Ranpur in the Dhandhuka taluka on the 26th of April and made joint inquiries with Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta, the Superintendent, Land Records, into certain alleged defects in the classification of the surrounding villages. I then proceeded to Gogho where I settled various outstanding questions, including one boundary dispute, and examined the account system with a view to certain contemplated changes therein. While at Gogho, however, I unfortunately had a severe attack of fever which kept me there till the end of the month after which I returned to head-quarters.

PART II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

5. *Revenue Charge of Talukdari Villages.*—As noted by Mr. Jukes in last year's report the Talukdari Settlement Officer is in revenue charge of all talukdari villages in the Ahmedabad district both as regards the collections of jama and tagai. In Broach and Kaira he is responsible for the collection of jama in managed estates only, the revenue administration as regards jama in unmanaged estates and of tagai in managed and unmanaged estates alike being in the hands of the Collectors. Throughout the three districts, however, the Talukdari Settlement Officer is responsible for the collection of loans made by Government either for maintenance or debt settlement purposes.

6. *Collection of Jama.*—The detailed figures of jama collection are given in Statement I. The complete figures of the Ahmedabad district are as follows:—

Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Arrears.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,89,294	3,79,060	5,762	4,472

The remissions are purely formal in respect of 8 villages of Dhollera and Bavaliari in Dhandhuka and of the Hirapur estate in Sanand. All the past arrears in the Ahmedabad district of which alone the Talukdari Settlement Officer is in complete revenue charge have now been cleared off with the exception of Rs. 4,472, of which Rs. 4,183 are due from the Makhiav, Ganol and Lolia estates which are in embarrassed circumstances as was explained in last year's report. Mr. Rawal again did admirable collection work in Dhandhuka.

The figures of jama demand for the district of Kaira and the Ankleshwar taluka of Broach will be found not to tally with those of the last year. This fact is due to certain difficulties in obtaining correct figures of demand for reasons which are being explained in a separate report, in which it has been asked that the figures of demand for talukdari estates in Kaira and Broach may be omitted from next year's report.

7. *Collection of Tagai.*—Details are given in Statement II. The figures for the Ahmedabad district for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is alone directly responsible are as follows:—

Demand.	Collections.	Written off.	Suspended arrears.	Unsuspended arrears.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,66,381	3,52,961	1,006	11,586	828

It will be seen by a comparison with last year's figures that the suspended arrears have been reduced from Rs. 35,724 to Rs. 11,586 and the unsuspended arrears from Rs. 1,534 to 828.

The figures for the Broach and Kaira districts, though entered in this report from the information received from the talukas, are doubtfully accurate for reasons which are explained in a separate report and it is proposed to omit them next year.

8. *Collections on Loan Accounts.*—Statement III divided into 4 sections gives details regarding collections under the following classes of loans:—

Statement A.—Loans advanced under Act VI of 1862 and 1881.
„ B.—Loans advanced for debt settlement.
„ C.—Loans advanced in the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.
„ D.—Loans advanced during the scarcity of 1911-12.

The following notes summarise the chief features of each of these statements.

Statement A.—Loans advanced under Acts VI of 1862 and 1881.—Ahmedabad collections are Rs. 5,496 against Rs. 13,947 last year. The difference is due to the fact that last year a heavy payment of Rs. 3,937 was made by the Hadamtala estate by the mortgage of land and that the payment of Rs. 3,500 made by the Makhiav estate was received after the close of the financial year and so too late to be included in this year's accounts.

The Ahmedabad outstanding balance of Rs. 71,342 is made up practically by six estates only, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Makhiav	40,870
Jhanjharka—	
Bhagvatsang Devisang	12,880
Ramsang Khodabhai	6,624
Dabhsar—	
Pathubha Becharji	4,986
Rudatal—	
Dhanaji Nathuji	2,723
Bagad—	
Punja Vikamshi	2,761

Of these the Mahiav Thakor is ready to sell Samani to the Sanand estate and there seems no other way out of his difficulties ; the Jhanjharka estates have been advantageously leased; in the case of Dabhsar and Rudatal arrangements are being made which it is hoped will enable their debts to be paid off in full and in that of Bagad the debt should be extinguished in three years.

Practically the whole of the debts under Act XXI of 1881 are due from a single set of estates, those of Napa in the Borsad taluka. Repayments are being made slowly but inquiries will be instituted on the spot to see if progress cannot be hastened.

Statement B.—Loans advanced for Debt Settlement.—Recoveries are Rs. 72,211 against Rs. 73,945 of the previous year. The latter figures, however, included Rs. 10,866 remitted by Government. The real collections were, therefore, Rs. 9,132 more than those of the previous year. New advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 81,730. The number of transactions is so large that any detailed summary of the figures would not be possible here.

Statement C.—Loans advanced for maintenance during 1899-1900 and subsequent years.—Out of an initial debt of Rs. 4,706, Rs. 3,304 were repaid, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,402. The largest debt is due in the Viramgam taluka, *viz.*, Rs. 385 and arrangements have been made to pay this off completely this year.

Statement D.—Loans granted for maintenance in the scarcity of 1911.—Collections were Rs. 44,373 out of the debt of Rs. 75,295 compared with last year's actual collections of Rs. 60,346 out of Rs. 1,32,793.

Proposals have lately been submitted to allow such maintenance loans to be granted as *tagai* under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—a system which would greatly simplify procedure and save the talukdar's pockets considerably. Up to the present the practice has been to lend the money on a mortgage of the talukdar's property, as otherwise the loan would have no preference over other debts and payment would be difficult. The talukdar has therefore had to pay registration and afterwards management charges, so that money which might have gone in repayment of the loan has to be spent on other objects.

PART III.—MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

9. *Classification of Managed Estates.*—The estates managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer may be divided into two main sections, *viz.*, talukdari and non-talukdari, managed under various Acts as shewn below :—

ACT.	Talukdari estates.	Non-Talukdari estates.
Court of Wards Act	25	12
Guardians and Wards Act	26	1
Act XXI of 1881	14	
Civil Procedure Code, Third schedule, paragraph 7	36	
Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5	7	
Gujarat Talukdars' Act, Section 26	1	
Gujarat Talukdars' Act, Section 28	342	
Land Revenue Code, Section 144	70	
Mortgage-deeds for loan and tagai debts to Government	47	
On behalf of creditors	4	
Miscellaneous estates	13	
	585	13
Total	598	

Of these the non-talukdari estates are dealt with in the special reports already submitted under the Court of Wards and Guardians and Wards Acts: this report deals, therefore, with the Talukdari estates only. The objects for which management is assumed has been explained by Mr. Jukes in last year's report.

The following table may be of interest as giving a classification of various estates by their income :—

Statement showing the scale of incomes of Talukdari villages under management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Names of Districts.	Names of Talukas.	Over one lakh.	Between 60,000 and 50,000	Between 50,000 and 25,000	Between 25,000 and 15,000	Between 15,000 and 10,000.	Between 10,000 and 5,000	Between 5,000 and 2,500.	Between 2,500 and 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 750	Between 750 and 500	Between 500 and 300	Between 300 and 200	Between 200 and 100	Under 100	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ahmedabad.	Dhandhuka.		1			1	3	5	20	11	19	43	29	58	50	
Do.	Viramgaon						2	4	20	12	11	12	5	16	13	
Do.	Dholka		1	1	1		1	4	7		2	4	3	5	5	
Do.	Prantij						1	3	6	2	3	3	3	2	8	
Do.	Sanand	1					1	3	2	1	3	3	1	6		
Do.	Gogha								3		4	4	2	4	7	
Do.	Modasa													1		
Kaira	Anand						1	1	7	2	3	2	2			
Do.	Borsad					1		5	10	5	11	13	7	7	2	
Do.	Thasra							1	5	1						
Do.	Mehmedabad							2	1							
Do.	Matar							1	1							
Broach	Jambusar			1					5	1	1					
Do.	Amod				1		1	1		1	5	2	2	7	5	
Do.	Vagra								1	2	1	3	1	2		
Do.	Ankleshwar							2	2							
	Total ...	1	2	3	2	2	10	32	90	38	63	89	55	108	90	

Of these estates those of Sanand, Gangad and Gamph are as large as many fourth or fifth class States in Kathiawar.

It may be added that at the end of last touring season and during this rains inquiries were instituted into the circumstances of all estates under management with a view to discover whether a considerable number could not be released. The results have been very satisfactory as it has been found possible to release 149 estates in this way to the relief of the Department and of the Talukdars' pockets.

10. *Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.*—The number of Talukdari estates under management under this Act was 37 as against 31 last year. Figures of income and expenditure are given in the statements attached to this report. The only estates which call for particular notice are the following, *viz.*, the Sanand and Koth estate, the premier Talukdari estate in Gujarat, and the Janod estate.

(*a*) *Sanand and Koth Estate.*—The minor, a boy of 12 years old, is being educated at the Rajkumar College and is a very bright, intelligent lad. Most unfortunately, however, he lately met with a severe accident through a fall from his pony which resulted in a fractured skull. The consequences might have been serious in the extreme, but under the care of the Civil Surgeon, aided by the advice of Col. Street who was specially summoned from Bombay, he made rapid progress towards convalescence and has now quite recovered.

Owing to the unfortunate character of the present season which has resulted in a complete failure of rice the staple crop of the Sanand villages and a partial failure in the Koth section it will hardly be possible to indulge in any large scheme of development at present. The Director of Agriculture has, however, been addressed in the matter and an agricultural survey of the estate is to be made in February which will, it is hoped, bear fruit next year. The investigations will be directed towards advising on the proposals made by Mr. Jukes last year and with a view to the development of the estate generally. An important subject which calls for attention is the provision of a reserve of grass for the estate cattle. It is proposed to erect a large store-shed near the extensive Koth *bid* and to provide mowing machines and a pressing plant of the same kind as those used in the Chharodi Cattle Farm. The digging of wells is also being encouraged by loans from estate funds and by allowing a remission of the well tax for a fixed period to those who undertake this most desirable form of agricultural improvement. It is proposed, if conditions justify the expense, to engage a special officer from the Agricultural Department to supervise the development of the estate which could well afford the cost. Such an appointment would be of great benefit not merely to Sanand but also to surrounding estates like Gangad which could afford to share his services and cost of his employment. He could in fact be made generally useful by the Talukdari Settlement Officer and, properly used, the services of such an expert should be of extreme value.

I may add that it is intended also to use the Sanand estate where possible as a training ground for young Thakors in State administration under the guidance of the experienced Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram Merubha of Bhankoda, now studying at Sadra, is to be sent there on the conclusion of his college course and it is hoped that it will be found possible to send other Kumars as well. One advantage of this scheme is that, besides giving Kumars a grounding in practical management, it will help to fill in the gap between the date of release from school or college and the age of 21 when, according to law, the estate has to be handed over. This period is a dangerous one as the Kumar, being free from discipline and having little occupation, is only too likely to pick up bad habits in the company of low companions.

A contribution of Rs. 3,000 was made from this estate to the Imperial War Fund.

(*b*) *Janod Estate.*—Owing to the character of the present season it has not been found possible to carry out the measures outlined by Mr. Jukes in last year's report during the present year. Hence a lease on the same terms has again been given to the mother of the minor. It has unfortunately turned out to be impossible to save the threatened village site as the expense involved would be exceedingly heavy and would even so effect only a temporary improvement.

11. *Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.*—In the case of these estates also a separate report is submitted to Government. The number was decreased by two and stood at 27 at the close of the year.

The only estate calling for comment is that of *Jalila—Bai Amarbai.*

A husband has at last been found for this lady. The prospective bridegroom comes from Kundal, is fairly well educated and has a giras of some Rs. 1,500 per annum with further good prospects. The uncle, Kala Dhadhal, who has so far been in the charge of the lady doubtless to his own advantage, has tried to postpone the unwelcome ceremony as long as possible, but was given a final ultimatum and forced to give way.

12. *Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.*—Fourteen estates remained under management under this Act during the year, two having been released and one more having been cleared of debt and transferred to the Court of Wards' Act. Considerable progress was made in the payment of debt, the amount due to creditors being reduced from Rs. 1,524 to Rs. 321, the Government debt being reduced from Rs. 16,263 to Rs. 11,600. Of the estates now under management it should be possible to clear at least 5 of debt this year, provided collections can be made on the same scale as in 1914-15.

13. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Schedule 3, para 7.*—The number of estates under management was 36 as compared with 38 last year. As Mr. Jukes noted in last year's report these estates are those against which decrees have been transferred for execution by the Civil Court. Out of the 36 estates under management all except 6 are from the Dhandhuka taluka of Ahmedabad; most of these estates are exceedingly small, 19 having an annual income of less than Rs. 100 and 8 of these of less than Rs. 25, but, however small they may be, when a decree is sent for execution the estate has to be managed till the debt is settled.

14. *Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order XL, Rule V.*—These estates are managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer as receiver on behalf of the Civil Court. Seven estates were under management this year, the same number as last year. All except one are of the Dhandhuka taluka. The debts in the case of these estates are mostly small and payments regular.

15. *Estates managed under Section 26, Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—As last year only one estate was under management under this section of the Act, *viz*, the Matar estate in the Broach district. As Mr. Jukes reported last year the Thakor is a dissipated individual of low tastes to whom it is impossible to think of handing over his estate. Having, as it is alleged, caused the death of one wife by his ill-treatment he is now charged with adopting the same methods towards his second wife and has had to be severely reprimanded in consequence.

Some three years ago he was permitted to make arrangements for the repair of certain buildings. The only result was, however, that he purchased a large stock of wood, chunam and bricks, paying far too high prices in each case; nothing further occurred and the bricks were used in the well referred to by Mr. Jukes in last year's report and the wood is lying unused. He has now asked to be allowed to expend Rs. 27,000 on the repair of a building worth Rs. 4,000. Arrangements have now been made, after a personal visit, for the utilization of the valuable material described by the preparation of proper plans for the much-needed improvement of the private buildings of the Thakor, through the agency of the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, who is taking up the work in February.

16. *Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—The total number of estates managed under this section of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act was 342 as against 343 during the previous year. Of these estates 249 belong to the Ahmedabad district of which the greatest number are contributed by Dhandhuka 121 and Viramgam 74; 49 belong to Kaira, of which 32 are from the Borsad taluka, and 43 to Broach, 22 of which are from the Amod taluka. As Mr. Jukes remarked last year, some of these estates are under management because the owners are unable satisfactorily to conduct management themselves, but the great majority with the object of settling and liquidating debt, a subject which is referred to in detail in paragraphs 26—29.

The following estates call for particular notice :—

(*a*) *Gamph Estate.*–During the past year the new lease arranged by Mr. Jukes came into force according to which a fixed sum of Rs. 18,000 is to be paid towards the liquidation of debt, by which it was expected that the estate would be freed from debt within a period of 15 years. The instalment was paid punctually during the year under report. It is most unfortunate that the present year is one of severe scarcity in the Bhal tract which will prevent the payment of the instalment and add thereby to the accumulation of interest, besides making it only too likely that a maintenance loan of some kind will be necessary in the latter part of the year. The debt due to Government now amounts to Rs. 1,76,414 as against Rs. 1,78,637 in 1909-10. In that year Mr. Tupper anticipated that the debts of the estate would be paid off within 12 years, but the famine of 1911-12 defeated his hopes and the occurrence of the present scarcity has further postponed the date of the anticipated release, as Jama will have to be suspended, which will make any payment towards the Government debt next year impossible. While I am unwilling to anticipate, it certainly seems as though the heroic measures referred to by Mr Jukes will be necessary in spite of all the gallant efforts made by the Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas, to extricate the estate from the slough of despond in which it lies at present.

The past year has been unfortunately a somewhat difficult one from the administrative point of view. There has been considerable agitation among the Gamph tenants fomented, it is believed, by enemies of the estate, which resulted with their aid in the attempted migration of a considerable body of tenants. This attempt was prevented by the intervention of the Mamlatdar who was directed to proceed to the spot at once and pursuaded them to remain. An inquiry was held at Ahmedabad by myself in the presence of the Thakor Saheb himself, the Karbhari and the tenants which shewed their complaints to be groundless. A settlement of the matter was made at the time by the Karbhari, but later on several tenants again made off.

Still later there was a dispute with the Salt Department over the purchase of certain grass stacks in the village of Piparia which Government were pleased to decide in favour of the estate.

In addition to its other liabilities the estate has unfortunately to suffer considerably from expenses due to litigation. There is the Dodia suit referred to in the section upon litigation, a suit regarding the *chouth* of Chokdi and Ankewalia against the Syeds of Chokdi and the Piparia case, in which the Dowager Rani Saheb of Limbdi has obtained permission from the High Court to appeal to the Privy Council. This latter case will be a source of considerable strain on the income of the estate.

All these cases have been carried through with much ability by the Karbhari.

I am pleased to note that the Thakor Saheb has loyally supported the British Government by making a contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the Imperial War Fund and by collecting a sum of nearly Rs. 700 from the land holders in his estate.

(*b*) *Gangad Estate.*—Mr. Amratlal Jatanlal Desai continued in charge of the estate till the 10th January when he was succeeded by Mr. Hiralal

Govindlal Lakhia on transfer to the charge of the Sanand and Koth estate. The season was fairly good, the Kharif crops being from 8–10 annas and wheat slightly better.

The total collections were Rs. 64,536 out of which Rs. 7,647 were on account of past unauthorised arrears. There is considerable contumacy among the Rajput cultivators in the estate and three warrants of arrest had to be issued. None were, however, executed as the mere issue was quite sufficient. The facts that there are arrears of over Rs. 5,000 for the current year is due to the issue of previous orders that collections should be credited to arrears first and the balance only to the current year's dues. This practice is opposed to the ordinary principles of Revenue procedure which will be followed in future.

In addition to his offer last year to serve Government in any capacity even as an ordinary sepoy, the Thakor has further displayed his loyalty by making a contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Imperial War Fund.

The estate was able to pay off Rs. 28,515 from its debts during the year including Rs. 9,014 of Government loan. The balance of debt is now Rs. 85,843 which at the present rate of repayment should be extinguished in four years. Unfortunately it will probably be impossible to make any payments this year on account of the character of the season. Still, five average years to follow will clear the estate.

The sale of occupancy rights in the village of Sial noted in the last report proceeded during the year and 23 such agreements were passed. Unfortunately, however, the work has received a check owing to a question which has been raised regarding the proper amount of stamp duty payable on the agreements. Up to the present they have been stamped as "conveyances," but the Registration Department contends, I am afraid, correctly, that they are "leases," the stamp duty payable on which will come to 4 times that on these agreements as "conveyances."

The two sons of the Thakor are still being educated in Ahmedabad at the Government Middle School. They are doing well and receive good reports. The health of the elder boy, I am glad to say, has much improved. A more suitable house has been provided for them and it is to be hoped that the improvement in health will be permanent.

The Thakor himself has been fairly quiet during the past year, though he has as usual supplemented his allowance by private collections from the villagers. He has lately, however, started a prosecution for alleged misfeasance against his late Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas N. Vohora, now Karbhari at Gamph and has also petitioned Government though unsuccessfully against the management of his estate. In spite, however, of these facts I have decided to give the Thakor another trial and to grant him shortly a lease of his estate. I consider this a better course than to leave him in his present state of chronic discontent, surrounded by bad advisers whose only concern is to strengthen it. If he fails this time there will be no excuse for him, as he will have an excellently steady Karbhari in Mr. Amratlal Jetanlal Desai. Further, it is far better that the failure should occur while the estate is still under management than subsequently, supposing it to be released after payment of the debt. If he fails again, the impossibility of handing his estate over to him will be proved to the hilt, whereas failure after release of management would mean all the trouble of resumption under section 26.

(*c*) *Dehvan Estate.*—The whole of the remaining debts of this estate were settled during the year under report by Mr. Jukes, the outlying lands of the estate being given in Vatantar mortgage to the Thakor of Kervada for a sum of Rs. 20,000 which was paid to the private creditors of the estate and in part settlement of the Debt Settlement loan. There is a balance of Rs. 5,415 of this loan which I hope to pay off by mortgage of the occupancy rights in certain portions of the estate.

The tenants' suits referred to in last year's report still hang fire, though it is hoped that some settlement may eventually be arrived at.

(*d*) *Makhiav Estate.*—The position of this estate was described in full by Mr. Jukes in last year's report. The claims made in accordance with the notice issued under Section 29-B of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act amount to Rs. 45,041. Out of this amount, however, only Rs. 1,350 are the debts of the present estate holder, Thakor Fulubha Raisingji, the remainder being the debt of his brother, Devising, for which neither he nor the estate is liable. I have made attempts to settle these debts, but the real creditors are a well known gang of scoundrels who were at the back of the late Thakor, Devising, in his attempts to repudiate the Government debt, and who have so far refused to come to terms. In the interim they are worrying the unfortunate Thakor Fulubha by levying surprise executions on his personal property and harassing him in every possible way to try and force him into a settlement of his own and his brother's debts. Further negotiations have been opened, however, which I hope to bring shortly to a satisfactory conclusion. Once the settlement has been made, it will be possible to consider ways and means for clearing off the resultant debt combined with that of Rs. 40,870 of Government loan which exists on the village of Samani in Dholka taluka.

(*e*) *The Cher Estates.*—Under the section dealing with "indebtedness" the three Cher estates have been noted as having an unsettled debt of Rs. 1¼ lakh. These estates comprise just under one-half of the village of Cher in the Dhandhuka taluka. The total original debt, which was contracted some 20 years ago with the permission of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in all three cases, was Rs. 58,000 which has been more than doubled in the interim. The present net income of these estates is not more than Rs. 700 per annum, though the reduction to this figure is due partly, it is believed, to the bad faith of the talukdars in preventing the proper cultivation of the estates. Permission to sell part of the estate has already been obtained in the case of one of the estates, that of Manubha Patabhai (*vide* Government Resolution No. 8992, dated 5th October 1910, R. D.), though so far no purchaser is forthcoming, and there is seemingly no possible alternative except to adopt the same course in the case of the other two estates, the creditors of which are being directed to apply to Government for the necessary sanction under Section 31 (2), Gujarat Talukdars' Act.

17. *Estates managed under Section 144, Land Revenue Code.*—Seventy estates were under management under section 144, Land Revenue Code, as compared with 81 last year. Of these 26 belong to Dhandhuka; 13 to Prantij and 14 to Borsad. The feature of a high cost of management in the case of the Prantij estates is also noticeable this year. I have now made arrangements, however, by which most of the Prantij estates have been released from management and thus saved the excessive cost of their administration.

18. *Estates managed under mortgage deeds, &c.*—The causes of management under this main head, have been succinctly explained by Mr. Jukes in last year's annual report. In this report they are divided under two heads, *viz.*, estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862 and other estates.

(*a*) *Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.*—Twelve of these estates were under management under this head, as compared with 17 in the previous year. A satisfactory clearance has therefore been made of these estates which have been under management for so long a period. Satisfactory progress was made in the clearance of debt with the exception of the Dabhsar, Rudatal and Jhanjharka estates. In the case of Dabhsar I have made personal inquiries this year while at Viramgam and hope that arrangements may be made next year to pay off the whole debt by arranging a long lease of the estate. The present year is unfortunately not one in which such negotiations can be brought to a successful conclusion. As regards the Rudatal estates personal inquiries were also made. There seems no hope of success in this case excepting by selling a certain portion of the estate, nearly two-thirds of which is at present waste. Such negotiations will also, however, have to wait for a better year, as no one will invest in land in such a season as this. Mr. Jukes referred last year to the Jhanjharka estates. This year also the interest on the debt was paid and not much more. Here again it will be necessary to wait till next year if any sale is to be effected.

The village of Samani which is included under this head forms part of the Makhiav estate, dealt with under para. 16 (*d*) of this report. A sum of Rs. 3,500 was paid after the 31st July towards the liquidation of the Government debt of Rs. 40,870.

(*b*). *Other estates.*—Thirty five "Other estates" were under management under this head as compared with 41 last year. None of these estates call for any particular remark except that of Adval Umedsang Gagabhai as the debts are in most cases small with the exception of 6 estates, consisting in the remaining cases of tagai debts not yet due. Practically the whole of the maintenance loan of Rs. 1,394 remaining from last year was paid off, a sum of Rs. 240 only remaining. Arrangements are being made to release a number of these estates from management in order to save them the management expenses which can be better applied to paying off their debts. In the case of the 6 estates referred to above, the debts to Government of five estates which are other than tagai should be liquidated within 5 years at the outside. As for the Umedsang Gagubhai estate the debt of Rs. 4,384 appears as unsettled, but it has really been settled by *pulachhut* for 18 years; the reason for its being shewn as unsettled is that the document has not yet been signed and registered.

19. *Estates managed on behalf of creditors.*—Only two estates remained under management, *viz.*, those of Bhalgamda Bhimnath estate and Moti Boru. Of these Bhalgamda paid Rs. 5,000 from current income out of the total debt of Rs. 12,604 and two more years should clear the estate. The Moti Boru estate was finally cleared by Mr. Jukes by the sale of metal for Rs. 26,000 to the Sanand estate and has been now released from management. The Piludra estate was handed over at the request of the Jodhpur Darbar to the heir of the deceased Mahant and the debts of the younger branch of the Makhiav estate settled by Mr. Jukes by borrowing Rs. 12,500 from the funds of the Talukdars' Jubilee Institute.

20. *Miscellaneous estates.*—There were eight estates last year, out of which Chandna was released during the year. Six new estates came under management during the year. Of these six, two are joint property between Talukdars and other persons, two are being temporarily managed being disputed and two in a state of being freed from one Act to come under a different Act.

21. *The general system of administration in managed estates.*—The general system of management in managed estates was described last year by Mr. Jukes. An investigation has lately been made into the subject of the charges assigned to Talatis and it has been found possible to make reductions of establishment which will considerably lessen the cost of administration in certain estates. In Dholka a lease of his estate has been granted to Shermia which has resulted in the abolition of a Deputy Manager's post as the charge of the remaining estates is being combined with that of Gangad.

The number of leases granted during the past year were 341 as against 352 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the smaller number of estates under management.

22. *Village Police.*—There are no hereditary Police Patels in Talukdari Villages, hence their appointment and control rest with the Talukdari Settlement Officer who generally, where practicable, consults the Talukdars before making the appointment. Ordinarily no trouble arises in connection with the question of the pay and discipline of these stipendiary Mukhis, but the Dhandhuka Taluka is an exception to this general rule. There the camp of a Talukdari Settlement Officer at Ranpur or Dhandhuka is almost beseiged by Mukhis who complain that they have not received pay or some part of their pay for years while constant complaints are also received from the Police regarding their absence from their villages. The chief cause of these difficulties is the complicated system of sub-division to which most estates in the Taluka are subject,

resulting in numerous small shareholders, whose share in the pay of the Police Patel is fractional, amounting perhaps to a few annas. These people have so far paid or rather failed to pay their share themselves direct, though numerous orders have been issued from time to time directing the collection of these dues with the first instalment. Arrangements have now been made which will, it is hoped, do away with these difficulties and ensure punctual payment by introducing a new and consolidated system of accounts, by insisting upon collections at the time of first instalment and by delegating the power and responsibility for making payments to the Mamlatdar instead of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

23. *Collection of Rents in Managed Estates.*—Full details of demand and collection are given in Statement V. The total rental demand of the estates including past arrears, amounted to Rs. 11,34,820 of which Rs. 8,53,538 were collected, Rs. 62,342 being written off. This sum includes not only remissions granted to tenants, but also those given to Talukdars on account of home-farm lands, leases, &c. From the next year these details will be shewn separately in accordance with the orders given in Government Resolution No. 12886, dated 2nd December 1915, Revenue Department. The balance of arrears is Rs. 2,18,988 as against Rs. 3,14,840 last year, *i. e.*, they stand at about 1 lakh less. The collections on account of past arrears amount to Rs. 48,035 as against Rs. 2,22,905 for the previous year. In that year, however, collection was made of half the suspended arrears of 1911-12, whereas this year the collections consisted entirely of unauthorised arrears, so that the figures are comparatively good. In the case of the Sanand-Koth estate the *khatas* of the Sanand portion were gone through under my orders by the Deputy Manager personally and proposals submitted which resulted in over Rs. 12,000 being written off. The same process would have been repeated this year with the Koth section of the estate, had it not been for the character of the season.

The arrears exist mainly, of course, in those estates where the *vighoti* system is in vogue, being small in *bhagbatai* estates and consisting there only of arrears of *vero*. The collection of arrears, it may be added, is rendered much more difficult in Talukdari estates than in Government villages by the fact that the *vighoti* in the former is considerably higher than the assessment in the latter; thus, in the Sanand estate a collection of double *vighoti* is equivalent to a collection of three times the assessment in a Government village. The difficulty is increased as the Sanand villages are largely rice with high assessment and consequently a high vighoti.

I may add that special attention is being directed to the collection of arrears. In Broach and Kaira all the arrears are being gone through in detail and orders issued which will, it is hoped, clear up a large amount of unauthorised outstandings, sums which cannot be collected or which, as is the case in a considerable number of instances, have been wrongly entered in the accounts written off. It will not be possible to take such action in Ahmedabad in a year of this kind so far as collection is concerned, but arrears are being specially inquired into and amounts which cannot be collected will be written off.

24. *Conversion of Crop Share into Cash Rents.*—This change was made in the past year in the villages shewn below. The statement below gives comparative details shewing the income of these villages under the crop and cash rent systems respectively. It will be seen that the advantage is considerably in favour of the latter system.

Village.	Taluka.	Income under crop share system.	Income under cash rents.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganol	Dholka	1,929	3,943
Metal	Do.	3,742	5,008
Bhumli	Do.	1,175	1,960
Fatepara	Viramgam	751	1,067

PART IV.—Indebtedness of Estates.

25. *General System of Debt Settlement.*—A general account of the system was given by Mr. Jukes in last year's report to which a reference may kindly be made.

26. *Progress made in Debt Settlement.*—I submit a tabular statement showing the progress made in Debt Settlement from the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer up to the end of October 1915. The form is slightly varied from that of last year in order to show the work actually done during the year under report :—

		Number.	Amount of claims.
(*a*) Total claims filed up to date—		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Under section 29-B of Act VI of 1888 and Act I of 1905	Previous years	7,765	64,47,076
	Last year	101	1,18,122
	Total ...	7,866	65,65,198
(2) Under section 68 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Previous years	688	10,02,208
	Last year	38	95,382
	Total ...	726	10,97,590
	Grand Total...	8,592	76,62,788

		Number.	Amount of claims.	Amount payable after settlement.
(*b*) Disposal of claims—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Claims dismissed owing to late presentation.	Previous years	329	2,13,337	
	Last year	4	362	
	Total ...	333	2,13,699	
(2) Claims finally settled	Previous years	5,669	44,16,558	14,48,788
	Last year	569	10,56,207	2,54,399
	Total ...	6,238	54,72,765	17,03,187
(3) Settlements made but not finally settled.		76	46,402	19,799
	Grand Total...	6,647	57,32,866	17,22,986
(*c*) Claims awaiting settlement		1,945	19,29,922	

It will be seen that during this year claims amounting to no less than 10½ lakhs were settled for 2½ lakhs. Last year the corresponding figures were Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 49,099 respectively. This does not mean that these debts have actually been paid off, but that the statement has been made with the creditors and that the payments will be effected in as short a time as possible by one of the many methods known to this department whether by borrowing from Government loan, by investing money from other estates, by borrowing from private sources, by making *pulachhut* arrangement with the creditor or, in the last resort, by mortgaging or selling some part of the property. As will be seen from Statement III-B the actual amount drawn during the year from Government loan for this purpose was only Rs. 81,730.

Some examples of specially favourable settlements are given below :—

Name of estate.	Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
Jasubha Kalubha, &c., of Makhiav	1,00,000	12,000
Gagubha Shivsangji of Pipli	75,000	10,000
Jalamsang Harbhamji of Lekhamba	32,000	12,000
Chandrasang Dajiraj of Ranpur	11,981	2,701
Kunvarsang Alambhai of Ranpur	5,100	700
Bhavsang Gababhai of Morchand	5,750	1,050

In addition to the above, one claim of Rs. 1,83,379 against the Inamdar of Jhinjhra was dismissed on the Court's order that the village is *vatan inam* and that as such its revenue could not be attached.

It may be added that during this rains measures were taken for carrying out a comprehensive review of all indebted estates with a view firstly to find out exactly what work remained to be done and to make out a programme for its disposal, and secondly in order to clear up the large number of small debts lying unsettled, or settled but not actually extinguished, in the case of estates in which the work was partially finished. Complete figures are now available for the Broach and Kaira districts which show that the work therein is practically complete save for Mahij, Umeta, Kanwadi, Uber, Tankari and Tanchha.

In the Ahmedabad district in the case of Sanand and Dholka little remains to be done, though there are one or two big debts remaining unsettled, Kunvar Rs. 60,000 with regard to which nothing can be done at present and Lolya about Rs. 20,000 which also cannot be touched while the suits with the Utelia Thakor are still undecided.

In the case of Viramgam complete statements have also been made out and most of the outstanding claims settled on the spot. There remain Dhandhuka and Gogho the latter of which has scarcely been touched so far. It may be noted that in the case of these two talukas the debts are largely in Gogho mainly between Talukdar and talukdar, so that the question of settlement is not so urgent.

Owing, however, to the character of season and also to financial conditions which have led to the surrender of the Government credit for this year it will not be possible to carry out much debt settlement work in 1915-16. The Debt Settlement Officer will, therefore, be employed in settling claims by the alternative methods and also, where possible, in paying off the Government loan by arranging for *pulachhut* agreements with private money lenders. It has already been found practicable in this way to pay off some Rs. 20,000 and it is hoped that a further extension of the system may be possible.

On Mr. Mohanlal's appointment as Special Officer in charge of the Settlement Register work his place was taken by Mr. Popatlal, the Deputy Sheristedar. Though new to the work he has taken it up with much energy and shrewdness and has settled a large number of difficult claims.

27. *Liquidation of Decretal Debts.*—The total number of decrees and darkhasts under execution at the beginning of the year (August 1914) was 196 to which 33 were added in the course of the year, making a total of 229. Of these 229, sixty-eight are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 85 are under inquiry, and the remaining 76 have been returned to the Courts for the reasons stated below :—

Reason	No. of Darkhasts.
Amicable settlement ...	52
Full payment of decretal debt ...	3
Disposed of by Courts either on Mokufnama presented by judgment creditors or for other reasons ...	4
Miscellaneous; such as death of judgment-debtors, &c. ...	17
Total ...	76

Out of 153 decrees which are still pending, 44 were passed *ex parte*, 14 were consent decrees and the remaining 95 were contested.

Out of the 33 new decrees 27 are contested.

The total outstanding debt of 196 decrees in the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,76,193 and 33 decrees of Rs. 71,397 were received during the year. 76 decrees for Rs. 2,93,896 were returned to the Courts as shown above.

In all Rs. 76,952 were paid during the year to the judgment-creditors in full or part settlements of their claims; Rs. 10,711 were borrowed from Government loan, Rs. 53,143 were borrowed from private creditors by Vatantar and other arrangements and the remaining Rs. 12,900 were paid from the balances of the estates.

Thus 153 decrees to the amount of Rs. 1,53,694 remained at the close of the year.

28. *Sanction to incumbrances.*—Sanction under section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act to borrow money was granted to the extent of Rs. 2,13,985. Out of these sanction was accorded to the extent of Rs. 80,459 to borrow money from the Government debt settlement loan and to the extent of Rs. 1,20,873 to borrow money from private creditors to meet urgent domestic needs or to pay off debt on advantageous terms. The remainder Rs. 12,653 represents the cost value of *pulachhut* incumbrances created in the course of debt settlement.

29. *Total Indebtedness of Managed Estates.*—Statement VI gives the total debt of managed estates. It is divided into two main sections, *viz.*, debt owed to private creditors and debt owed to Government. According to the statement the total debt under the former head is Rs. 13¼ lakhs and under the latter head nearly Rs. 7½ lakhs. This is a sufficiently formidable total, but the figures have to be taken with many qualifications. I may instance the case of estates managed under section 28, Gujarat Talukdars' Act, which comprises by far the most important of the numerous heads under which estates are divided. The total debt of the 342 estates amounts to Rs. 15½ lakhs, giving an average of Rs. 4,500 per estate. But of this total two-thirds, *i.e.*, about Rs. 9¼ lakhs, are owed by a group of 35 estates, the chief of which are Gamph (2 lakhs), 3 Cher estates (1¼ lakhs), Gangad (83,000), 7 Devalia estates (85,000), Kunvar (60,000), 5 Dharpipla estates (63,000) and Dholera (55,000). The debt over the remaining 308 estates is, therefore, Rs. 6¼ lakhs giving an average of only Rs. 2,000 per estate, as compared with an average of nearly Rs. 26,400 in the case of the group of 35 estates. Further, as Mr. Jukes pointed out last year, the amount of private debt comprises claims only and not the amount which will actually have to be paid, as this will with absolute certainty be decreased out of all knowledge by debt settlement, whether by the writing off of all claims as

illegal or actual settlement of admitted claims. What can be done in this way will be seen clearly enough by a comparison of this year's figures of Rs. 13,30,997 with those of last year of Rs. 20,28,502 which show a reduction of no less than nearly Rs. 8 lakhs or some 40 per cent. in one year. The greater part of this decrease comes from reductions made in the actual process of debt settlement, Rs. 3 lakhs having been reduced in this way. Of the remainder Rs. 1¾ lakhs comprise actual payments from income, Rs. 1 lakh were paid off by sale or incumbrance of property, Rs 85,500 were rejected as illegal, and Rs. 32, 000 settled by *pullachhut*. It may be noted that in cases where a settlement has been made by incumbrance the amount of the incumbrance is added to the total as due to private creditors. Such amounts are often very large, *e.g.*, in the case of the Dehvan transactions to which a reference is made in the body of the report. They are, however, in the nature of things not such as the Talukdari Settlement Officer can settle, and therefore their entry along with other private debts in column 20 of Statement VI unfairly swells the total. There are also other claims, which because settlement is either impossible or undesirable, the Talukdari Settlement Officer may decide to file. Properly speaking therefore the debts due to private creditors should be divided under the three heads of 'Debts under process of settlement,' 'Debts incurred for purposes of settlement' and 'claims filed' if the actual state of affairs is to be truly set forth. To do so would, however, add too largely to the work of compiling this report; at the same time the facts necessarily call for notice.

The figures of debt due to Government, both for loans, jama and tagai have been shown in the manner described by Mr. Jukes last year.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. *Survey and Settement.*—Mr. Jukes noted last year that investigations into the accuracy of the classification of the detailed survey in the Ranpur villages raised doubts as to its correctness. Further inquiry was made by Khan Bahadur Mehta and myself in May, the result of which was to show that Mr. Jukes' criticisms were justified and that the classification work in some 25 villages will have to be re-done. A report has been submitted in the matter and orders are awaited.

During the past year the special establishment under Mr. Mohanlal was engaged in the re-writing of the Settlement Registers for the Sanand Mahal. The work was practically completed during the fair season with the exception of disputed cases which required personal discussion between Mr. Mohanlal and myself. These cases, of which there were a large number, were discussed during the rains and complete rules drawn up which will much facilitate the work of preparation in future. Owing, however, to certain proposals which have been submitted for alterations in the form of the Settlement Register and for orders on certain other important points in connection therewith it was not found practicable to write up the fair copies of these registers. This will be done next rains when the various questions upon which orders have been asked have been definitely decided. No practical difficulties will result from this postponement as the question of the methods of maintenance to be adopted is undecided and will yet take some time for settlement.

The work of inquiry has been done with great care and discretion by Mr. Mohanlal. I have tested the work in the field during the present touring season and found it very accurate. A further test will be made of the work now in progress in the Dholka Taluka during the present month.

31. *Partitions.*—Three partition suits were pending at the beginning of the year and two new suits were received during the year. One suit was disposed of, leaving 4 pending The single suit disposed of was of a very intricate character and took up nearly a month of Mr. Jukes' time during the touring season. The proper disposal of such suits is often a matter of considerable difficulty, as the touring season, which is the most convenient time for the parties to appear especially if they have to come from Dhandhuka or Gogho, is naturally most inconvenient for the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

32. *Litigation.*—During the year 1914-1915 there were 278 suits to which the Talukdari Settlement Officer was a party. Of these 78 were disposed of, 37 being decided in favour of this Department, 6 against it, 10 by private compromise and 25 being transferred to the proper Courts, either on account of management being raised or, in the case of 13 suits filed by the Salangpur tenants, on account of applications having been made to transfer them to the District Court. The high percentage of cases in which the decision has been in favour of this Department is ample proof that litigation or action leading to litigation is not undertaken without due care and forethought.

Of the 200 suits remaining undisposed of 108 suits have been filed by tenants of the Dehvan and Dehvanvadi estates to declare their rights to permanent tenancy; 18 have been filed by the tenants of Salangpur to declare that the Limbdi Thakor Saheb has a right to manage the village as against Shermia and 10 suits have been filed by Banias and others against the Moyad Vas Rupaji estate in connection with the disputed levy of *vero* by the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The following suits, notable either because establishing important legal principles or for other reasons, were decided during the year:—

(1) *The Chharodi suit.*—A final decision was given in this important suit in which the contentions of Government were upheld and the Kasbati tenure decided to be purely leasehold.

(2) *The Badalpur suits.*—The income of the Darbari lands in the village of Badalpur, taluka Borsad, not being sufficient to pay the jama steps were taken to make a levy from the alienated lands. The alienees filed suits in the District Court of Ahmedabad, which, however, has held that the levy was legal. This decision is exceedingly important from the administrative point of view as large areas of alienated land are held in the Kaira District which make no contribution towards jama.

(3) *The Dodia suit.*—One Dodia Shivsang of Chokdi filed a suit claiming the possession of Chakariat land given for service as Mukhi. The plaintiff's suit has been dismissed and the land has reverted to the Gamph estate.

The Salangpur suit referred to at length in the last annual report has now advanced one further stage by the framing of the issues. The appeal against the return of the plaint by the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi which was pending at the close of last year was decided in favour of Shermia.

33. *Education.*—Legally the Talukdari Settlement Officer is merely a manager of Talukdari estates entrusted to his charge, but in practice he has come to assume the position of the representative of the Talukdars and to make himself responsible so far as practicable, for their progress, especially through the medium of education. It is necessary, however, to point out that the assumption of this responsibility is purely voluntary, even in the case of estates under direct management, as the Talukdari Settlement Officer is usually not the guardian of the person of minors and is, therefore, legally not entitled to insist upon any particular form of education for them. In fact, it is in the case of minors that the greatest difficulty is usually experienced, as the boy is often the only son of his mother, whose sole object is to keep him with her at all cost, partly out of natural affection and partly on account of the influence which can thereby be exerted indirectly over the estate.

With regard to estates not under management the Talukdari Settlement Officer has no powers at all except those of moral influence and constant preaching. Not, in fact, till legislation recognises his responsibility by providing him with compulsory powers, will he be in a position to assume any direct responsibility for the general education of talukdars.

Turning now to the actual figures for the year the statistics furnished by the Educational Department show the following figures compared with those of the previous year:—

	Boys		Girls	
	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
Ahmedabad	641	792	238	311
Broach	23	28	18	13
Kaira	136	107	92	18

Except for Kaira, the figures for which last year were, however, incorrect as Mr. Jukes noted, these figures show some improvement in those of the previous year, but in my opinion it is exceedingly difficult to draw any satisfactory inference therefrom considering that they have not been checked, that it is not known what is the character of the attendance of those noted as nominally going to school or what is the proportion which these figures bear to the total population of school going age. In the one case that has so far come under my personal notice, *viz.*, the Talukdars of Viramgam, there is no doubt that the proportion is exceptionally bad, I should say, not more than 20 per cent. maximum with a minimum of some 5 per cent. This, in the case of the very large village of Dekavada with nearly 50 houses of Thakardas only 2 boys go to school; while the apogee of degradation is reached in Dabhsar where, with an equal population, the Thakardas send two boys to school and the Kolis, their hereditary vassals, send 10.

Signs of hope must, however, at the same time be noted, *e.g.*, the case of Godhavi in Sanand. When I visited the village as Assistant Collector some 10 years ago not a single Girassia boy was attending the English school; this year when I paid a return visit I found 9 Girassia students.

I have now requested the Educational authorities to make a census of all Talukdari children of school going age and to have a register of such kept at each school which the Talukdari Settlement Officer and other Officers can inspect when they visit the place and by means of which pressure can be brought on individual parents. At the same time I desire also, where possible, to establish some kind of a Panch system in villages having schools to assist in the work. Definite pressure on a few leading men may effect more than exhortation at large to the indifferent and irresponsible mass.

I may remark that a considerable number of complaints have been received regarding the "Rural Standards" by which education is restricted to the first three standards save in all but a few selected schools. The burden of these complaints is that boys who wish to go higher are prevented from doing so as the parents are too poor to send them away to the superior school, that the childern soon forget what they learn and that they become undisciplined and slack from having nothing to do. The system is certainly detrimental to the interests of the Hostels, since it means that a boy who could, under the old system, be taught in the village school up to the 5th or 6th standard and could then go on to the Hostel to complete his education, will now have to go so much earlier that it will be impossible for his parents or the scholarship fund to afford it.

Turning now to the Hostels themselves,

(*a*) *Dhandhuka Hostel.*—The number of Kumars in residence decreased by 10, *viz.*, from 64 to 54, 18 Kumars having left and there being 8 admissions. The majority of those leaving had completed their education so far as possible; two went to Nadiad in order to take the Matriculation or School Final course. It is very unfortunate that there is no High School at Dhandhuka. Of the 54 boys in residence 37 come from Dhandhuka, 2 from Dholka, 1 from Sanand and 14 from Kathiawar. It will thus be seen that the Hostel is practically supported by boys from Dhandhuka and Kathiawar. Sanand and Dholka can produce few boys, but some should certainly come from Viramgam and inquiries are being made to that end.

(*b*) *Nadiad Hostel.*—The number of boys residing in the Hostel has increased by 5, *viz.*, from 36 to 41, there having been 7 resignations and 12 admissions. The Hostel is still located in a hired building and it seems very doubtful whether it will not have to stay there. The plans and estimates for the new Hostel have again been re-submitted, but the cost has not been brought below Rs. 52,803 and the Sanitary authorities are insistent on further improvements which will add thereto. Owing to the great cost of living expenses, which promises to rise considerably higher in future, the Hostel is already carried on at a loss and it is impossible to raise the fees. In these circumstances it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether it would not be preferable, instead of spending half a lakh of rupees in erecting a building and running it at a loss, to surrender the balance of the Rs. 25,000 so kindly granted by Government and to invest the Rs. 30,000 contributed by the Talukdars with a view to providing scholarships and higher education for the poorer class of Talukdars to whom such education will spell employment and salvation. This policy will at any rate have to be adopted for the next two years or so, as, owing to the present financial situation, the balance of the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 has been surrendered.

Next year when it is to be hoped that agricultural conditions will be better, I intend, if possible, to hold some sort of a reunion of the two Hostels at Ahmedabad with an inter-Hostel cricket match and sports. The Talukdars will at the same time be brought together and perhaps some kind of educational conference arranged which will serve to focus interest on the Hostels and education in general.

34. *Establishment*—All the establishment has worked well during the past year. The vacancy caused by Mr. Hora's deputation after Mr. Popatlal had acted for 4 months was filled by Mr. Durlabhram Jetharam, Deputy Manager in charge of the Sanand Koth estate, whose practical knowledge gained during long service in this Department and sterling honesty have been of the utmost value to me during the past year. Unfortunately, however, he has found sedentary office work uncongenial and has asked to be reverted to his original post. To this request I have reluctantly consented and have appointed in his place Mr. H. G. Lakhia, late Deputy Manager, Gangad estate, who only joined this Department last year from the Revenue Department, but has already shewn much promise.

I may add that during the past rains several changes were made in connection with the work of the office, the chief of which is the reformation of the system of accounts. This reform, which includes the sending of daily sheets of income and expenditure from the Taluka to this office and the keeping of accounts of estate balances therein up to date, has much facilitated work and reduced correspondence. Mr. Popatlal, the Debt Settlement and Account Officer, has shown much energy in the work of introducing this reform. The task has also been taken up of revising the English records of this office and it has been found possible to destroy some 50 % of the accumulated papers examined so far. Such destruction, I may add, extends only to ephemeral papers connected with purely official matters and not to papers dealing with estate affairs, all of which in the circumstances of this Department have to be most carefully preserved.

In conclusion I have to thank those Talukdars and others who have assisted me in the many ways in which assistance can be given to a Talukdari Settlement Officer. More particularly I would note the services of the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, whose help is always at the disposal of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in matters affecting the general welfare of Talukdars, and of Mr. Barron, Inspector of Salt, Dhandhuka, who has taken much interest in the boys of Dhandhuka Hostel to their great benefit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

No. T. S. O. P. R.—1.

From

C. W. M. HUDSON, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Camp, 24th January 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the Administration of the Talukdari Estates in this District for the year 1914-15.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND TOUR.

The Talukdari Estates in the District are shown in Statement I.

Character of the Season.—Rain was seasonable and well distributed in the early part of the monsoon. There was good rain in September and showers all through the cold weather. The outturn of both Kharif and Rabi crops was therefore good.

The Estates visited by me and by the Sub-Divisional Officers are shown below :—

Names of Villages.	Taluka in which situated.	Whether visited by Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer.	Dates. From			Dates. To			No. of days.
Bilwani	Golana Estate in Jhalod Mahal.	District Deputy Collector.	7	11	14	8	11	14	2
Kadwal	Limdi do.	Do.	9	11	14	9	11	14	1
Torna and Ladupura	Mehlol Estate in Godhra Taluka.	Collector	16	11	14	16	11	14	1
Rena	Vadi do.	Assistant Collector	16	11	14	22	11	14	7
Mehlol	Godhra	Do.	28	11	14	6	12	14	9
Ratanpur	Mehlol do.	Do.	7	12	14	10	12	14	4
Kanod	Kalol	Do.	11	12	14	11	12	14	1
Limdi	Jhalod	Collector	11	12	14	12	12	14	2
Limdi	Jhalod	Do.	18	12	14	21	12	14	4
Mehlol	Godhra	Do.	20	1	15	22	1	15	3
Limdi	Jhalod	District Deputy Collector.	21	1	15	23	1	15	3
Bhamaria	Halol	Assistant Collector	20	2	15	25	2	15	6
Shivrajpur	Do.	Do.	10	3	15	15	3	15	6
Adadra	Kalol	Do.	23	3	15	27	3	15	5
Adadra	Do.	Collector	11	4	15	13	4	15	3
Metral	Godhra	Assistant Collector	28	4	15	1	5	15	4

Mehlol received much attention as a Revision Settlement was in progress.

PART II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Collection of Jama.

The Government Jama due from the various estates is shown in Statement I. The total demand including arrears was Rs. 46,928, of which Rs. 46,921-3-6 were collected during the year and the balance Rs. 6-12-6 due from the Talukdar of Limdi was recovered immediately after the close of the year. The harvest being good, no difficulty was experienced in the payment of the Jama.

Loans and Tagai.

The loans advanced in 1899-1900 have been fully paid up. The outstanding balance of those advanced in 1907-08 and 1911-12 was respectively Rs. 4,150 and Rs. 6,216-13-6 at the commencement of the year. The demand for the year including interest was Rs. 2,312-13-6 and the whole of it was collected the year closing with an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,721-0-5 exclusive of interest of which Rs. 3,320 are on account of the loans of the year 1907-08 and Rs. 5,401-0-5 on account of those of 1911-12. Statement III giving details of the outsandings, demands and collections of loans is appended.

Tagai.

Some of the Talukdars and their tenants have been given Tagai. The amount outstanding on this account was Rs. 60,519-10-0 at the commencement of the year of which Rs. 3,941-2-0 were for advances to Talukdars and Rs. 56,578-8-0 for those to their tenants. The advances during the year were Rs. 470 and 3,435-7-0 to Talukdars and tenants respectively. The demand of the year which was Rs. 24,865-2-0 was collected in full. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 39,548-10-0 of which Rs. 2,966-15-0 were due from Talukdars and Rs. 36,581-11-0 from tenants.

PART III.—MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

The Estates under management were the same as last year. They may be classified as follows :—

A. *Under the Court of Wards Act.*—

(1) Mehlol (Godhra).
(2) Shivrajpur (Halol).

B. *Under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—

(1) Metral (Godhra).
(2) Kanjri (Halol).

C. *Under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.*—

(1) Vadi (2) Vallavpur (3) Chhanip	Godhra.
(4) Kanpur (5) Naranpaginu Muvadu (6) Bhamaria (Halol)	Kalol.

D. *Managed for the recovery of the Land Revenue.*

(1) Nathujinu Muvadu (2) Vandeli	Godhra.
(3) Bedia (Kalol)	

2. *The Mehlol* Estate used to be managed under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. But, as stated in the last year's report, the management was changed to the Court of Wards Act, as the Talukdar was found to be utterly incapable of taking any part in the management. The estate is directly administered by a Japtidar, a Government servant lent to the estate, with the assistance of one karkun and 5 talatis. Proposals for the introduction of a Revision Settlement in the estate have been approved by Government and they will be given effect to in the current year. Two sons of the Talukdar continue to be educated at the Talukdari School, Godhra. The elder boy is delicate, but the younger is strong.

3. The estate of *Shivrajpur* owes its prosperity to manganese mines. Naikdas and Bhayats of the estate hitherto paid no rent for the lands in their occupation but in the current year the Naikdas have been directed to pay nominal rent and the Bhayats to enjoy the lands free of rent only so long as they continue in their possession, rent being levied on transfer to an outsider. Full rent will be charged for lands occupied hereafter.

4. *Metral* was last year managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, with the consent of the widow of the deceased talukdar Ranjitsingji. In October 1914, the widow adopted her husband's cousin Ajitsingji and soon after asked for the restoration of the management of the estate to her. In order to safeguard the interests of the estate and of the inferior holders, the management was put under Section 26 of the Act. The Thakor is intelligent and promising but inexperienced and too much under the thumb of the widowed Thakrani who adopted him. There are a Japtidar and 2 talatis.

5. In *Kanjri* the lease to the talukdar was continued. There has been some trouble recently owing to the talukdar's listening to evil counsels. He is very weak and would run into debt if given a free hand (*vide* Part IV). The estate is entirely free from debt and its financial position is satisfactory.

6. There is nothing particular to note about Vadi and Vallavpur.

7. The period of management of Chhanip expired in 1915 and Government have been pleased to sanction its continuance up to 1924-25 (Government Order No. 344, dated 10th instant).

8. Kanpur and Naranpaginu Muwadu are Mewasi estates and heavily indebted. Steps for the liquidation of debts are in progress in accordance with schemes prepared for the purpose. Naranpaginu Muwadu was managed by the Mewasdar himself but he was found incapable and the management has been entrusted to the talati of an adjoining Government village on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 5.

9. As regards Bhamaria the High Court having set aside the injunction order, Chhatrasingji, son-in-law of the deceased Thakor, was adopted by the senior Thakrani on 2nd August 1915 and the management of the estate was handed over to him on 28th idem. He has retained the services of the Japtidar.

PART IV.—INDEBTEDNESS.

The following estates were in debt at the commencement of the year:—

(1) Vadi,
(2) Vallavpur,
(3) Kanpur,
(4) Naranpaginu Muwadu,
(5) Kanjri, and
(6) Bhamaria.

The debts of Vadi and Vallavpur Estates consist only of Government loans and they are being paid off regularly by fixed instalments.

The liabilities of the estate of Kanpur after the Debt Settlement Scheme amounted to Rs. 6,601 and they will be paid up in 14 years.

Naranpaginu Muwadu had a debt of Rs. 5,199-1-2 after the settlement and a loan of Rs. 4,700 repayable in 19 years was borrowed to discharge it. The estate will be free from debt in about 18 years. One of the creditors whose claim was rejected under the Settlement Scheme has filed a civil suit and if the decision goes against the Mewasdar, the management will have to be continued sometime longer.

The debts contracted by the Thakor of Kanjri, amounting to Rs. 16,690, were settled for Rs. 12,379 and paid during the year. In addition to this the Thakor paid Rs. 800 out of the proceeds of his inam village in Baroda territory to discharge a claim of Rs. 1,070 which was rejected at the time of the settlement as the creditor did not accept the offer made to him.

The liabilities of the estate of Bhamaria at the close of the last year were Rs. 45,451 and Rs. 7,162 were added on account of interest. The total liabilities, which thus came to Rs. 52,613, were proposed for settlement for Rs. 42,105. But the creditors for Rs. 25,267 refused to accept the settlement for Rs. 20,000. The balance Rs. 27,346 has been settled for Rs. 22,105 and will be paid off in the current year.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Co-operative Societies.

There are 3 Co-operative Credit Societies in the talukdari estates. The Kanjri Society has 95 members with a capital of Rs. 8,733. The Rustampura Society which is also in Kanjri Estate has 112 members and a capital of Rs. 14,694. The third Society is in the Mewasi village of Bedia. It was established in 1913 with a capital of Rs. 300. The members are a few Mewasdars and several tenants and the Society is reported to be working well.

Record of Rights.

The Record of Rights has been introduced in the Mewasi villages of Bedia and Kanpur which are under management. Great difficulty was experienced in the case of Bedia but the result has been successful.

Litigation.

The important suit against the estate of Metral for a declaration that the jama of the villages given for maintenance by a former talukdar to his mother and brothers should be paid from the estate has been decided by the High Court in favour of the estate on the ground that the alienation was null and void and steps for the recovery of the dues are now in progress.

Statements I to V accompany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT DURING THE YEAR 1914-15.

No. T. S. 0. 84.

Camp Surat, 27th February 1916.

Ahmedabad Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. 1, 6th July 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Submitted to Government with the following remarks under the five main parts into which the report is divided.

Part I.—Mr. Jukes was in charge during two-thirds of the year under report and Mr. Gordon during the rest of the year. Both officers toured actively so far as was possible. Broach and Kaira remained unvisited but the need for visiting and touring in these districts is being borne in mind by Mr. Gordon.

Part II. Statements I and II Jama and Tagai.—The Jama collections in Ahmedabad have been very well done. There are practically no arrears The same may be said of Tagai collections, the amount of unsuspended arrears of Tagai being only Rs. 828. Mr. Gordon's remarks in paragraph 6 about the figures of Jama and Tagai in the Kaira and Broach districts may be read in connexion with a supplementary report appended (No. 3, dated 8th January 1916). The difficulties pointed out are real and serious and I respectfully support his recommendation that Statement I should as originally ordered by Government in Government Resolution No. 7752, dated 20th August 1914, contain only the Ahmedabad figures, not those of Broach and Kaira for which the Talukdari Settlement Officer is not responsible.

Statement III. Collection of Government Loans.—No detailed comment is required. The position is in all respects satisfactory, collections have been good and the financial situation is sound.

Part II. Panch Mahals, Statements I, II and III: Collection of Jama Tagai and Government Loans.- The season and harvest were good, and the demand of the year under the three heads of Jama, Tagai and Government loans was collected in full, which is creditable.

Part III. Management of Estates.—The detailed classification of the estates according to income is interesting but need not be repeated in future reports. The promised considerable reduction in the number of managed estates is a gratifying feature of this year's report.

I have nothing to add to Mr. Gordon's general remarks and detailed notes on individual estates except that the high standard of efficiency reached in past years has been well maintained. It seems that the high cost of management in a few estates which was noticed in the last year's review by Government (paragraph 6) is more apparent than real being due to the fact that the cost of management has to be assessed on the income of the last complete year while its percentage incidence is calculated for the purpose of this report on the current year's income. The incidence will therefore seem unduly high if the current year's income is less.

Village Police.—The remarks under this head are interesting and future reports will show if the reforms introduced have been successful.

The collection of rents in managed estates has received full and proper attention (Statement No.V).

Part III. Panch Mahals.—No remarks are required except that the general position of the estates is satisfactory, and that the collection of the rents has been properly attended to.

Part IV. Debt Settlement.—Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year under report and a careful survey of the situation is now being made which will be of great value as soon as financial and other conditions become more favourable.

Claims on the managed estate of Rs. 57,32,866 have been settled for Rs. 17,22,986 and outstanding claims are still awaiting settlement, amounting to Rs. 19,29,922.

Part IV. Panch Mahals.—Debts of the Bhamaria Estate at the close of the year are heavy, but nearly half of them have already been settled, though not included in the report, and negotiations are in progress for the remaining half. Other estates do not require any remarks.

Part V. The Charodi Suit.—Proposals will shortly reach Government as to the future treatment of the Kasbati Estates.

Education.—Mr. Gordon's remarks are interesting. I think he has shown that he cannot be accused of apathy or indifference to the educational progress of the talukdars. The complaints about the rural standards are not peculiar to talukdari villages and will no doubt be attended to by the District Local Board and their Educational advisers. The report contains much evidence of a successful year's administration for which credit is due to Messrs. Jukes and Gordon.

Part V. Panch Mahals.—The successful establishment of three Co-operative Credit Societies in the talukdari estates, and the introduction of the Record of Rights in the Mewasi villages of Bedia and Kanpur are the outstanding features under this part.

It will be noticed that the arrangement of statements and paragraphs, prescribed in paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 7752, dated 20th August 1914, has been slightly varied. In lieu of the first four statements mentioned in the paragraph referred to, the Talukdari Settlement Officer supplies the same information in three statements for (1) Jama, (2) Tagai and (3) Loans (four sorts), each statement showing figures for Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach separately. The arrangement made by the Talukdari Settlement Officer is convenient and may be accepted and the Panch Mahals Collector is being requested to adopt it in future reports.

F. PRATT,

Ag. *Commissioner, N.D.*

No. 3 of 1916.

From

R. G. GORDON, Esq, I.C.S.,
Talukdari Settlement Officer,
Gujarat;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Ahmedabad, 8th January 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report referred to in paras. 6 and 7 of the Annual Administration Report of this office for the present year with reference to my proposal to omit figures for demand and collection of Jama and Tagai in the Kaira and Broach districts.

2. In last year's and this year's report in Statement I figures have been given for the arrears, demand and collection of Jama in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. In para. 12 of Government Resolution No. 7752, dated 20th August 1914, which lays down the form of the Report orders were given that these figures should be supplied for Ahmedabad only. The orders to add figures for the other two districts were, however, afterwards issued demi-officially and they were consequently supplied.

3. I have now, however, respectfully to request that these orders may kindly be reconsidered and that I may be permitted to supply figures for the Ahmedabad district only. The reason is that it is practically impossible to supply correct figures for the Kaira and Broach districts, the circumstances of which differ entirely from those of Ahmedabad. In Ahmedabad the Talukdari area consists of whole villages which are entirely separate from the Government villages and for which individual figures can at once be extracted. This is not, however, the case in Kaira and Broach. There the Talukdari area consists mainly of summary settlement and udhadia lands which are not whole villages, but are scattered about among and practically form part of the lands in Government villages. Thus in Kaira there is Talukdari land in 131 villages, but there are only 36 whole Talukdari villages; in Broach the proportion are 195 and 7 respectively. Except in the small number of cases where the estates are under management these lands are not treated separately from the ordinary lands in the Government villages, but like the ordinary summary settlement areas such as Jat Inami, or Devasthan, &c., from which they are not in any way distinguished in village accounts. Further it often happens that a Talukdar holds a few acres of such summary settlement land and Government land also in the same village in which case one Khata is prepared for the whole area by the Talati without distinction.

In order, therefore, to find out what are the arrears, demand and collections on account of Talukdari areas in Kaira and Broach, it would be necessary to keep a complete separate statement of all such areas showing the demand, collection and arrears with separate Khatavahis and receipt for payments made on this account. At present, of course, these are not kept and the Talatis send in any figures which suit them, *e.g.*, in the case of Ankleshwar the Jama demand for this year is stated to be Rs. 2,385 while last year it was Rs. 2,146 though there has been no change in the Talukdari area. In fact the amount of labour involved in the preparation of these statements is the same as that which would be entailed in the annual preparation of separate figures of demands, collections, remissions &c., for any particular class of Jat Inami land in a district.

4. A similar difficulty stands in the way of supplying accurate figures regarding the arrears, demand and collection of Tagai in these two districts which the Talukdari Settlement Officer was directed to show in Statements III and IV by para. 12 of the Government Resolution quoted. No separate accounts are kept of the Tagai dues on such lands and the figures as extracted by the Talatis are essentially unreliable. There is the further difficulty that the tenants of such Talukdari lands as often as not hold Government lands also and it is in practice impossible to say whether the Tagai should be put down to his account as a Talukdari tenant or as a Government occupant. This could only be done by keeping separate Khatas, &c., for these lands and distinguishing very carefully in each individual case the capacity in which the Tagai grant was lent to any particular cultivator.

5. Owing to difficulties explained above a large amount of correspondence has taken place this year between this office and the Mamlatdars in the endeavour to obtain correct figures. I also sent down a Karkun specially to make inquiries on the spot, but even then it was found impossible to obtain correct figures. It is true that in the case of the Broach district the figures of Jama demand have now been made to agree with those of last year for all Talukas except Ankleshwar, but it is certain that this had not been done legitimately by totalling up the actual figures for the registers, but illegitimately by simply sending in the figures of last year without detailed inquiry in order to save further correspondence with this office. In view of these difficulties and also for the fact that the Talukdari Settlement Officer is not responsible for the general collection of Jama or Tagai in the Broach and Kaira districts, I would respectfully request that I may be permitted to omit these figures from future annual report of this office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT I.

(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.)

STATEMENT

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand.			Collection.		
			Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of arrears.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	*1,67,030	5,920	1,72,950	1,63,464	5,641	1,69,105
2	Do.	Dholka	75,062	9,213	84,275	75,062	7,843	82,905
3	Do.	Prantij	15,810		15,810	15,810		15,810
4	Do.	Viramgam	†39,690	257	39,947	39,690	257	39,947
5	Do.	Gogha	31,148	630	31,778	31,148	630	31,778
6	Do.	Modasa	1,570		1,570	1,570		1,570
7	Do.	Sanand	‡39,195	3,769	42,964	36,989	956	37,945
		Total	3,69,505	19,789	3,89,294	3,63,733	15,327	3,79,060
1	Kaira	Anand	9,870		9,870	9,870		9,870
2	Do.	Borsad	19,537		19,537	19,537		19,537
3	Do.	Matar	3,889	12	3,901	3,889	12	3,901
4	Do.	Mehmadabad	5,663		5,663	5,571		5,571
5	Do.	Thasra	†6,104		6,104	6,104		6,104
		Total	45,063	12	45,075	44,971	12	44,983
1	Broach	Amod	24,336		24,336	24,336		24,336
2	Do.	Ankleshwar	2,385		2,385	2,385		2,385
3	Do.	Jambusar	§11,360		11,360	11,360		11,360
4	Do.	Vagra	10,531		10,531	10,531		10,531
		Total	48,612		48,612	48,612		48,612
		Gand Total	4,63,180	19,801	4,82,981	4,57,316	15,339	4,72,655

I.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

of Jama in the Talukdari villages during the year 1914-1915.

Amount written off.	Balance.					Remarks.
	Suspended Arrears.		Unsuspended Arrears.		Total.	
	Current.	Past years.	Current.	Past years.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,566				279	279	*Decrease on account of reduction in Navda Jama as per G. R. No. 6657, dated 18th July 1914, R. D., and miscellaneous income shown last year.
		1,370			1,370	
						†Decrease on account of miscellaneous income shewn last year.
2,196		2,813	10		2,823	‡Decrease in Jama on account of Bol, Kalana, &c., lands taken up for Chharodi Cattle Camp.
5,762		4,183	10	279	4,472	
92						
92						
						§ Decrease in Jama on account of mortgage lands redeemed.
5,854		4,183	10	279	4,472	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT I.—(Panch Mahals).

Statement showing arrears, demand and collection of Jama during 1914-15.

Serial No. 1	Name of estate. 2	Arrears at the Beginning of the year. 3	*Demand for the year. 4	Total of cols. 3 & 4. 5	Collections. 6	Arrears at the end of the year. 7	Remarks. 8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	
	Godhra Taluka.		Western	Mahals.			
1	Mehlol		5,533 0 0	5,533 0 0	5,533 0 0		The figures in column 4 in this statement show demand only for the year while those shown in this column in the last year's statement included arrears of past years and hence the difference with regard to all estates except the estates of Asardi, Bordi and Kanjari in Western Mehals.
2	Wadi		2,404 0 0	2,404 0 0	2,404 0 0		
3	Vallavpur		1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0		
4	Chhanip		92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0		
5	Nathujinu Muvadu.		227 0 0	227 0 0	227 0 0		
6	Metral		2,129 0 0	2,129 0 0	2,129 0 0		
7	Vandeli		1,071 0 0	1,071 0 0	1,071 0 4		
8	Asardi		393 0 0	393 0 0	393 0 0		
9	Bordi		369 0 0	369 0 0	369 0 0		
	Total		13,968 0 0	13,968 0 0	13,968 0 0		
	Kalol Taluka.						
1	Heral		2,175 0 0	2,175 0 0	2,175 0 0		
2	Ambalanu Muwadu.		167 0 0	167 0 0	167 0 0		
3	Adadra		1,129 0 0	1,129 0 0	1,129 0 0		
4	Karoli		355 0 0	355 0 0	355 0 0		
5	Kanpur	182 0 0	366 0 0	548 0 0	548 0 0		
6	Kanod	587 0 0	1,193 0 0	1,780 0 0	1,780 0 0		
7	Gajapura	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0		
8	Chalali		470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0		
9	Bhuki		571 0 0	571 0 0	571 0 0		
10	Naran Paginu Muvadu.		500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0		
11	Paruna		265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0		
12	Pingli		1,778 0 0	1,778 0 0	1,778 0 0		
13	Fansi		93 0 0	93 0 0	93 0 0		
14	Bodidra	492 0 0	987 0 0	1,479 0 0	1,479 0 0		
15	Bedia		2,476 0 0	2,476 0 0	2,476 0 0		
16	Bhadroli Khurad		405 0 0	405 0 0	405 0 0		
17	Bhalidra	210 0 0	421 0 0	631 0 0	631 0 0		
18	Mokal	283 0 0	594 0 0	877 0 0	877 0 0		
19	Kinchhia		99 0 0	99 0 0	99 0 0		
20	Royan		209 0 0	209 0 0	209 0 0		
21	Ventoj		243 0 0	243 0 0	243 0 0		
22	Vyasda		1,471 0 0	1,471 0 0	1,471 0 0		
	Total	1,774 0 0	16,007 0 0	17,781 0 0	17,781 0 0		
	Halol Mahal.						
1	Bhamaria		2,124 0 0	2,124 0 0	2,124 0 0		
2	Kanjari		6,577 0 0	6,577 0 0	6,577 0 0		
3	Shivrajpur		431 0 0	431 0 0	431 0 0		
	Total		9,132 0 0	9,132 0 0	9,132 0 0		
	Grand Total	1,774 0 0	39,107 0 0	40,881 0 0	40,881 0 0		*Made up as under :— 5,425-0-0 Jama. 6-8-0 Miscellaneous. 5,431-8-0 —1,000-0-0 Opium remissions. 4,431-8-0 †Made up as under :— 1,812-0-0 Jama —200-0-0 Opium remissions. 1,612-0-0
			Eastern	Mahals.			
1	Limdi (including Lilwa)	3 8 0	*4,431 8 0	4,435 0 0	4,428 3 6	6 12 6	
2	Golana		†1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0		
	Total	3 8 0	6,043 8 0	6,047 0 0	6,040 3 6	6 12 6	
	Grand Total	1,777 8 0	45,150 8 0	46,928 0 0	46,921 3 6	6 12 6	

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT II.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Tagai during the year 1914-1915.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Demand of the year.			Amount collected.	Amount written off or remitted.	Balance of the year's demand at the end of the year.			Remarks.
			Unauthorised arrears.	Current demand.	Total.			Suspended arrears.	Unauthorised arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	124	1,26,489	1,26,613	1,17,873		7,927	813	8,740	
2	Do.	Dholka	1,120	77,632	78,752	74,826	473	3,453		3,453	
3	Do.	Prantij		21,430	21,430	21,402		28		28	
4	Do.	Viramgam	233	72,675	72,908	72,274	533	86	15	101	
5	Do.	Gogha	57	9,756	9,813	9,813					
6	Do.	Modasa		2,329	2,329	2,329					
7	Do.	Sanand		54,536	54,536	54,444		92		92	
		Total	1,534	3,64,847	3,66,381	3,52,961	1,006	11,586	828	12,414	
1	Kaira	Anand		718	718	718					
2	Do.	Borsad		4,221	4,221	4,220			1	1	
3	Do.	Matar		884	884	865	19				
4	Do.	Mehmadabad		151	151	151					
5	Do.	Thasra		1,561	1,561	1,561					
		Total		7,535	7,535	7,515	19		1	1	
1	Broach	Amod		1,514	1,514	1,300		166	48	214	
2	Do.	Ankleshwar									
3	Do.	Jambusar									
4	Do.	Vagra									
		Total		1,514	1,514	1,300		166	48	214	
		Grand Total	1,534	3,73,896	3,75,430	3,61,776	1,025	11,752	877	12,629	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT II.—(Panch Mahals).

Statement showing arrears, demand and collection of Tagai granted to the Talukdars and their tenants for 1914-15.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.				Balance on 31-7-15.	Remarks.
		Outstanding balance on 1-8-14.	Amount advanced during the year.	Demand for the year.	Collections during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Godhra Taluka.				* Figures to be shown against talukdars were shown against tenants and *vice versa* in the last year's statement. The correct figures have now been shown against the respective items this year and hence the discrepancy between the figures.
1	Mehlol—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	2,939 10 0	206 3 0	1,536 14 0	1,536 14 0	1,608 15 0	
2	Matral—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	1,677 0 0	172 0 0	1,013 0 0	1,013 0 0	836 0 0	
3*	Vadi—						
	Talukdars	385 0 0	30 0 0	166 0 0	166 0 0	249 0 0	
	Tenants	4,008 3 0	355 9 0	1,290 12 0	1,290 12 0	3,073 0 0	
4*	Vallavpur—						
	Talukdars	848 2 0	52 0 0	359 3 0	359 3 0	540 15 0	
	Tenants	1,378 0 0	60 12 0	430 12 0	430 12 0	1,008 0 0	
5	Chhanip—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	247 0 0	17 9 0	87 9 0	87 9 0	177 0 0	
6*	Nathujinu Muvadu—						
	Talukdars	563 0 0	20 12 0	152 12 0	152 12 0	431 0 0	
	Tenants	651 0 0	26 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	497 0 0	
7*	Vandali—						
	Talukdars	157 0 0	14 15 0	71 15 0	71 15 0	100 0 0	
	Tenants	663 0 0	40 0 0	232 0 0	232 0 0	471 0 0	
8*	Asardi—						
	Talukdars	10 0 0	1 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0		
	Tenants	57 0 0	4 0 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	8 0 0	
9	Bordi—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	117 0 0	8 6 0	98 6 0	98 6 0	27 0 0	
	Talukdars	1,963 2 0	119 0 0	761 3 0	761 3 0	1,320 15 0	
	Tenants	11,737 13 0	890 7 0	4,922 5 0	4,922 5 0	7,705 15 0	
			Kalol Taluka.				
1	Ambalanu Muvadu—						
	Mewasdars	36 0 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0	
	Tenants	412 0 0	27 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	213 0 0	
2	Adadra—						
	Mewasdars	139 0 0	10 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	86 0 0	
	Tenants	1,993 0 0	110 0 0	886 0 0	886 0 0	1,217 0 0	
3	Karoli—						
	Mewasdars						
	Tenants	1,926 0 0	134 0 0	862 0 0	862 0 0	1,198 0 0	
4	Kanod—						
	Mewasdars	481 0 0	21 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	408 0 0	
	Tenants	1,924 0 0	148 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,072 0 0	
5	Kanpur—						
	Mewasdars	56 0 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0	
	Tenants	2,223 0 0	171 0 0	1,069 0 0	1,069 0 0	1,325 0 0	
6	Gajapura—						
	Mewasdars	25 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0	
	Tenants	32 0 0	2 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	
7	Chalali—						
	Mewasdars						
	Tenants	1,774 0 0	96 0 0	665 0 0	665 0 0	1,205 0 0	
8	Bhukhi—						
	Mewasdars	19 0 0	49 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	50 0 0	
	Tenants	624 0 0		277 0 0	277 0 0	347 0 0	
9	Naran Paginu Muvadu—						
	Mewasdars	17 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
	Tenants	780 0 0	53 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0	519 0 0	

STATEMENT II.—(Panch Mahals)—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.				Balance on 31-7-15.	Remarks.
		Outstanding balance on 1-8-14.	Amount advanced during the year.	Demand for the year.	Collections during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	* Figures to be shown against talukdars were shown against tenants and *vice versa* in the last year's statement. The correct figures have now been shown against the respective items this year and hence the discrepancy between the figures.
10	Paruna—						
	Mewasdars	26 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	
	Tenants	353 0 0	25 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	198 0 0	
11	Pangli—						
	Mewasdars	85 0 0	89 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	122 0 0	
	Tenants	1,995 0 0	466 0 0	977 0 0	977 0 0	1,484 0 0	
12	Fanshi—						
	Mewasdars	144 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	131 0 0	
	Tenants	743 0 0	50 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0	509 0 0	
13	Bodidra—						
	Mewasdars	63 0 0	4 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	
	Tenants	1,027 0 0	38 0 0	473 0 0	473 0 0	592 0 0	
14	Bedia—						
	Mewasdars	453 0 0	30 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	345 0 0	
	Tenants	4,151 0 0	285 0 0	1,786 0 0	1,786 0 0	2,650 0 0	
15	Bhadroli Khurad—						
	Mewasdars	19 0 0	28 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	38 0 0	
	Tenants	738 0 0	26 0 0	369 0 0	369 0 0	395 0 0	
16	Bhelidra—						
	Mewasdars	84 0 0	6 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	57 0 0	
	Tenants	729 0 0	232 0 0	473 0 0	473 0 0	488 0 0	
17	Mokal—						
	Mewasdars	150 0 0	10 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	86 0 0	
	Tenants	2,002 0 0	136 0 0	870 0 0	870 0 0	1,268 0 0	
18*	Richhia—						
	Mewasdars						
	Tenants	460 0 0	25 0 0	182 0 0	182 0 0	303 0 0	
19	Rohan—						
	Mewasdars						
	Tenants	255 0 0	17 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	167 0 0	
20	Vyasda—						
	Mewasdars	138 0 0	54 0 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	139 0 0	
	Tenants	3,955 0 0	199 0 0	1,361 0 0	1,361 0 0	2,793 0 0	
21	Vintoj—						
	Mewasdars	43 0 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	
	Tenants	474 0 0	305 0 0	304 0 0	304 0 0	475 0 0	
22	Eral—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants						
	Mewasdars	1,978 0 0	351 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	1,646 0 0	
	Tenants	28,570 0 0	2,545 0 0	12,680 0 0	12,680 0 0	18,435 0 0	
			Halol Mahal.				
1	Bhamaria—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	7,614 0 0		2,140 0 0	2,140 0 0	5,474 0 0	
2	Kanjari—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	938 0 0		83 0 0	83 0 0	855 0 0	
3	Shivrajpur—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	3,113 0 0		1,016 0 0	1,016 0 0	2,097 0 0	
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	11,665 0 0		3,239 0 0	3,239 0 0	8,426 0 0	
			Jhalod Mahal.				
1	Limdi—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	1,827 10 0		1,003 10 0	1,003 14 0	823 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0 Excess payment.
2	Golana—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	1,819 1 0		1,051 10 0	1,062 11 0	756 6 0	11 0 0 Excess payment. 0 1 0 Over collection.

STATEMENT II.—(Panch Mahals)—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Details of Tagai.				Balance on 31-7-15.	Remarks.
		Outstanding balance on 1-8-14.	Amount advanced during the year.	Demand for the year.	Collections during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3	Lilwa—						
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	959 0 0		524 6 0	524 6 0	434 10 0	
	Talukdars						
	Tenants	4,605 11 0		2,579 10 0	2,590 15 0	2,014 12 0	
	Grand Total—						
	Talukdars	3,941 2 0	470 0 0	1,444 3 0	1,444 3 0	2,966 15 0	
	Tenants	56,578 8 0	3,435 7 0	23,420 15 0	23,432 4 0	36,581 11 0	11 5 0
	Total	60,519 10 0	3,905 7 0	24,865 2 0	24,876 7 0	39,548 10 0	11 5 0

C. W. M. HUDSON,

Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART A.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced under Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on August 1914 as per ledger.			Interest for 1914-15.	Tolal of columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1915 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	23,267	2,079	25,346	999	26,345	2,241	1,396	3,637	21,026	1,682	22,708	
2	Do.	Viramgam	8,746	519	9,265	358	9,623	1,324	535	1,859	7,422	342	7,764	
3	Do.	Sanand	37,688	1,594	39,282	1,588	40,870				37,688	3,182	40,870	
		Total	69,701	4,192	73,893	2,945	76,838	3,565	1,931	5,496	66,136	5,206	71,342	
1	Kaira	Anand	1,220		1,220	51	1,271	1,069	9	1,078	151	42	193	
2	Do.	Borsad	14,937	106	15,043	576	15,619	4,106	106	4,212	10,831	576	11,407	
		Total	16,157	106	16,263	627	16,890	5,175	115	5,290	10,982	618	11,600	
		Grand Total	85,858	4,298	90,156	3,572	93,728	8,740	2,046	10,786	77,118	5,824	82,942	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART B.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for Debt Settlement, Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance oustanding on 1st August 1914 as per ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1914-15.	Total of columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1915 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	2,49,777	37,146	2,86,923	50,211	16,897	3,54,031	5,417	17,704	23,121	2,94,571	36,339	3,30,910	
2	Do.	Dholka	18,121	2,767	20,888	820	1,274	22,982	1,875	375	2,250	17,066	3,666	20,732	
3	Do.	Prantij	15,189	585	15,774		946	16,720	2,143	406	2,549	13,046	1,125	14,171	
4	Do.	Viramgam	72,152	5,492	77,644	2,574	4,634	84,852	14,884	5,368	20,252	59,842	4,758	64,600	
5	Do.	Gogha	1,379	108	1,487	3,333	162	4,982	647	108	755	4,065	162	4,227	
6	Do.	Sanand	8,220	599	8,819	1,451	545	10,815	892	319	1,211	8,779	825	9,604	
		Total	3,64,838	46,697	4,11,535	58,389	24,458	4,94,382	25,858	24,280	50,138	3,97,369	46,875	4,44,244	
1	Kaira	Anand	12,210	970	13,180		780	13,960	1,380	970	2,350	10,830	780	11,610	
2	Do.	Borsad	* 23,719	* 1,781	25,500	900	1,436	27,836	10,152	1,625	11,777	14,467	1,592	16,059	* Figures after consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay.
3	Do.	Thasra	24,191	* 3,127	27,318	21,751	2,174	51,243	2,251	2,156	4,407	43,691	3,145	46,836	
		Total	60,120	5,878	65,998	22,651	4,390	93,039	13,783	4,751	18,534	68,988	5,517	74,505	
1	Broach	Amod	3,389	172	3,561		214	3,775	245	53	298	3,144	333	3,477	
2	Do.	Jambusar	25,754	2,767	28,521	690	1,783	30,994	439	2,186	2,625	26,005	2,364	28,369	
3	Do.	Vagra	12,655	1,069	13,724		857	14,581	332	284	616	12,323	1,642	13,965	
		Total	41,798	4,008	45,806	690	2,854	49,350	1,016	2,523	3,539	41,472	4,339	45,811	
		Grand Total	4,66,756	56,583	5,23,339	81,730	31,702	6,36,771	40,657	31,554	72,211	5,07,829	56,731	5,64,560	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART C.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1914 as per ledger.			Interest for 1914-15.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1915 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.			On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1,093	122	1,215	55	1,270	824	143	967	269	34	303	
2	Do.	Dholka	104	46	150	8	158				104	54	158	
3	Do	Viramgam	1,098	237	1,335	54	1,389	713	261	974	385	30	415	
4	Do.	Gogha	17	1	18	1	19	16	1	17	1	1	2	
5	Do.	Sanand	118	11	129	6	135	42	8	50	76	9	85	
		Total	2,430	417	2,847	124	2,971	1,595	413	2,008	835	128	963	
1	Kaira	Borsad	735	137	872	27	899	454	140	594	281	24	305	
2	Do.	Matar		1	1		1		1	1				
3	Do.	Thasra	441	43	484	17	501	441	57	498		3	3	
		Total	1,176	181	1,357	44	1,401	895	198	1,093	281	27	308	
1	Broach	Vagra	297	21	318	16	334	177	26	203	120	11	131	
		Total	297	21	318	16	334	177	26	203	120	11	131	
		Grand Total	3,903	619	4,522	184	4,706	2,667	637	3,304	1,236	166	1,402	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.—(Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach).

PART D.

Statement showing Talukavar arrears, demand and collection of Loans advanced for maintenance during the scarcity of 1911-12 and subsequent years.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Taluka or Mahal.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1914 as per ledger.			New advances made during the year.	Interest for 1914-15.	Total of Columns 6, 7 and 8.	Amount repaid during the year.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1915 as per ledger.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.				On account of Principal.	On account of Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	19,779	* 2,340	22,119		1,105	23,224	12,459	2,662	15,121	7,320	783	8,103	* Figures after consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay.
2	Do.	Dholka	16,805	2,248	19,053		1,127	20,180	7,949	1,491	9,440	8,856	1,884	10,740	
3	Do.	Prantij	2,652	* 373	3,025		163	3,188	763	382	1,145	1,889	154	2,043	
4	Do.	Viramgam	12,076	1,011	13,087		651	13,738	7,831	1,118	8,949	4,245	544	4,789	
5	Do.	Gogho	192	15	207		13	220	35	15	50	157	13	170	
6	Do.	Sanand	1,079	91	1,170		63	1,233	1,079	152	1,231		2	2	
		Total	52,583	6,078	58,661		3,122	61,783	30,116	5,820	35,936	22,467	3,380	25,847	
1	Kaira	Anand	2,687	218	2,905		172	3,077	250	200	450	2,437	190	2,627	
2	Do.	Borsad	4,752	396	5,148		242	5,390	4,309	530	4,839	443	108	551	
3	Do.	Matar	700	8	708		44	752				700	52	752	
4	Do.	Mehmadabad	301	34	335		15	350	301	36	337		13	13	
5	Do.	Thasra	840	129	969		51	1,020	484	139	623	356	41	397	
		Total	9,280	785	10,065		524	10,589	5,344	905	6,249	3,936	404	4,340	
1	Broach	Amod	200	25	225		10	235	75	25	100	125	10	135	
2	Do.	Jambusar	1,462	173	1,636		77	1,713	1,463	247	1,710		3	3	
3	Do.	Vagra	826	93	919		56	975	309	69	378	517	80	597	
		Total	2,489	291	2,780		143	2,923	1,847	341	2,188	642	93	735	
		Grand Total	64,352	7,154	71,506		3,789	75,295	37,307	7,066	44,373	27,045	3,877	30,922	

R. G. GORDON,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.—(Pañch Mahals).

Statement showing arrears, demand and collection of Loans (for maintenance) granted to Talukdars in the Panch Mahals for the year 1914-15.

Serial No.	Name of estate.	Year in which granted	Outstanding balance at the beginning of the year.			Demand for the year.			Collections.			Balance at the end of the year.			Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mehlol	1911-12		0 1 5	0 1 5		0 1 5	0 1 5		0 1 5	0 1 5				
2	Wadi	Do.	1,560 11 11	106 11 0	1,667 6 11	175 11 6	106 11 0	282 6 6	175 11 6	106 11 0	282 6 6	1,385 0 5	95 15 0	1,480 15 5	
3	Vallavpur	Do.	3,612 4 6	246 1 0	3,858 5 6	379 4 6	246 1 0	625 5 6	379 4 6	246 1 0	625 5 6	3,233 0 0	222 11 0	3,455 11 0	
4	Nathujinu Muvadu	Do.	466 15 0	32 0 0	498 15 0	53 15 0	32 0 0	85 15 0	53 15 0	32 0 0	85 15 0	413 0 0	28 10 0	441 10 0	
5	Vandeli	Do.	576 14 1	44 15 0	621 13 1	206 14 1	44 15 0	251 13 1	206 14 1	44 15 0	251 13 1	370 0 0	31 7 0	401 7 0	
6	Limdi	1907-08	2,000 0 0	114 14 0	2,114 14 0	400 0 0	114 14 0	514 14 0	400 0 0	114 14 0	514 14 0	1,600 0 0	93 13 0	1,693 13 0	
7	Golana	Do.	1,500 0 0	85 6 0	1,585 6 0	300 0 0	85 6 0	385 6 0	300 0 0	85 6 0	385 6 0	1,200 0 0	70 12 0	1,270 12 0	
8	Lilwa	Do.	650 0 0	37 0 0	687 0 0	130 0 0	37 0 0	167 0 0	130 0 0	37 0 0	167 0 0	520 0 0	30 8 0	550 8 0	
	Total		10,366 13 6	667 0 5	11,033 13 11	1,645 13 1	667 0 5	2,312 13 6	1,645 13 1	667 0 5	2,312 13 6	8,721 0 5	573 12 0	9,294 12 5	

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the general position of Talukdari Estates in Gujarat under Government

[Details are given only for Estates with Gross Income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	13,236	17,947
2	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Shermia Bapumia	53,836	49,258
3	Do.	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvantsinhji Ranmalsinhji	1,77,652	2,45,069
4	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prithiraj Jaswantsangji	241	12
5	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji	19,458	17,243
6	Do.	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesarising Vajesing	8,728	5,594
7-21	Ahmedabad		*Small Estates	60,796	67,627
22-27	Kaira				
			Divisional Total	3,33,947	4,02,750
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjummakhanji Shermahomedkhanji	8,932	10,975
2-23	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	34,989	35,318
24-26	Kaira				
			Divisional Total	43,921	46,293
			3. Estates managed under the Act XXI of 1881.		
1-14	Kaira		Small Estates	13,179	13,914
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.		
1-33	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	6,046	6,616
34-36	Broach				
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.		
1-7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,175	1,777
			6. Estates managed under section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Himatsinhji	19,788	14,135
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji	7,824	6,224
3	Do.	Halol	Kanjri-Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	36,002	40,371
			Divisional Total	63,614	60,730

IV.

Management during the year 1914-15 . (*Consolidated by the Commissioner, N. D.*)

and above, Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liabilities.	Cost of management.	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,845	4,941	5,000	606	4·5	
4,933	12,348		4,206	7·8	
1,55,891	82,700		15,298	8·6	
	229				New. This is an estate of over Rs. 5,000 income but as it came under management just at the close of the year the income received is less.
10,000	13,768		1,900	9·7	
29,560	9,015		776	8·8	
1,316	13,645	1,15,227	3,099	5·1	*Charal Hirapur shown last year in estates of over Rs. 5,000 income has been shown in small estates this year as the income is below Rs. 5,000, Charal being mortgaged to Sanand-Koth Estate.
2,12,545	1,36;646	1,20,227	25,885	7·8	
	768	4,772	current 729 past years 929	8·2	
24,622	17,895	1,17,258	2,804	8·01	
24,622	18,663	1,22,030	4,462	10·2	
	984	12,659	1,127	8·6	
	4,040	53,905	509	8·4	
	525	6,304	92	7·8	
7,134	10,092		1,825	9·3	
3,000	5,223		718	9·1	
38,500	12,151		2,953	8·2	
48,634	27,466		5,496	8·6	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Talukas.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
			7. Estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	10,426	11,955
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinhji Raisinhji	* 52,682	52,182
3	Do.	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	10,927	10,220
4	Do.	Do.	Bhankoda—Bapuji Pratapsang and others	30,165	31,770
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	18,582	16,485
6	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansinhji Bhaisaheb	71,237	71,914
7	Do.	Prantij	Oran—Sardar Askaralli Lalamian	8,076	7,956
8	Do.	Do.	Vaghpur—Takhatsangji Jetheesangji	4,874	5,902
9	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Fulsinhji Raisinhji	8,001	7,770
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Himatsangji Takhatsangji	8,799	8,534
11	Do.	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsinhji Mehramansinhji	16,235	15,972
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinhji Ganpatsinhji	23,618	24,331
13	Do.	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji	6,671	11,625
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Vadi—Bhartsingji Bapuji and others	6,788	7,088
15	Do.	Do.	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	6,939	11,390
16	Do.	Do.	Bhamaria	37,905	24,157
17-256 257-304 305-345 346-348	Ahmedabad Kaira Broach Panch Mahals		Small Estates	2,36,797	2,58,705
			Divisional Total	5,58,722	5,77,956

IV.—*contd.*

Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liability.	Cost of management.	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	3,854	55,916	1,570	15·1	Management charges fell on last year's income recovered, *viz.*, Rs. 21,297 and hence higher.
	977	2,07,015	1,472	4·3	*Includes Rs. 18,500 received on account of Derdi released from mortgage.
	3,650	31,719	672	6·1	
	4,900	8,704	1,734	5·7	
	4,337	5,318	2,125	11·5	Management charges higher as shown in No. 1 being calculated on last year's income, Rs. 20,859.
889	10,775	85,843	8,014	11·3	Management charges higher as shown in No. 1, being calculated on last year's income, Rs. 82,811.
	315	10,579	450	5·6	
	593	14,562	570	11·7	Management charges higher as shown in No. 1, being calculated on last year's income, Rs. 7,734.
	957	26,320	637	7·9	
	265	19,034	700 for the current year 374 phalo for 1915-16	7·9	
	341	43,239	1,451	8·9	
	5,790	11,505	2,919	12·4	Management charges higher as shown in No. 1, being calculated on last year's income, Rs. 26,381.
	626		684 current 169 phalo for 1915-16	10·3	
	3,199	3,116	1,065	7·7	
	3,741	7,230			
	43,781	52,613	3,727	10·0	
6,860	42,189	10,46,269	21,797	9·2	
7,749	1,30,290	16,28,982	50,130	8·9	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Total gross income recovered.	Total gross expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			8. *Estates managed under section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.*	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas—Khas Bhagdars	12,824	16,191
2-55 56-70 71-73	Ahmedabad Kaira Panch Mahals		Small Estates	41,174	43,849
			Divisional Total	53,996	60,040
			9. *Estates managed under mortgage deeds for Loan and Tagavi debts to Government.*		
			(1) *Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.*		
1-12	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	13,080	10,191
			(2) *Others.*		
1-34 35	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	16,678	19,224
			10. *Estates managed on behalf of creditors.*		
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	6,946	6,138
2-4	Do.		Small Estates	11,528	12,050
			Divisional Total	18,474	18,188
			11. *Miscellaneous Estates.*		
1-10 11 13	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	7,548	5,980
			Abstract.		
			Totals under 1	3,33,947	4,02,750
			" 2	43,921	46,293
			" 3	13,179	13,914
			" 4	6,046	6,616
			" 5	1,175	1,777
			" 6	63,614	60,730
			" 7	5,58,722	5,77,956
			" 8	53,996	60,040
			" 9 (i) " 9 (ii)	13,080 16,678	10,191 19,224
			" 10	18,474	18,188
			" 11	7,548	5,980
			Grand Total	11,30,380	12,23,659

IV.—*concld.*

Balance at credit of the Estate.		Total liability.	Cost of management	Percentage of column 10 on gross income.	Remarks.
Invested.	Uninvested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	5,641	Figures not shown under instructions contained in G. R. No. 9019, dated 23-8-1915, R. D.	755	5·9	
113	9,456		4,067	9·9	
113	15,097		4,822	8·9	
	4,522	73,769	1,101	8·4	
	3,477	45,745	1,163	6·9	
	1,522	7,604	393	5·7	
	820	94,447	1,045	9·1	
	2,342	1,02,051	1,438	7·8	
	7,733	661	657	8·7	
2,12,545	1,36,646	1,20,227	25,825	7·8	
24,622	18,663	1,22,030	4,462	10·2	
	984	12,659	1,127	8·6	
	4,040	53,905	509	8·4	
	525	6,304	92	7·8	
48,634	27,466		5,496	8·6	
7,749	1,30,290	16,28,982	50,130	8·9	
113	15,097	Kept blank as per Government Order No. 9019, dated 23-8-15.	4,822	8·9	
	4,522	73,769	1,101	8·4	
	3,477	45,745	1,163	6·9	
	2,342	1,02,051	1,438	7·8	
	7,733	661	657	8·7	
2,93,663	3,51,785	21,66,333	96,822	8·6	

F. PRATT,
Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the efficiency of rent collections of Talukdari Estates in Gujarat under

[Details are given only for Estates with gross Income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	On account of current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	6,640	25	6,665	6,640
2	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Shermia Bapumia	39,702	* 2,007	41,709	† 39,012
3	Do.	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsinhji Ranmalsinhji.	1,55,474	‡ 75,582	2,31,056	1,47,027
4	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prithiraj Jaswantsangji	241		241	241
5	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisinghji Naharsinghji	19,739	40	19,779	19,421
6	Do.	Halol	Shivrajpur—Keshrising Vajesing	8,697	305	9,002	8,432
7 to 21 22 to 27	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	34,252	9,961	44,213	33,245
			Divisional Total	2,64,745	87,920	3,52,665	2,54,018
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjumakhanji Shermahomedkhanji	8,435	1,513	9,948	8,093
2 to 23 24 to 26	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	27,187	3,131	30,318	26,759
			Divisional Total	35,622	4,644	40,266	34,852
			3. Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.				
1 to 14	Kaira		Small Estates	14,503	4,122	18,625	10,902
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, para. 7.				
1 to 33 34 to 36	Ahmedabad Broach		Small Estates	5,945	1,647	7,592	5,848

V.

Government Management during the year 1914-15 (Consolidated by the Commissioner, N. D.).

and above. Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15.	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	6,610				25	25	
851	39,863	468		544	882	1,426	* Subsequent corrections. † Includes Rs. 48 of over-collections to be refunded.
21,671	1,68,698	12,810		7,170	42,378	49,548	‡ Subsequent corrections.
	241						This is an estate of over Rs. 5,000 income but as it came under management just at the close of the year, the income received is less.
37	19,458	14		304	3	307	
296	8,728	2		263	9	272	
2,212	35,457	4,295		395	4,066	4,461	Cheral Hirapur shown last year in Estates of over Rs. 5,000 income has been shown in small estates this year as the income is below Rs. 5,000, Cheral being mortgaged to Sanand-Koth Estate.
25,067	2,79,085	17,589		8,676	47,363	56,039	
673	8,766	267		221	694	915	
694	27,453	206		261	2,398	2,659	
1,367	36,219	473		482	3,092	3,574	
1,036	11,938	4,387		554	1,746	2,300	
	5,848	1,639		52	53	105	

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.				
1 to 7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,175		1,175	1,175
			6. Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.				
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Himatsinhji	19,459	1,695	* 21,154	17,789
2	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsingji Ranjitsingji	8,008	1,521	9,529	7,769
3	Do.	Halol	Kanjri—Sardar Fatehsingji Dipsingji	35,660	2,532	38,192	34,853
			Divisional Total	63,127	5,748	68,875	60,411
			7. Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jasmatsang and others	9,535	8,005	17,540	8,991
2	Do.	Do.	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinhji Raisinhji	38,000	16,177	54,177	34,000
3	Do.	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	7,261	† 438	7,699	7,237
4	Do.	Do.	Bhankoda—Bapuji Pratapsang and others	25,805	6,817	32,622	25,805
5	Do.	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomedkhanji Latifkhanji and others	16,334	4,543	20,877	14,870
6	Do.	Do.	Gangad—Sardar Juvansinhji Bhaisaheb	62,976	‡ 23,401	86,377	56,889
7	Do.	Prantij	Oran—Sardar Askharalli Lalamian	6,791	408	7,199	6,344
8	Do.	Do.	Vaghpur—Takhatsangji Jethusangji	4,657	966	5,623	4,584
9	Do.	Sanand	Makhiav—Fulsinhji Raisinhji	8,001	6	8,007	8,001
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Himatsangji Takhatsangji	6,474	§ 3,273	9,747	6,369
11	Do.	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsinhji Meheramansinhji	12,937	1,950	14,887	10,692
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinhji Ganpatsinhji	26,294	5,473	31,767	22,444

V.— *contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
			Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
On account of arrears.	Total.			Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	1,175						
111	17,900	560		1,159	1,535	2,694	* Includes Rs. 1,099 arrears of land revenue in Baroda territory taken under management this year.
55	7,824	5		239	1,461	1,700	
1,149	*36,002	320		807	1,063	1,870	
1,315	61,726	885		2,205	4,059	6,264	
1,280	10,271	3,026		401	3,842	4,243	
	34,000	4,000			16,177	16,177	
199	7,436	48		17	198	215	† Subsequent corrections.
22	25,827	22			6,773	6,773	
1,444	16,314	823		774	2,966	3,740	
7,647	64,536	1,763		5,283	14,795	20,078	‡ Subsequent corrections.
92	6,436	295		311	157	468	
139	4,723	150		73	677	750	
	8,001	6					
43	6,412	2,950		105	280	385	§ Subsequent corrections.
773	11,465	1,801		688	933	1,621	
58	22,502	1,773		3,187	4,305	7,492	

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			7. Estates managed under Section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.—contd.				
13	Broach	Amod	Miyagam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji	6,805	2,349	9,154	6,619
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Vadi—Bharatsing Bapuji and others	6,824	18	6,842	6,780
15	Do.	Do.	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesang and others	7,004		7,004	6,939
16	Do.	Halol	Bhamaria	37,806	817	38,623	37,676
17 to 256 257 to 304 305 to 345 346 to 348	Ahmedabad Kaira Broach Panch Mahals		Small Estates	2,32,728	72,229	3,04,957	2,05,062
			Divisional Total	5,16,232	1,46,870	6,63,102	4,69,302
			8. Estates managed under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Khas—Khas Bhagdars	12,824		12,824	12,824
2 to 55 56 to 70 71 to 73	Ahmedabad Kaira Panch Mahals		Small Estates	42,699	9,249	51,948	37,463
			Divisional Total	55,523	9,249	64,772	50,287
			9. Estates managed under mortgage deeds for Loan and Tagavi debts to Government.				
			(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.				
1 to 12	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	13,896	291	14,187	12,848
			(2) Others.				
1 to 34, 35	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	15,999	1,199	17,198	15,841
			10. Estates managed on behalf of creditors.				
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda—Bhimnath Estate	6,932		6,932	6,932
2 to 4	Do.		Small Estates	8,770	2,068	10,838	8,427
			Total	15,702	2,068	17,770	15,359

V.—*contd.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
32	6,651	39		147	2,317	2,464	
8	6,788	34		20		20	
	6,939			65		65	
229	37,905	55		130	533	663	
7,114	2,12,176	16,281		17,127	59,373	76,500	
19,080	4,88,382	33,066		28,328	1,13,826	1,41,654	
	12,824						
1,651	39,114	3,531		2,919	6,384	9,303	
1,651	51,938	3,531		2,919	6,384	9,303	
185	13,033	1,040		8	106	114	
622	16,463	158		24	553	577	
	6,932						
115	8,542			343	1,953	2,296	
115	15,474			343	1,953	2,296	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Demands.			On account of current year.
				Current.	Arrears.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			11. Miscellaneous Estates.				
1 to 10 11 to 13	Ahmedabad Kaira		Total (Small Estates only)	6,070	1,923	7,993	5,874
			Abstract.				
			Totals under 1	2,64,745	87,920	3,52,665	2,54,018
			Do. 2	35,622	4,644	40,266	34,852
			Do. 3	14,503	4,122	18,625	10,902
			Do. 4	5,945	1,647	7,592	5,848
			Do. 5	1,175		1,175	1,175
			Do. 6	63,127	5,748	68,875	60,411
			Do. 7	5,16,232	1,46,870	6,63,102	4,69,302
			Do. 8	55,523	9,249	64,772	50,287
			Do. 9 (i)	13,896	291	14,187	12,848
			(ii)	15,999	1,199	17,198	15,841
			Do. 10	15,702	2,068	17,770	15,359
			Do. 11	6,070	1,923	7,993	5,874
			Grand Total	10,08,539	2,65,681	12,74,220	9,36,717

V—*concld.*

Collections.		Amount written off.	Balance.				Remarks.
On account of arrears.	Total.		Converted into bonds or decrees.	Others.		Total.	
				Current.	Arrears.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
368	6,242	4		196	1,551	1,747	
25,067	2,79,085	17,589		8,676	47,363	56,039	* Includes Rs. 48 overcollected and to be refunded.
1,367	36,219	473		482	3,092	3,574	
1,036	11,938	4,387		554	1,746	2,300	
	5,848	1,639		52	53	105	
	1,175						
1,315	61,726	885		2,205	4,059	6,264	
19,080	4,88,382	33,066		28,328	1,13,326	1,41,654	
1,651	51,938	3,531		2,919	6,384	9,303	
185	13,033	1,040		8	106	114	
622	16,463	158		24	553	577	
115	15,474			343	1,953	2,296	
368	6,242	4		196	1,551	1,747	
50,806	9,87,523	62,772		43,787	1,80,186	2,23,973	

F. PRATT,
Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT

Statement showing progress made in the liquidation of debt in Talukdari Estates in Gujarat

[Details are given for Estates with gross income of Rs. 5,000

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Debts owed to private creditors and					
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
							To private Creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			1. Estates managed under the Court of Wards Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Rojka—Pathubha Manubha	104			5,000					
2	„	Dholka	Dholka—Shermian Bapumian	7,134	7,382			247				1,645
3	„	Sanand	Sanand—Koth Estate—Thakor Shri Jayvatsinghji Ranmalsighji.	26,717	74							9
4	Kaira	Anand	Ahima—Prathiraj Jasvatsinghji									
5	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mehlol—Raisingji Naharsingji									
6	„	Halol	Shivrajpur—Kesharising Vajesing									
7-21 22-27	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	2,10,761	1,94,023		37,776		20,000	449	5,221	77,060
			Divisional Total	2,44,716	2,01,479		42,776	247	20,000	449	5,221	78,714
			2. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka—Sherjummakhanji Shermahomed Khanji	11,383	2,334			131				
2-23 24-26	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	2,46,475	77,886	29,963	5,504	124	600	1,866	1,386	846
			Divisional Total	2,57,858	80,220	29,963	5,504	255	600	1,866	1,386	846
			3. Estates managed under Act XXI of 1881.									
1-14	Kaira		Small Estates	1,14,694	1,130	16,263				627		255
			4. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, 3rd Schedule, paragraph 7.									
1-33 34-36	Ahmedabad Broach		Small Estates	93,258	59,191		1,400	2,405	900	6		5,516
			5. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5.									
1-7	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	14,073	5,835		227					
			6. Estates managed under Section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.									
1	Broach	Amod	Matar Estate—Thakor Shri Chandra singji Himatsinghji	91,663								
2	Panch Mahals.	Godhra	Metral—Ajitsinghji Ranjitsinghji									
3	„	Halol	Kanjri—Sardar Fatehsinghji Dipsinghji	16,690	16,690						1,070	3,241
			Divisional Total	1,08,353	16,690						1,070	3,241

VI.

under Government Management during the year 1914-15 (*Consolidated by the Commissioner, N.D.*).

and above Figures for other Estates are lumped together.]

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				Remarks.
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt. Borrowed from private creditors.	Paid by incurring fresh debt. Borrowed from Government.	Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pulla-chhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagai.	Tagai not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
						5,000						
5,984					7,629							
65					74							
												New, period of six months' notice not expired.
16,983		20,000	27,431		1,46,695	85,104	20,449			9,674		
23,032		20,000	27,431		1,54,398	90,104	20,449			9,674		
265					265	2,200						
											2,572	
2,682		600			5,514	80,159	30,270	775		4,217	1,837	
2,947		600			5,779	82,359	30,270	775		4,217	4,409	
5.844					6,099	321	11,600			432	306	
4,327		900	2,122	715	18,580	49,416	906		10	3,573		
1,285					1,285	4,777				1,527		
12,379					16,690							
12,379					16,690							

STATEMENT

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estate.	Debts owed to private creditors and								
				Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
							To private creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.			
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			7. Estates managed under section 28 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Dholera—Halabhai Jaswatsang and others	1,27,381	42,878	11;205	650			697	151	
2	„	„	Gamph—Sardar Agarsinghji Raisinghji	3,60,278	33,757	1,78,817		2,800		9,097		
3	„	Viramgam	Aghar—Sadaji Kasuji and others	61,131	39,690							
4	„	„	Bhankoda Bapuji Partapsing and others	1,69,380		3,175				194		
5	„	Dholka	Dholka—Sardar Pyarmahomadkhanji Latifkhanji and others	6,621			2,000					
6	„	„	Gangad—Sardar Juwansinhji Bhaisaheb	2,38,232	96,153			5,720				
7	„	Prantij	Oran—Sardar Askaralli Lalamian	25,858	19,739	4,267	839	21		266	1,913	
8	„	„	Vaghpur—Thakor Takhtasinhji Jethusinhji	25,363	16,706			1,551				
9	„	Sanand	Makhiav—Thakor Fulsinghji Raisinghji	45,041	45,041			138	1,000	1	22,724	1,338
10	Kaira	Anand	Kherda—Thakor Himatsinghji Takhtasinghji	63,032	7,781	10,991	1,000	80		660	1,029	219
11	„	Borsad	Dehvan—Sardar Narsinghji Mehramansinghji	75,974	42,000	14,195	20,000			720		25,000
12	Broach	Jambusar	Sarod—Sardar Udesinghji Ganpatsinghji	86,697		11,782				722		
13	„	Amod	Miangam—Thakor Shri Ranmalsinghji									
14	Panch Mahals	Godhra	Vadi—Bharatsing Bapuji and others	31,864	3,248			192				
15	„	„	Vallavpur—Vaghabhai Adesing and others	32,114	3,613			245				
16	„	Halol	Bhamaria	53,745	45,451			7,162				
17-256 257-304 305-345 346-348	Ahmedabad Kaira Broach Panch Mahals		Small Estates	25,43,684	9,47,746	2,39,393	60,157	52,787	37,435	15,426	52,910	1,78,702
			Divisional Total	39,46,395	13,43,803	4,73,825	84,646	70,696	38,435	27,783	78,727	2,05,259
			9. Estates managed under mortgage deeds for loan and Tagavi debts to Government.									
			(1) Estates formerly managed under Act VI of 1862.									
1-12	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	1,50,821		73,893				2,945		
			(2) Others.									
1-34 35	Ahmedabad Kaira		Small Estates	1,64,911	26,983	16,090	800	359		915		299
			10. Estates managed on behalf of creditors.									
1	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Bhalgamda Bhimnath Estate	60,000	6,655			5,949				
2-4	„		Small Estates	57,500	1,24,411			1,115				2,934
			Total	1,17,500	1,31,066			7,064				2,984

VI—*contd.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at the end of the year.				
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year.						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale or incumbrance of property.	Settled by pullachhut.	Total.	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagavi.	Tagavi not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	Remarks.
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
963				1,735	2,849	41,271	11,310		410	2,299	626	
28,500					28,500	19,557	1,76,414			5,077	5,967	
5,500				2,471	7,971	31,719						
281					281		3,088			2,132	3,484	Besides this, Co-sharers are indebted to each other.
						[illegible],000				1,929	1,389	
18,000					18,000	83,873				1,914	56	
2,557				14,339	18,809	1,790	4,533			2,792	1,464	
3,695					3,695	14,562						
		1,000		312	25,374	19,805	1,001	2,813		2,701		
2,262					3,510	6,551	10,451				2,032	
			9,500		34,500	37,000	5,415			786	38	
1,000					1,000		11,504				1	
2,054					2,054	1,386				249	1,481	
625					625	3,233				541	3,456	
						*52,613						*Out of this amount Rs. 27,346 are settled for Rs. 22,105.
63,091		31,195	34,763	12,444	3,73,105	7,28,582	2,51,257	624	109	54,399	11,298	
1,28,528		32,195	44,263	31,301	5,20,273	10,43,942	4,74,973	3,437	519	74,819	31,292	
5,496					5,496		71,342			2,317	110	
5,862			532		6,693	26,006	12,448			7,051	240	
5,000					5,000	7,604						
2,600			26,000		31,584	93,942				505		
7,600			6,000		36,584	1,01,546				505		

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Name of Estates.	Debts owed to private creditors and								
				Claims originally submitted to Talukdari Settlement Officer.	Balance of debts at beginning of year.		Additional debts incurred during year.				Debts	
					Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	To private Creditors.		To Government for Debt Settlement Loans.		Rejected by Talukdari Settlement Officer or Civil Court.	Remitted by Government or private creditors.
							Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			11. Miscellaneous Estates.									
1-10	Ahmedabad		Small Estates	10,632	969						220	
11-13	Kaira											
			Abstract.									
			Totals under 1	2,44,716	2,01,479		42,776	247	20,000	449	5,221	78,714
			" 2	2,57,888	80,220	29,963	5,504	255	600	1,866	1,386	846
			" 3	1,14,694	1,130	16,263				627		255
			" 4	93,258	59,191		1,400	2,405	900	6		5,516
			" 5	14,073	5,835		227					
			" 6	1,08,353	16,690						1,070	3,241
			" 7	39,46,305	13,43,803	4,73,825	84,646	70,696	38,435	27,783	78,727	2,05,259
			" 9 (i)	1,50,821		73,893				2,945		
			(ii)	1,64,911	26,983	16,090	800	359		915		209
			" 10	1,17,500	1,31,066			7,064				2,984
			" 11	10,632	969						220	
			Grand Total	52,23,211	18,67,366	6,10,034	1,35,353	81,026	59,935	34,591	86,624	2,97,114

VI— *concld.*

Debt Settlement Loans taken from Government.								Other debts owed to Government at end of the year.				Remarks.
liquidated during the year.						Balance of debts at close of year						
Paid from current income.	Paid by incurring fresh debt.		Paid by sale or incumbrance of propety.	Settled by pulla-chhut.	Total	Due to private creditors.	Due to Government for Debt Settlement Loans.	Arrears of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess.	Arrears of Tagavi.	Tagavi not yet due for repayment.	Maintenance Loans.	
	Borrowed from private creditors.	Borrowed from Government.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
290					420	549				112		
23,032		20,000	27,431		[illegible],398	90,104	20,449			9,674		
2,947		600			5,779	82,359	30,270	775		4,217	4,409	
5,844					6,099	321	11,600			432	306	
4,327		900	2,122	715	13,580	49,416	906		10	3,573		
1,285					1,285	4,777				1,527		
12,379					16,690							
1,28,528		32,195	44,263	31,301	5,20,273	10,43,942	4,74,973	3,437	519	74,819	31,292	
5,496					5,496		71,342			2,317	110	
5,862			532		6,693	26,006	12,448			7,051	240	
7,600			26,000		36,584	1,01,546				505		
200					420	549				112		
1,97,500		53,695	1,00348	32,016	7,67,297	13,99,020	6,21,988	4,212	529	1,04,227	36,357	

F. PRATT,

Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

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Annual Reports.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát for the year 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 10675.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1916.

Letter from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer No. 2 dated 8th January 1916—Submitting his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Department for the year 1914-15.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahàls No. T.S.O.P.R.—1 dated 24th January 1916—Submitting the report on the administration of Tálukdári estates in the Panch Mahàls for 1914-15.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. T.S.O.—84, dated 27th February 1916.

RESOLUTION.—The favourable character of the season of 1914-15 is reflected in the administration of the Tálukdárs' estates in Gujarát under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Amongst other evidences of financial improvement are the liquidation of a large amount of debt on favourable terms and the repayment, without difficulty and on a considerable scale, of instalments of Government tagái and other loans and advances.

2. The first portion of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report treats of the collection of revenue and loans. During the year under review the amount collected on account of jama in the three districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach was nearly 4¾ lakhs (including Rs. 15,000 of arrears of past years) out of a total demand of 4⅘ lakhs. At the close of the year the balance in arrears was only Rs. 4,472. Equally satisfactory were the recoveries of tagái advances made to Tálukdárs and their tenants. Out of a demand of over 3¾ lakhs Rs. 3,62,000 were collected and the arrears which stood at Rs. 37,000 (suspended and unauthorised) at the beginning of the year were reduced to Rs. 12,600, practically the whole sum representing suspended arrears.

Good progress is shown in the statistics of the recoveries of loans and advances. Of the loans under Act VI of 1862 and Act XXI of 1881, Rs. 10,800 were repaid, compared with Rs. 20,400 in the previous year, the outstanding balance being thereby reduced to Rs. 83,000. Loans advanced for debt settlement were repaid to the extent of Rs. 72,000.* Rs. 81,700 were advanced for settlement of debts during the year and the whole amount of principal and interest outstanding under this head was 5⅗ lakhs at the close of the year, compared with 5⅕ at the close of 1913-14.

A satisfactory reduction was made in the balance of loans granted for maintenance during famine years. The outstandings on account of loans granted for the 1899-1900 famine and for subsequent years was reduced from Rs. 4,700 to Rs. 1,400, while of loans of 1911-12 Rs. 31,000 only remained at the close of the year as compared with Rs. 71,500 at the end of 1913-14.

3. The total number of estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was 598 including 13 non-tálukdári estates. In the previous year the number was 619, the principal variation being a fall of 22 in the number of estates managed for the security of Government revenue and for tagái debt.

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has given an interesting account of the management of the affairs of the larger estates under his control. Most noteworthy are the efforts to improve agriculture in the large Sánand and Koth estate

* or Rs. 9,000 in actual collections more than in the previous year.

and the proposal to engage an officer of the Agricultural Department to supervise the development of the estate. Government regard with approval the further scheme to use the Sánand estate as a training ground in estate management for young Thákors.

The administration of the heavily encumbered Gámph estate was attended by considerable difficulties during the year, but the account of the Gangad estate bears evidence of satisfactory progress. The sale of occupancy rights noted in last year's report was continued in this estate. The collection of rents in the managed estates was effected with little difficulty in a favourable year and 8½ lakhs were paid in out of a total rental demand of 11$\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs, the balance of arrears of past years being further reduced by one lakh to 2⅕ lakhs.

4. The primary object of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's management is the settlement and liquidation of debts with which the estates are burdened. In this field considerable activity was displayed during the year, resulting in the settlement of claims to the extent of 10½ lakhs for 2½ lakhs only by arrangement with the creditors of the estates; only Rs. 81,700 were advanced by Government for the purpose. The total result of such operations since their inception in 1907 is shown to be the clearance of 57 lakhs of debt by settlement of Rs. 17⅕ lakhs. A comprehensive review of all indebted estates is in progress and should prove of the greatest value for future control. The management of the estates involved considerable litigation, but Government are pleased to observe that the high percentage of decisions in favour of the Department proves that litigation is not undertaken without due forethought.

5. The attendance of tálukdárs' children at primary schools shows an increase according to the figures supplied by the Educational Department but, as was noted in the review of last year's report, these figures have still to be taken with caution and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is arranging a proper form of registration which will result in more accurate statistics and facilitate his supervision of education in its earlier stages. The Dhandhuka and Nadiád Hostels were well maintained during the year though the combined figures of attendance show a slight falling off.

6. In the report under review is also included the account of the administration of the tálukdári estates in the Panch Maháls under the control of the Collector of that district. It is an account of substantial progress in a prosperous year. Collections of jama, tagái and other loans were made in full and arrangements for debt settlement and rent collection were satisfactory.

7. The Governor in Council is pleased to concur with the opinion of the Acting Commissioner, N. D., that a high standard of management has been maintained throughout the year and that credit is due to Mr. J. E. C. Jukes who was in charge for eight months of the year, and to Mr. R. G. Gordon who succeeded him, for their successful administration.

8. Orders will be issued separately on the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's letter No. 3 of 8th January 1916 regarding the proposal to omit from his Annual Report the figures for demand and collection of jama and tagái in the Kaira and Broach Districts.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 10675, R. D., dated 8th November 1916.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
} With copies of the report.

The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of the Panch Mahâls,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tâlukdâri Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Editor of Government Publications,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Legal Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,
J. E. C. Jukes, Esq., I. C. S.
} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

No. of 1916.

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on 01 February, 2020